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Part One
Pages 1-8

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BURGLARS READY TO KILL

SHOTS FIRED AND CHLOROFORM USED IN GLENVILLE, CONN.

Thomas F. Burke, Whose House Was Visited, Overpowered After a Desperate Struggle and Rendered Unconscious—One of the Thieves Wounded—Got Nothing for All Their Pains—Thought a Large Sum of Money Was in the House.

It will be a long time before the people of Glenville, Conn., will get through talking about a visit which burglars paid that village Tuesday night. They went there prepared to kill as well as to rob. Eight pistol shots, a wounded burglar, a fierce struggle in the dark, a dose of chloroform, and the screams of a terrified family were the incidents crowded into the few exciting moments when the presence of the intruders was known. Help came an hour after they had vanished. It included, before daylight, nearly everybody within call.

The burglars took nothing away. A general upset of furniture in two of the lower rooms and four bullets driven into the interior walls and woodwork bore evidence of the difficulty that attended their departure.

The house they visited is occupied by Thomas F. Burke, Superintendent of the Hawthorne Woolen Mills. It belongs to J. H. Hunt, President of the company which owns the mill, and it is conspicuously attractive in a neighborhood of comfortable homes. Mr. Hunt resided there until a death in his family impelled him to move. If burglars strange to that section were out exploring they would probably choose this house as the most promising in Glenville. It is probable, however, that the inviting appearance of the house had nothing to do with this visit, which is to be explained by the presence there Tuesday evening of David C. Broderick, Mr. Burke's brother-in-law, with a large roll of bills. Burglars could have no object in calling on Mr. Burke, as they might easily have learned by the most casual inquiry anywhere between Port Chester and Greenwich.

Man with the Money Not There.

Mr. Broderick resides in Greenwich. He follows the races, and is known as a man who usually carries a full wallet. He displayed a bunch of money at Greenwich late on Tuesday afternoon, and drove over to Glenville with his wife and child in time for supper at Mr. Burke's. Probably he was followed. Doors are usually ajar or unlocked until bedtime in that region. Any one might have entered Mr. Burke's house without knocking or being seen or heard, as easily as Mr. Broderick did. While Mr. Broderick was preparing for supper in an up-stairs bedroom he heard a door close softly. It startled him for the moment, because the sound did not seem like that which would be made either by the wind or by any one walking freely about. Since there were nearly a dozen persons in the house he concluded that there could be no reason for uneasiness, and when he went to supper he said nothing of the incident. At about 9 o'clock in the evening he drove back to Greenwich, leaving his wife and child at Mr. Burke's.

The Burke family, in which there are Mrs. Burke and five children, Mrs. Broderick and her child, Miss Humphrey, a teacher, who had begun her services that day in the village school, and had taken board with the Burkes, and Mr. Burke were all stirring about the house, which was lighted throughout, when Mr. Broderick went away. A man concealed in the house could not know that Mr. Broderick had gone.

Mr. Burke Seeks the Burglars.

Before 10 o'clock the doors were locked and the household retired. One door opens on a porch in front and the other is at the rear. At about midnight Mr. Burke was awakened by a noise which sounded as if some one were on the porch. He thought it might be his St. Bernard dog until he recalled that when the doors were locked the dog lay on a rug in the sitting room, where it usually slept at night. The noise continuing, Mr. Burke took his revolver and started forth to learn the cause of the noise.

He became informed of it in startling fashion. As he stepped from his bedroom into a hallway which runs the length of the house, and in which gas is burned all night, he saw a tall, slender man with a mask over his face, fumbling at the door of the bedroom to which Mr. Broderick had gone to prepare for supper. The man looked around at Mr. Burke and then started swiftly down the hall. Before he had taken half a dozen steps Mr. Burke fired. The man cried out as if hit.

Mr. Burke stepped into his doorway to escape the smoke of his revolver. He had barely done so when a shot was heard and a bullet from the burglar's pistol buried itself in the window frame at Mr. Burke's end of the hall. The hallway is only wide enough for two persons to pass each other, and a duel in it at such close range could not fail to be effective. Mr. Burke, his excitement increased by the burglar's return fire, stepped quickly into the hall and fired again, as the burglar plunged down a back stairway at his end of the hall. The bullet plowed into the framework of the window there, at about the height of a man's shoulders.

Then Mr. Burke gave chase. The back stairway is narrow and winding, and beyond the first turn it was dark. Mr. Burke heard the man descending it by jumps, but did not see him until he dashed out of the kitchen door at the bottom. The door was open. Mr. Burke sent a shot after the fugitive, and then turned from the kitchen, intending to pass through the dining room and sitting room, on the lower floor, to a hallway in the front of the house, where the main stairs are built. He had emptied his revolver of three shots, and wished to go back to his bedroom for a shotgun.

Grapples with One of the Thieves.

In the dining room, which was wholly dark, he ran into a man, who grasped him around the body and tried to throw him. Although the meeting completely surprised him, Mr. Burke recovered himself, and, still grappling his assailant, fired. The two men tumbled into the sitting room adjoining. They knocked over a centre table at the beginning of the encounter. Chairs were banged about as they fought. Both were strong, plucky, and nerved to a high pitch.

The encounter had proceeded only a minute or so when Mr. Burke felt himself overpowered. He was too much excited to know whether his antagonist outmatched him or whether help had reached the assailant. He was forced to the floor. Strong hands pinioned him there. In a moment he felt a sponge pressed over his mouth and nostrils. He tore himself loose and pitched over a chair into the dining room. Then he heard a pistol shot. One of the burglars, supposing him in the sitting room, had fired into a corner there. The bullet entered the wall. Another shot quickly followed, this time into the dining room wall near where he lay. Then Mr. Burke lost consciousness, but his household of women and children, who were screaming up stairs, heard two additional shots.

Women and Children Behind Barricade.

It was a little after midnight when Mr. Burke became unconscious. His wife and Mrs. Broderick had assembled the six children in one of the up-stairs bedrooms, barricaded the door with the bed and other furniture, and were calling for help from the window at the top of their voices. They did not dare go below, fearing that the armed burglars were still there, and, hearing nothing from Mr. Burke, they thought he had been killed.

The side of the house from which they called overlooks a gulch through which the Byron River flows. That part of the river is dammed to supply power for the woolen mill near by. The noise of water flowing over the dam drowned their cries, except when they were at their highest pitch, and then the sound was misleading.

Frantic with terror, they screamed continuously for a full hour before response came. It was after 1 o'clock before a sign of life appeared in the neighborhood. Exhausted and despairing, they were about to cease screaming when a light moved up the river bank from the mill. It was the lantern of John Burleigh, the mill watchman. He had heard the cries all the time, but had only then been able to locate them.

"Hurry, John, for God's sake!" Mrs. Burke implored. "I think Tom is dead."

Mr. Burke Found Unconscious.

Burleigh ran to the house. The front door was wide open. Jumbo, the St. Bernard, met him on the bank, rejoiced apparently over the late call, until he spied the watchman's dog, when a fight began. Both dogs were monsters, and their racket woke the neighborhood. Burleigh gave up trying to part them, and ran into the house. He stumbled over Mr. Burke's body in the dinging room. The women and children emerged from the up-stairs room in which they had imprisoned themselves. Neighbors, awakened by the fighting of the dogs, were called in. They carried Mr. Burke to his bedroom, and while some disrobed him others went out for a physician. His face was cut under one of the eyes, as if from a blow with brass knuckles. One of his temples had swollen in a broad lump. There were red marks at his throat, and his lips were inflamed.

The fall over the dining-room chair when he released himself from his assailant had torn the flesh on one of his knees. Dr. Dalbeck of Port Chester arrived at about 3 o'clock and said that chloroform had doubtless been administered. Signs of nausea confirmed this diagnosis.

Mr. Burke kept his bed all day yesterday, but was able to be up last night. He said he still felt the effect of the chloroform, but expected it to pass off in a day or so. He spoke with some respect of the man who got the better of him in the sitting room, saying that he must be a good man, "because I am slick myself at a rastle." His theory was that one man had entered the house before the doors were locked, perhaps following Mr. Broderick in. When the household had retired the first intruder had opened the doors for his associates, and Jumbo, the St. Bernard, had walked quietly out. There were no marks anywhere of forcible entry into the house.

David C. Broderick said that when he was in Greenwich yesterday Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy had informed him that three men, one tall and two short and stout, had alighted from a train there Monday night. He accosted them and they hurried away with their collars upturned and their faces averted. Fitzroy suspected that these men were Mr. Burke's visitors, and that Mr. Burke was overcome in the sitting room, because the stout man who first attacked him had been joined by a second stout man, the tall burglar having gone off to attend to his wound. It is not supposed that it was serious, for he left no blood trail, and trace of the men had disappeared before daylight yesterday.

A curious circumstance in the affair was that Miss Humphrey, the school teacher, slept through it all, although the first three shots were fired in a hallway on which her room opens. She offered in explanation of her sound slumber that at Wilkesbarre, where she last taught school, shooting was so common that she had learned to sleep through it.

Attempts at burglary are not common in Glenville. Last Winter, however, at two visits the Post Office was robbed of $35 and some stamps, and a fuse was laid to blow open the safe at the woolen mill, but the men were frightened off before the fuse could be lighted.

JUMPED IN WATER FOR $20.

Four Men Could Not Swim and a Stranger Got the Bill.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 2.—A picnic was held in Feltman's Pavilion to-day by the Belgian Benevolent and Protective Association. During the afternoon the picnickers visited Henderson's swimming pool. Most of them were content to stand on the platform and view the others as they sported in the water.

Daniel Albriguer, one of the party, stood on the edge of the pool with a twenty-dollar bill in his hand. A gust of wind blew it into the water. Immediately he and three of his friends, without disrobing, jumped into the pool in search of the bill. None of them could swim, so while they were spluttering about in the water one of the bathers got possession of the bill. The Belgians found that the bather had the bill, and made a disturbance.

They were all arrested. When taken to the police station they gave their names as Daniel Albriguer, aged thirty years, of 285 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn; Bernard Peters of 441 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn; Edgar Ingelberger, aged twenty-nine years, of 191 Eighth Street, Brooklyn, and John Frebau of 281 Seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Justice Van Nostrand fined each $5, in default of which they were sent to jail. What became of the twenty-dollar bill does not appear.

Alabama Congressional Fights.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2.—G. W. Taylor of Marengo, the only sound-money man in the Democratic Congressional party fight, was nominated at Thomasville in the First District to-day. The dead-lock in the Fifth continues, with the chances of ex-Congressman Cobb's defeat. In the eighth, the result will be decided on Sept. 26, by a primary in Colbert County, which was contested. The candidates are Congressman Wheeler and Judge William Richardson of Huntsville. The race is close.

THE VICTORY IS GROWING

REPUBLICAN PLURALITY IN VERMONT WILL EXCEED 38,000.

Grand Triumph of Sound Money over Free Silver and Repudiation—The "Common People" of the Green Mountain State Have Set a Magnificent Example for the Country to Follow—No Doubt as to Their Opinion of Bryan's Policies.

ST ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 2.—According to the returns gathered here by the Chairman of the Republican Committee, with six towns to hear from, Grout, the Republican candidate for Governor, has a plurality of 38,757.

The missing towns in 1892 gave a Republican plurality of 161, and in 1894 a Republican plurality of 225.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Sept. 2.—Returns from 235 cities and towns in the State, including all the towns in Addison, Caledonia, Essex, Franklin, Grand Isle, Orange, Washington, and Windsor Counties give Grout, (Rep.,) for Governor, 52,565; Jackson, (Dem.,) 14,627; Battelle, (Pop.,) 616; Whittemore, (Proh.,) 511. According to these figures Grout's plurality is 37,938; majority, 36,811.

The same towns and cities in 1892 gave Fuller (Rep.) 35,239; Smalley (Dem.) 18,203. All others, 1,721. Fuller's plurality was 19,336 and his majority was 17,615. The scattering vote, or all in oppcsition to the two leading parties, is 594 less this year than in 1892. The percentage of gain in the Republican majority this year over that of 1892 is still maintained at 110. The remaining towns will not change, to a great extent, the majority estimates, based upon returns of the large majority of towns that have reported, but it is expected the final figures will show a plurality for Grout of a little over 38,000.

AN IMPORTANT VICTORY.

Result in Vermont a Great Gain for Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The day before the election in Vermont the silverites declared that a Republican majority of less than 20,000 would be construed as a distinct gain by the advocates of free coinage. Now that the majority approaches 40,000 the white-metal leaders say that no significance whatever attaches to the election.

Chairman Faulkner of the Democratic Congressional Committee said to-day that he did not believe a single Democratic meeting had been held in the State.

"I did not get an application for literature from that State until last Wednesday," said he, "and I am certain that not fifty letters have passed between here and that State. We made no attempt to carry the State, while the Republicans have spent lots of money and have exerted every energy to win. I am told that a house-to-house canvass was made by prominent Republicans. The only wonder to me is that the Democrats had the heart to vote at all."

Mr. Faulkner and his associates choose to ignore the fact that the voters of Vermont had full knowledge of the issue. The silver question was the chief one in the minds of the Vermonters. It is the opinion of unprejudiced persons here that the overwhelming Republican victory is a distinct disaster to the silver cause which will have its effect in the campaign.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional Committee expressed himself to-day as follows: "The election is a fair expression of the sentiment of the people. It points strongly and plainly to what the balance of the country will do in November. It is a repudiation of the wild fallacies expounded at the Chicago Convention, and is a ringing notice served that the people of the country do not propose to have their country dishonored.

"Vermont is a thermometer to the rest of the country. Two years ago, after the elections held in Vermont, Maine, and Oregon, I predicted the result that followed. I now make the prediction that the balance of the country will follow Vermont's lead. Silver has received a serious blow.

"Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that the Democrats claimed that the silver sentiment had reached the farmers of New-England and would make itself felt in the elections in those States. It now can be seen whether the farmers were affected by the craze. The enormous Republican gain and the enormous Democratic loss cannot fail to make an impression on the balance of the country."

Senator Warren of Wyoming, who reached Washington to-day, says the silver tide in the West is receding, and that it will be checked in enough States to prevent the Democrats from realizing their hope of capturing a solid West.

"We will carry Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska," said Senator Warren; "we also will get some of the coast States. I am free to admit that the Presidential race is nobody's yet, but I am confident that the work the Republicans are doing will be so effective that McKinley will be elected by a large majority."

Wyoming is surrounded by the wildest of the silver States, but most of the prominent Republicans there have stood firm, and will not "buck." Senator Clark and Representative Mondell are doing hard work for the Republican nominees, and it is said that not more than a half dozen Republicans of State reputation have bolted the ticket.

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina said to-day that McKinley would carry the "old North State" against all combinations. The two North Carolina Senators are on opposite sides of the political fence this year, each working earnestly for success. Pritchard says the silver sentiment in the State is subsiding.

E. J. PHELPS ON THE RESULT.

Thinks Vermont Will Be Followed by Maine Next Week.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 2.—In an interview on the results of the election, E. J. Phelps, who voted for Major Grout, instead of the Democratic candidate, said: "I regard the magnificent result of the election yesterday as an event of the highest consequence. It was the emphatic response of the people of Vermont to the proposals of repudiation, dishonor, and debased public currency that have been so insidiously, and, at the same time, so vigorously pressed upon us. It is all the more interesting because it is the first response that any State has as yet had the opportunity to make, and it is therefore the unprompted and natural sentiment of Vermont. The eye of many a distant Vermonter will kindle when he reads it, and sees that it is not the voice of a party, but of a people courageous enough not to wait for an example, but to set it.

"It cannot fail, in my opinion, to exert a strong and possibly a decisive influence upon the National election. The crisis is so novel and so dangerous that grave apprehensions have been felt everywhere as to the effect of the new and untried element that it introduces into political controversies, which hitherto, however sharply defined, attacked the foundations of society; but it is now fair to expect that, as it has utterly failed among the plain people of Vermont, it will equally fail among their countrymen generally; and, if there are any, as there usually are, who are waiting to see which way the current sets before determining their own course, the report of the Vermont election will convey to them no uncertain sound.

"We may reasonably look to see its indications strongly corroborated by the voice of Maine next week, and to find that throughout the country party lines will be loosened, and party considerations laid aside for this time, in the presence of so great a danger as menaces us."

VERMONT AND WALL STREET.

Decided Effect of the Republican Sound-Money Victory.

The news of the sound-money victory in Vermont had a very favorable effect on the stock market yesterday. The day was the most cheerful one that has been experienced in several months.

Wall Street and all business centres in the city recognized that the victory meant a great deal more than the election of a Republican Governor in Vermont. The overwhelming victory of the Republicans and the defection in the ranks of the Democracy which Bryan had hoped to control for himself are interpreted as indications of certain victory for sound money throughout the entire country in November. The issue had been fully presented in Vermont, and the result was the largest Republican majority obtained in recent years.

Business revived at once. The stock market grew stronger hourly, as fuller returns came in. Some of the net advances above Tuesday's quotations were as follows: American Sugar Refining, 3¼; Chicago Gas, 2⅝; Colorado Fuel and Iron, 2½; Consolidated Gas, 4; Delaware and Hudson, 3¾; New-Jersey Central, 3¼; New-York Central, 1⅝; St. Paul preferred, 5; Western Union, ⅞.

The prospects of further gold news appeared in Wall Street yesterday, when rates for sterling exchange, which had lately reacted, become easy again. This indicated that the supply of commercial bills has exceeded even the recent large demand for them, and that the gold movement may proceed on the substantial basis which has already resulted in the arrival or engagement of about $20,000,000 from Europe. There arrived yesterday by the Teutonic $750,000 of gold, engaged last week.

Another encouraging feature of the situation was the low rate of call loans in the money market. This was construed to mean that the stringency under which the banks have labored is already relieved, so that money that had been used last week in loans to banks seems to be free again for general market purposes.

BARBAROUS FIRE SUFFERERS.

Michigan Militia Sent to Protect the Weak from the Strong.

CALUMET, Mich., Sept. 2.—So distressing has become the condition of the fire sufferers in Ontonagon that they have nearly reached a condition of barbarism. The food contributed is away below the demand, and the strong and able-bodied fight back the weak and take the sustenance for themselves, leaving the weaker to starve. The authorities there have been unable to meet the condition, and yesterday a squad of Company D, Fifth Regiment, left for the fire district to protect the supplies against the raids of the half-crazed sufferers.

Gov. Rich was appealed to, and will send the entire State militia in the upper peninsula to guard the food if necessary. Every soldier is supplied with twenty rounds of ball cartridges and goes equipped for active war. Thieves and pillagers will be shot down if necessary to protect the weak.

THE PRESIDENT INTERESTED.

Receiving News of the Indianapolis Convention by a Special Wire.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 2.—The President is receiving over a special wire the proceedings of the Indianapolis Convention as he did those at St. Louis and Chicago.

The wire is run from the main line over to Gray Gables, a special operator being sent from Boston.

Burned to Death in a Hotel.

VAN KLEEK HILL, Ontario, Sept. 2.—The Commercial Hotel, owned by George Constantineau, was partially destroyed by fire last night, and five persons burned to death. They were Mary Louise Yandeau, Christy Villaneuve, Joseph Deschamps, Mrs. T. Finn, and Miss K. McLeod. The fire started in the kitchen, and spread so quickly that it was impossible to make any attempt at rescue. Loss on the hotel is $10,000; insurance, $4,500.

Two Men Struck by a Train.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Michael Hennesy of Mount Vernon and John Roach were walking on the Hudson River Railroad tracks this evening. They were run down by a train. Hennesy was killed. Roach was struck as he was getting out of the way, but escaped death, although injured. He was brought to the hospital.

Baron Fava Not Recalled.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—Baron Fava, who has been here for a few days, has left town. Baroness Fava was seen, and shown the dispatch stating that Baron Fava had been recalled, and she completely denied the report. Baroness Fava leaves here to-morrow, probably for Washington.

Severe Frost in Connecticut.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 2.—There was a severe frost in various parts of Tolland County last night, especially in Tolland and Coventry.

Change of Time on the Sandy Hook Route.

Beginning Tuesday, Sept. 8, the boats of the Sandy Hook Route will leave New-York, Pier 8 North River, at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., 1, 3:45, and 5 P. M. Arrive at New-York 8:35, 9:35 A. M., 2, 4:10, 6:50 P. M.

On the same date New-York and Long Branch trains leaving New-York, foot Liberty St., at 10:30 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. will be discontinued.—Adv.

CYCLIST DIES IN COLLISION

ROBERT WHITTEMORE DASHES HEADLONG INTO A BUGGY.

Strikes the Shaft Sidewise and Is Instantly Killed in Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn, at the Third Street Crossing—The Youth's Family Waiting Dinner Two Blocks Away and He Hurrying Home—The Wheel Unhurt.

Henry Whittemore, a publisher, and one of the editors of the National Encyclopedia of American Biography, and several members of his family were awaiting dinner last night in 487 Third Street, Brooklyn. Robert, the eighteen-year-old son, had gone bicycle riding and was due any minute. A neighbor came in and said that he was dead, that he had been killed at Third Street and Ninth Avenue, two blocks away. The body was brought to the house a few minutes afterward.

Charles M. Creamer, a liquor dealer, living at 154 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, E. D., and a woman friend had been driving slowly up Third Street toward Prospect Park. The pavement is asphalt, and very smooth. Just as the carriage was in the centre of Ninth Avenue, young Whittemore, in a hurry to get home for dinner—it was then past 7 o'clock—came dashing down Ninth Avenue toward Third Street.

He was going so fast that he could not stop his wheel, and before Mr. Creamer could realize what was going to happen the bicycle crashed into the right side of the carriage. Mr. Creamer pulled the horse up so tightly that he was thrown. Mr. Creamer and the woman were thrown out of the carriage into the street. They both escaped injury.

The wagon was upset and the right-hand shaft was snapped asunder. Whittemore lay on the pavement. Dr. Otis of Seney Hospital came and he said the young man was dead and that death had been instantaneous. Mr. Creamer was in great grief.

The bicycle did not appear to have been damaged a particle. A small drop of blood was on the rubber tire of the front wheel.

Mr. Creamer was arrested by Patrolman McVeagh of the Prospect Park police and was taken to the Litchfield Mansian, where the nature of the accident was stated to Capt. McNamara. As the accident took place outside the park, the policeman was instructed to take Mr. Creamer to the Sixth Avenue Station, where Capt. Campbell was notified of the accident.

He caused Mr. Creamer to be detained on the charge of homicide and word was sent to his friends and also to Justice Teele of the Myrtle Avenue Police Court in order that Mr. Creamer could be admitted to bail. The woman who had been with him went home during the excitement. He did not give her name.

Not the slightest bruise was on the body of the young man. A little blood had run from the nose.

The Whittemore family is well known in the neighborhood and much sympathy was expressed by the neighbors.

Coroner Coombs will hold a thorough investigation and it is said may make some recommendations as to fast riding within the city limits.

WAS SAVED FROM DROWNING.

W. H. Lowery Rescued from the North River by Thomas McKeon.

William H. Lowery of 31 Bowery was rescued from drowning at Pier A North River yesterday afternoon by Thomas McKeon of 37 Monroe Street.

Lowery had been sitting on the Battery sea wall and was seized with an attack of vertigo. He fell unconscious into the river. The tide was high and the water was running swiftly up stream.

Without removing any of his clothing McKeon jumped into the water and reached Lowery as he was sinking for the second time. Lowery struggled so fiercely that the two men were swept under the stone arches of Pier A before assistance reached them.

As they floated to the north side of the pier, Sergt. Mangin and Patrolman Nolan of the harbor police threw to them a life preserver, with a line attached. McKeon grasped the life preserver and bore the drowning man to the bulkhead, where he was taken up a ladder.

An ambulance call had been sent to the Hudson Street Hospital, where Lowery was taken after Surgeon L'Abbé had partially resuscitated him. He will recover. He is forty years old and is a compositor. McKeon is a bookbinder, and is thirty-five years old. He was not much the worse for his plunge, though he had a severe struggle to prevent being drowned with Lowery.

Stumbled with a Lamp on a Stair.

Mary O'Brien, sixty years old, employed as a servant by Mrs. O'Neill of 213 Warren Street, Jersey City, was going down stairs last night with a lighted lamp in her hand, when she tripped and fell. The lamp exploded, setting fire to Mrs. O'Brien's dress and the stairway. Several persons ran to Mrs. O'Brien's aid and wrapped her in a piece of carpet torn from the floor. The flames were extinguished, but the woman was so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful. She was taken to the City Hospital.

Wanted No Runaway Notoriety.

A team of bay cobs attached to a road wagon took fright at a steam derrick at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue yesterday afternoon and ran away. The horses fell at One Hundred and Fortieth Street. They were taken to a near-by livery stable.

A fashionably dressed man and a handsome young woman, who were in the carriage, were thrown out and sustained slight injuries. They hired a cab and went home, after refusing to give their names.

Fire Might Have Been Serious.

A fire which demonstrated the fire-proof character of the unfinished sixteen-story Manhattan Hotel, at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, was discovered last evening on its roof. It was due to sparks which settled on bags of coke used in plumbers' furnaces. Firemen found a difficult task before them. This was not the matter of extinguishing the blaze, but of reaching the roof. Men Climbed to it, however, and with buckets of water extinguished the blaze. The damage will not exceed $100. It is covered by a builder's risk.

IN A SHOWER OF GLASS.

Visitors to the County Courthouse Injured by a Falling Skylight.

A piece of heavy glass, four feet square and an inch thick, fell from the skylight in the County Courthouse at 3:30 o'clock P. M. yesterday and half a dozen persons narrowly escaped being killed.

The glass, which formed part of the skylight in the dome, fell with a fearful crash to the floor below, where it was dashed to a thousand pieces on the marble floor. A spray of powdered glass flew into the air after the crash, and a large piece struck S. H. Taylor, the assignment clerk of the Supreme Court, in the knee, and hurt him badly.

Another piece knocked off an attorney's hat, and several of the flying pieces cut his face. He said that had he not instinctively closed his eyes after the crash he would have been blinded. The glass missed by a few inches a knot of lawyers who were standing in the rotunda.

The rest of the skylight on the side from which the glass fell will be taken down, and the whole skylight will be strengthened. Had the accident happened in the morning hours, when there are hundreds of persons in the corridor, there would probably have been some fatal results.

REPUBLICAN LOCAL NOMINEES.

The Candidates Thus Far Named for the Assembly.

The complete list of the Republican candidates for Assembly nominated at the Assembly District conventions Tuesday night is as follows:

Dist.	
1.	Arthur Pezold.
2.	William H. Kilboy.
3.	L. J. Hoenninger.
5.	Richard Van Cott.
8.	Charles S. Adler.
9.	John D. Blackburn.
12.	Rudolph Maas.
17.	D. Frank Lloyd.
19.	Robert Mazet.
20.	Charles H. Edlich.
21.	George C. Austin.
23.	Richard Gluleland.
25.	F. H. Murphy.
27.	Francis H. Laimbeer.
29.	Lawrence E. Brown.
30.	Theodore W. Brickner.
31.	H. T. Andrews.
32.	Frederick Horn.
33.	James P. Degnan.
34.	F. W. Reinhard, Jr.

The nomination of Mr. Brown in the Twenty-ninth District is disputed by Samuel G. French, the other candidate, and the contest made by him will have to be settled by the County Committee. It is understood that the nomination will be awarded to Mr. Brown.

The conventions in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-eighth, and Thirty-fifth were adjourned.

Messrs. Adler of the Eighth District, Austin of the Twenty-first, Murphy of the Twenty-fifth, Laimbeer of the Twenty-seventh, and Andrews of the Thirty-first were elected to the Assembly last year.

GIRL SWIMMERS IN A PANIC.

A Lighter Smashes a Twelve-Foot Hole in Bathhouse No. 1.

Free Bathhouse No. 1 is moored at the foot of East Ninety-first Street. It was ladies' day yesterday. About 150 persons, mostly young girls, were in the water.

The thirty-foot lighter, Jane Mora, heavily laden with glucose, attempted to land at the dock. She came in at such a speed that her skipper could not make the end of the dock. She passed it, and her heavy twelve-foot bowsprit and several feet of her blunt bow smashed through the thin side of the bathouse, but not through any occupied dressing room.

The sprit and bow knocked a hole about twelve feet square in the side of the house, broke down the partitions and fronts of three dressing rooms, and toppled them into the water in the swimming pool. The bathers scrambled in safety to the opposite side of the inclosure.

The lighter was pulled away without injury to her hull.

RAIDED A PARK ROW PLACE.

Three Men and $305 Captured in an Alleged Poolroom.

A raid upon an alleged poolroom on the second floor of 33 Park Row was made yesterday afternoon by Police Inspector O'Keefe and a squad of eight men. Frederick Wallace of 176 Sixth Street, John C. Dudley of 33 Park Row, and John Molan of 324 Broome Street were arrested. A ticker and $305 were seized.

The men were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court, where Molan was discharged. The other two prisoners waived examination, and were held in $1,000 bail each, which was furnished.

The evidence against the place was secured by Detectives Schulke and Hughes, who assert that they played certain horses that lost. The police allege that Peter De Lacy is the owner of the establishment.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for increasing cloudiness, probably showers, southwesterly winds.

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The barometer last night had fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and Middle Atlantic States, and had risen in the regions from Texas and the Indian Territory northward over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The barometer was highest over the Dakotas. It also continued high over the Atlantic coast. The depression which was central over Lake Superior yesterday morning covered the lake regions and was central over Lake Huron.

It was warmer generally over the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and in Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia, and cooler in the Northwest and warmer west of the Rocky Mountains.

Heavy local rains were reported from the Gulf coast, and light showers from the lake region and the Northwest. The weather continued generally clear from the Gulf States northeastward to New-England.

Local rains are indicated for the lake region and fair weather, followed by local rains, from New-England and the Middle Atlantic States westward to the Mississippi Valley. Warmer, southwesterly winds are indicated for the Atlantic coast north of Hatteras, and cooler northerly winds for the Central Mississippi Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	60	59	60
6 A. M.	57	57	58
9 A. M.	59	63	63
12 M.	67	67	68
4 P. M.	70	67	71
6 P. M.	72	66	70
9 P. M.	66	65	70
12 P. M.	63	64	69

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	66.12
Weather Bureau	63.00
Corresponding date 1895	64.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 10, Column 1.

PALMER AND BUCKNER

Probable Nominees of the True Democrats.

NO STAMPEDE TO BE MADE

Candidates Will Be Selected After Mature Consideration.

PLATFORM MAKERS ARE AT WORK

Declarations Will Be Strictly in Line with the Traditions of the National Party.

TWO SESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION

Ex-Gov. Flower and Senator Caffery Make Speeches Which Arouse Enthusiasm.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—A ticket composed of Palmer and Buckner, or Black and Buckner, upon a platform for sound money, the strictest regard for the public credit and National honor, respect for all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, devotion to law and order, and loyalty to all Democrats who have upheld the Democratic faith inviolate, promises to be the outcome of the convention of the National Democratic Party.

Two sessions of the convention—a convention never equalled in its personal quality, and never surpassed in earnestness and enthusiasm—have cleared the way for the adoption of the platform and the nomination of candidates. In the meantime careful consideration of the availability of the men whose names have been considered has led to the setting aside of some and the concentration of attention upon others. The favor extended to Gen. Bragg yesterday, coming over from the conference of Aug. 7, reluctantly was withdrawn to some extent, when it was suggested that he has a silver record to answer, although his denial of the criticism has largely relieved him of the odium of the charge. But a sort of controversy as to whether Senator Vilas or Gen. Gragg, both from the same State, should be preferred, has helped to send the delegates in search of another candidate.

A conference this afternoon took steps to secure from Senator Palmer his consent to be named, with the expectation that he would respond to-night or to-morrow morning. He is aware that the convention would promptly name him should he consent. It is said the conference will be prepared to offer the name of Gen. Black in case of Senator Palmer's final refusal.

As the Florida men are still determined to name Grover Cleveland, and this determination does not, in the absence of information from the President as to his feelings in the matter, commend itself to sound judgment, it has been arranged that, in the event of concentration by a number of States upon a candidate, his name shall be presented from the State of Alabama when that State is called, and that the nominating speech shall assure the convention that the man named will receive the votes of all the States that have agreed to adopt the choice of the Middle West, and South. This course will stop the stampede for Cleveland that

John M. Palmer.
Will Be Nominated for President if He Will Consent.

Roswell P. Flower.
Temporary Chairman of the Indianapolis Convention.

Florida expects to bring on unless, in the meantime, the President should respond to a message reported to have been sent to him asking him to advise his friends as to his wishes concerning the proposition to renominate him.

The Committee on Resolutions will not complete its work until to-morrow morning. At midnight the sub-committee appointed to prepare the draft of the platform for the consideration of the whole committee was not ready to report, and it was decided, after some discussion, to postpone action until 10 o'clock in the morning.

A GATHERING OF PATRIOTS.

Delegates Applaud Speakers Who Express Their Sentiments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Never before since Presidential candidates were first nominated by National Convention did a more impressive body of delegates assemble for that purpose than was to-day assembled in Tomlinson Hall. The men who took steps at Chicago, during the convention that resulted in Bryan's nomination on a platform for revolution, to hold together the disgusted and indignant Democrats, and who hoped to organize a party, had no notion at that time, or for weeks after, that such a convention would be assembled as was called to order at noon to-day by Senator Palmer, the venerable Chairman of the temporary National Committee. It early was seen that the National Democratic Party would be composed of Democrats of prominence, but the personal character of the convention was soon discovered to be of the highest.

The assemblage of representatives of forty-one States and several Territories was a superb body of men to look at, orderly, self-respecting, modern, and decent in apparel, alert to appreciate, and prompt to applaud the sentiments of those who addressed them.

An Enthusiastic Crowd.

But the convention was not a dull one because it was made up of thoughtful and thinking men. It was enthusiastic from the fall of the gavel. At the Chicago Convention there was little recognition by applause of men of prominence, few men receiving such salutations. The Indianapolis Convention, full of Democrats prominent in the Nation and accepted as representative men in their States, was composed of delegates who knew who were the leading men, and the exchanges of complimentary rounds of applause were frequent, prompt, and cordial. That fine spirit of enthusiasm that was provoked in the little conference held here on Aug. 7 by the reading of the call by Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio was renewed to-day when Mr. Outhwaite, who is a member of the National Committee, read the call at the opening of the proceedings. That cordial feeling was maintained throughout the day's proceedings.

The admirable speech of ex-Gov. Flower, carefully prepared and read from manuscript, although replete with argument of a solid character, was listened to with close attention and punctuated by discriminating and liberal applause. The interest manifested was a demonstration of earnestness in the cause rather than a tribute to the orator. Mr. Flower's powerful, sound and strong his arguments may be, lacks some of the qualities that go to make the popular speaker.

Good Hall Arrangements.

The hall was not a large one, but it was an advantage to have a convention meet in a room in which it was not too difficult to speak or to follow speakers. The arrangements for entry and exit were good. The press was considered an important part of the gathering, and the arrangements for correspondents, who occupied about one-fourth of an available floor space and were nearly all in advance of the presiding officer and between the rostrum and the delegates, were such that every seat was a good one, both for seeing and hearing the business of the convention. The first session was over in about two hours.

The afternoon session developed greater zeal and enthusiasm than had been displayed at the morning session. The speech of Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, interpolated to fill out the time required by committees to complete their work, full of the warrior spirit, flaming with the fire of righteous indignation and sentiment, aroused the convention and imparted to it a good deal of the spirit of the speaker. The convention sprang to its feet with a mighty shout as he declared that Massachusetts knew no sectionalism, and that it was true in its loyalty to Grover Cleveland.

Swept along by the earnestness, the convention let out its appreciation of the speaker's sentiments with the first great cheers of the day. There was no keeping it in.

Courageous Senator Cafferey.

Senator Donelson Cafferey, who took the gavel from Temporary Chairman Flower when the permanent organization was effected, at once showed that he was inspired by the same spirit of courageous and vigorous Democracy that has fired every Democrat who has taken part in the sound-money movement. To Mr. Cafferey the convention meant much more than this. He regarded it as a sacred undertaking, the effort of patriots to purge the temple of Democracy, restore its shrines and newly consecrate its altars. The attention which was accorded to his inspiring words was intense and interrupted only by applause that was the natural expression of pent-up approval seeking opportunity for utterance. Although read from notes, the speech was delivered with very effective oratorical power.

Col. John P. Irish of California interested the convention with his vigorous speech in which he replied to Bryan's assaults upon trusts and syndicates by holding the Populist candidate up to criticism as the commercial traveler "touring" for business for his employers, the silver syndicate, the cormorant syndicate that sought only to make the people advance the value of the products of its mines, and his peroration, glowing with the spirit of the convention, aroused again the enthusiasm of the delegates.

MAKING A PLATFORM.

The Retirement of Greenbacks Urged by Mr. Belmont—Many Plans Suggested to the Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The platform of the convention which met to-day will be a temperate, concise, and emphatic declaration of the old-time doctrines of the Democratic Party, devoid of any isms and lacking in sensational propositions. It is in course of preparation by conservative men, who have before them a basketful of propositions touching the currency, and the tariff, full discussion of all that seem worthy of consideration, with the temper of his gathering, makes it certain that the first official utterance of the new party will be something which gold-standard Democrats, who have not abandoned their former beliefs, may stand by.

The Committee on Resolutions has Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin at its head and Controller Eckels, ex-Governor Jones of Alabama, Charlton T. Lewis of New-Jersey, and others of similar character as members.

When the committee met to-day, it found that nearly every State had propositions which some of the delegates desired to incorporate into the platform, and sections from upward of twenty State platforms were submitted as models. Sub-committees were appointed to weed out the bad from the good, and the entire committee assented to an all-night session, if need be, to give every member a hearing on the platform which will be submitted to-day, as a result of these discussions.

The members of the committee say the platform will declare for the maintenance of the present gold standard of value. It will contain a tariff plank, which may not be very widely different from the plank on that subject adopted by the National Democratic Convention of four years ago, which was essentially a "tariff-for-revenue-only" plank. On this there has been little difference of opinion.

The platform will contain an indorsement of the Administration of Grover Cleveland. It probably will contain a plank indorsing civil service reform.

The question of an income tax, which has figured largely in the discussion of the platform in the corridors of Convention Hall, also was before the Committee on Platform. The conservative men believed that this was one of the things on which it would be advisable at this time to say nothing. Several propositions were before the committee. One from New-York, presented by Theodore S. Sutro, practically was the one which was before the State Convention at Syracuse on Monday, and was there defeated. The New-York member of the committee, Mr. Richmond, submitted this on behalf of Mr. Sutro, stating that he did not necessarily commit himself to its provisions.

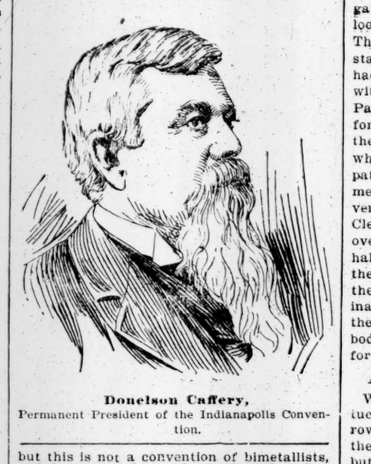
Oregon submitted a plank on the currency question which expressly declared against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and indorsed the proposition of the present National Administration in favor of the retirement of the greenbacks in these words:

We oppose all forms of fiat money, and consider its retirement from circulation, as recommended by the present Administration, indispensable to a stable currency.

Florida submitted a plank which opposed the further coinage of silver, except as subsidiary coin, and asked for the retirement of the greenbacks in these words:

We recommend the retirement of all fictitious or fiat money now in circulation by the issue of interest-bearing bonds, as such shall be retired—all legal-tender and Treasury notes as far as they are not secured by their equivalent in gold coin, held as reserve in the Treasury vaults, and about 50 per cent. of all the outstanding silver certificates now secured by the half of their face value and stored away in silver coin in the Treasury vaults.

The precise wording of the sound-money plank was a subject discussed at great length. Some talk of bimetallism was heard,



Donelson Caffery,
Permanent President of the Indianapolis Convention.

but this is not a convention of bimetallists, and it was made emphatic that the platform would be a gold-standard platform.

Perry Belmont is urging the adoption of a plank for the retirement of greenbacks and substituting a sound banking currency, which is in accordance with the Syracuse platform, the purpose being to give greater banking facilities to the people. He also believes this to be the only way of permanently ridding ourselves of the occasional necessity of Government bond syndicates to protect the public credit. Whether upon a gold or even upon a silver basis, redemption of Government paper might at any time create that necessity. A bond syndicate for the purchase of silver would be quite as undesirable as one for the purchase of gold.

MARCHING TO THE HALL.

The New-York Delegates Loudly Cheered by Big Crowds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—This city has decorated its buildings and business houses in honor of the convention more generously than did either St. Louis or Chicago. All the flags in Indianapolis were flying from their staffs to-day, and thousands of yards of bunting fluttered in the light breeze of a Summer day that just escaped being too warm for comfort.

The various bands did some early morning playing, and delegates who overslept themselves were awakened by the music. By 11 o'clock the visitors and delegates began to move toward Tomlinson Hall, but the delegates from several of the States waited until about noon, and then marched in a body to the hall. Tomlinson Hall was partly covered with flags, and across the street the County Court House, which is an imposing building, occupying, with the land about it, a full block, was draped with bunting and flags.

Washington Street looked like a rainbow from Capitol Avenue to New-Jersey Street; so many flags and streamers were there out. South Meridian Street was likewise elaborately decorated.

The New-York delegation met at its headquarters in the Bates House at 11:30 o'clock and accepted the offer of the Indiana delegation's band to act as an escort for New-York to the convention hall. Gen. Horatio C. King was chosen Marshal of the short parade, and at noon, headed by Gen. King and ex-Gov. Flower, Gen. Tracey, and Edward M. Shepard, the delegation marched out of the Bates House and down to the convention hall. Along the route, which is about as long as from Chambers Street to Canal Street in New-York City, there were cheers for the New-Yorkers. Some laughter was occasioned by a silver man on the sidewalk who shouted out: "There go the Goldocrats! Hurrah for Bryan!" There was a big crowd around Tomlinson Hall all the morning waiting to get in, and when the New-Yorkers arrived a big cheer went up, which was doubled and trebled by those who were inside of the hall when the head of the procession disappeared into the building.

The Florida delegation, with the unique golden alligator and its Cleveland banner, arrived at the entrance to the hall at about the same time as the Massachusetts and Kentucky delegations, and each delegation cheered the other heartily.

The Chicago Sound-Money Marching Club of 346 members arrived in the city at 7 o'clock this morning on a chartered train of seven Pullman sleepers. It is unusual for Indianapolis to have a street parade at 7 o'clock in the morning, and a wondering crowd of business people and newsboys lined the streets. The club left Chicago at 12 o'clock last night, but, notwithstanding their weariness, headed by the De Baugh Band of twenty-five pieces, which came along with the delegation, the Chicagoans marched through some of the down-town streets, took a turn about Monument Place, and went into headquarters in a large store room in Meridian Street, near the Circle. The members of the club wore silk hats white gloves, and blue satin badges, reading "Chicago Sound-Money Democratic Marching Club." The band made a striking appearance in a Summer uniform of white duck trousers, over which black patent leather leggins extended almost to the knee; blue braided coat, and white caps.

The delegation was headed by John S. Cooper, who was welcomed in front of headquarters by ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, who has been on the ground for several days. After the big Chicago club had rested for a few hours, they marched down to the convention hall and took seats in one of the galleries.

The street scenes were much the same as those at all National Conventions. There were the peddlers of badges and of buttons in plenty. On some of the street corners the silver shouter who had been in Chicago collected small groups about him, and proceeded to discuss all about the "Crime of 1873," the prices of crops, and the manner in which everybody is going to be made rich by law if Bryan gets in. The Indianapolis people say that there have been very few of these corner meetings since the arrival of the convention crowds. The smaller fry of silver shouters always disappear when they see any one in sight who knows anything about the subject.

The weather to-day was warm enough for gentlemen with crash suits to get another day's wear out of them. It was also warm enough to create a demand for the palmleaf fan, and hundreds of them were in use in the convention hall this afternoon.

ASSEMBLING OF DELEGATES.

Great Enthusiasm and Loud Cheering as Prominent Democrats Take Their Seats in the Hall.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The convention began with a hurst of enthusiasm for the oldtime Democratic principles. The delegates came together promptly with a businesslike air and an evident earnestness to get to work at once. The hall in which the convention is held is only a few minutes' walk from the hotels where most of the delegates are staying. Its doors were opened about 11 o'clock, and a few of the visitors were there at that hour. Scattering delegates soon began to arrive, some wearing gold-colored badges of satin, and, in addition, sprigs of goldenrod, which is very popular as a badge, in the lapels of their coats. A little later the delegations began to form in processions before their hotels and march toward the hall. The streets were thus alive with the processions. Some of the States made no pretense of going in a body, but went in groups as convenience dictated.

Tomlinson Hall had been decorated for the convention of gold men. A golden eagle over the National shield hung in mid-air over the chair of the presiding officer. A huge bunch of goldenrod stood before it. Golden wreaths, within which were the names of the States, hung upon the walls of the galleries. Evergreens were festooned upon a white background below the gallery and strips of red, white, and blue, gathered in the centre of the ceiling, were looped to all the corners of the room. The platform, which is as large as the stage in the larger theatres of New-York, had a background of red, white, and blue, with occasional bits of green decoration. Palms stood upon the front of the platform, with small flags woven in between them. The effect of all these decorations, while it satisfied the eye, met also the patriotic motives which drew together the men from forty-one States in a gold convention. Pictures of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, Hendricks, and McDonald, hung over the platform. Scattered about the hall were guidons for the delegations from the various States, precisely like those in the Chicago hall, when Bryan was nominated, which went in a mad dance around the great building when that Populistic body broke loose in its enthusiastic joy for the Boy Orator of the Platte.

Arrangement of the Delegations.

Wisconsin, New-York, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois, and Alabama had the front rows of seats, an arrangement which was the result of an alphabetical distribution, but which had the effect of bringing some of the men who are central figures directly to the foreground. New-York was to the left of the Chairman, just across the aisle from Wisconsin, so that Gen. Bragg, the Chairman of the delegation from the Badger State, and ex-Gov. Flower, Perry Belmont, Gen. Charles Tracey, and other New-Yorkers who had been at Chicago, occupied relatively the same positions as on that occasion. The galleries were well filled before many delegates reached the space inclosed in the centre of the hall reserved for them. Many ladies were present, and the front row in the gallery was almost given up to them. Some ladies sat upon the platform.

One of the first delegations to reach the hall was Wisconsin, and Gen. Bragg, its Chairman, and one of the most prominent among the candidates for second place on the ticket, was at the head of it. The doughty old fighter walked down the aisle to the platform amid a storm of cheers from the galleries, the platform, and such delegates as had preceded him. Gen. Bragg wore one of the plain white badges of his delegation. In a short time the Missouri delegates came, the towering form of ex-Minister J. O. Broadhead in the lead. He carried a heavy walking stick and wore a white satin badge depending from a gold bar upon his lapel. He was recognized, and drew another burst of applause. Soon afterward came Florida, with the Cleveland banner and its big gilded alligator, labeled: "The Florida Gold Bug."

President Cleveland Cheered.

A band was in the upper gallery, and it had been playing a popular air when the Florida man came into view. The instant the crowd saw the picture of the President, it sent up such a shout that the band was drowned out. The cheering was prolonged while the Florida men marched half way around the hall. Ex-Representative Ben T. Cable of Illinois, formerly a member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, and ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago, came to the hall together, and as they made their way to their seats, they were given a generous recognition. W. J. Curtis headed the New-Jersey delegates, and Gubernatorial Candidate William H. Clifford of Maine came in at the head of the men from the Pine Tree State.

Some one in the gallery shouted "What's the matter with John G. Carlisle?" The usual response was given. Thus encouraged, the interlocutor shouted: "What's the matter with Grover Cleveland?" That brought a tremendous response. Meantime the band played at intervals, "Yankee Doodle," "Marching Through Georgia," and "Just Tell Them that You Saw Me." At length the Kentucky delegates appeared. Well toward the front was Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, the choice of the State for the Vice Presidential candidate, and popular in all the North and South beyond any man who has been talked of for this honor. The crowd gave him an ovation. Gen. Buckner wore a gold satin badge and one of white. He stroked his white goatee and modestly made his way to his seat. When he had taken it, the band brought another burst of enthusiastic applause by playing "My Old Kentucky Home." The Tennessee delegates brought in a flag with the name of their State upon it, and at the sight of it there was a demonstration. Senator Vilas of Wisconsin was belated, and found the hall well filled and his own delegates in their seats when he reached the hall. Some genuine enthusiasm greeted him.

Entrance of the New-York Men.

The New-Yorkers were almost the last to reach the hall. The big reservation was vacant when nearly every other seat was taken, and there were questions flying through the crowd: "Where's New-York?" "What has become of the Empire State?" The questions were answered in ample time, for presently there was a cheer and a shout for ex-Gov. Flower, who appeared at the head of the column filing up the aisle. Following him were ex-Representative Tracey of Albany, Perry Belmont, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, District Attorney John R. Fellows, John Dewitt Warner, Theodore Sutro, Charles R. Miller, Charles J. Bissell of Rochester, who is alternate at large; "Magic" Daniel G. Griffin, George F. Peabody, and the others.

Some of the representatives from other States came over and shook hands with ex-Gov. Flower, Mr. Belmont, and others. Mayor Gleason of Long Island City attracted his fair share of attention. "The axe is out for the gold standard," said Mr. Gleason when some one asked him if he had brought his own peculiar emblem. Daniel G. Griffin, the Chairman of the delegation, occupied a seat two rows back from the front.

Prominent Men on the Platform.

The platform filled rapidly. Senator Palmer of Illinois, the Chairman of the National Committee, and the first choice of many delegates as the Presidential candidate of the convention, went to the platform a few minutes before 12 o'clock. The delegates and the galleries cheered vigorously. J. H. Outhwaite of Ohio, L. C. Krauthoff of Missouri, Secretary Wilson of the National Committee, Episcopal Bishop White of the Diocese of Indiana, and others, who were to take prominent parts in the work of organization, took seats beside Senator Palmer. The band in the gallery played, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," and a little later "Yankee Doodle," and when the cheers that greeted these had died away Chairman Palmer rapped with his gavel. He announced that he had the honor of presiding for a few minutes over "the first National Democratic Convention" held this year, and the convention began with a burst of applause.

Forty-one States were represented and the reservations for the delegates had as substantial, well-behaved, clean-looking, and earnest a body of men as has come together in any of the National gatherings this year, when National conventions have abounded. In the rear of the space reserved for the delegates were seats for perhaps a thousand persons. Every one was occupied, chiefly with residents of the city, though there are hundreds of visitors from the neighboring States of Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio. There was a comfortable absence of "rooters" and "heelers," who go about making the air vocal with their clacque for candidates, that made it a refreshing incident to attend a session of the convention.

THE CONVENTION BEGINS.

Senator Palmer Urges Action That Shall Unite Democrats—Invocation by Bishop White.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—When Senator Palmer arose, gavel in hand, the convention broke loose with cheers, most of the delegates rising in their places to shout, wave flags and handkerchiefs, and to cheer. The Chairman of the National Committee stood patiently while the cheering continued. When three cheers for Palmer were proposed and given, the Senator serenely patted the gavel in his left hand, and peered seriously out through his spectacles over the enthusiastic audience before him. The popularity of the man was apparent. It was soon justified by the brief but appropriate remarks in which he asserted that it was his honor to preside briefly over the first Democratic National Convention held in 1896. He said:

"Gentlemen: I have the honor for the moment to preside over the first National Democratic Convention held in the year 1896. [Cheers.] The gavel will be in my hands, however, but a moment. We are assembled here for high, noble, patriotic purposes. Our earnest thought is to serve our country. [Applause.] And in the sincerity of that purpose we may appeal to the Judge of All Hearts. In order that we may now appeal to the Great Master, the Great Giver, I beg you to listen to the invocation of Bishop White of the Diocese of Indiana."

The Rev. John Hazen White, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana, then advanced to the front, and, while the audience reverently rose and remained standing, delivered the opening prayer, as follows:

"O God! Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, Prince of Peace, give us grace seriously to lay to heart the great danger the Nation is in by our unhappy divisions. Take away all hatred and prejudice, and whatsoever else may hinder us from godly union and concord, that so we may be of one heart and one soul, united in one holy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity, and may we with one mind and one mouth labor for the prosperity and welfare of this great people.

"O God of power and might, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, who has committed to the Nation's administration the Government, and made peace and prosperity to depend upon the reign of law and order, vouchsafe, we beseech Thee, to the people of this land Thy favor and merciful guidance and protection as at all times, so especially in the determination of the grave questions with which we are now confronted. Endow us with wisdom by Thy holy spirit to discern clearly between truth and falsehood, honor and dishonor, justice and injustice, harmony and discord. Make us as a people to love that which is good, and to shun that which is evil. To all who are in authority give Thy especial grace that they may perceive and know what things they ought to do, and may have grace and power faithfully to fulfill the same.

"To those who are here assembled as representatives of this great people to deliberate concerning the common welfare, grant Thy special grace and guidance. Let nothing be done of strife or vainglory, of passion or prejudice. Let all ignorance, selfishness, and selfwill be put away. Be pleased, O Lord! to bless and prosper all their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Church, the safety, honor, and welfare of Thy people, that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations that peace, happiness, truth, and justice, religion, and piety may be established among us for all generations. This and all other necessaries for them and for us and for all mankind we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen."

The call for the convention was then read by former Congressman Outhwaite of Ohio.

There was a free outburst of applause when Mr. Outhwaite read that passage of the call for the convention referring to the maintenance of Democratic principles by Jefferson, Tilden, and Cleveland. The convention rose en masse and cheered again and again, stimulated by the earnest, thrilling emphasis with which the strong words of the call were uttered.

CALL OF THE STATES.

Great Enthusiasm Manifested for Prominent Delegates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Chairman Palmer, immediately after the invocation, ordered a call of the States to show what delegates were present.

The call of States, usually a very stupid and wearisome proceeding, proved to be interesting even to excitement. From the moment that Colorado responded "Present with a full delegation of one" to the response of Gen. Bragg for Wisconsin that that State was represented by twenty-four delegates, "And they are all Democrats," not a State was passed without a cheer. Kentucky's response, "Present with a full delegation" provoked laughter as well as applause. When New-York was called, the entire delegation rose and answered in chorus, "We are all here." This method of announcing their presence threw the convention into a great round of applause, as the seventy-two men in a solid block stood to mark the presence of the Empire State. Pennsylvania's adoption of the same way of answering procured for the delegation from that State a cordial reception, with a renewal of applause after John C. Bullitt, the Chairman of the delegation, announced that the State was present by sixty-four delegates, and that there were many men at home who would like to be present at this convention.

The call began with Alabama, and the response was: "A full delegation." [Cheers.] The call proceeded, and the responses were:

Arkansas—"A full delegation."
California—"Here."
Colorado—"Present with a solid delegation of one." [Laughter.]
Connecticut—"A solid delegation."
Delaware—"Five."
Florida—"A double delegation and overflowing." [Cheers.]
Georgia—"Present with twenty-four delegates."
Illinois—"A full delegation and some to spare."
Indiana—"A full delegation."
Iowa—"All here."
Kansas—"Full delegation."
Kentucky—"Full delegation and alternates besides."
Louisiana—"Present with a full delegation."
Maine—"Present with full delegation."
Maryland—"All here."
Massachusetts—"Full delegation and various alternates."
Michigan—"Present with full delegation."
Minnesota—"Full delegation of eighteen and eighteen alternates." [Applause.]
Mississippi—"Present with a solid delegation."
Missouri—"Full force of delegates and alternates."
Montana—"Unanimous delegation."
Nebraska—"A full delegation and some more back of it." [Cheers.]
Nevada—No response, but a voice from the body of delegates: "Digging silver." [Laughter.]
New-Hampshire—"Full delegation."
New-Jersey—"Present with a solid delegation."
New-York—No response in words, but a rising of the seventy-two delegates from that State, amid cheers.
North Carolina—"Here with a full delegation of twelve."
North Dakota—"Full delegation."
Ohio—No answer in words, but a general uprising of all the delegates from that State, as in the case of New-York, with similar outbreak of applause.
Oregon—"Full delegation, pledged to honest money, honest men, and honest government." [Cheers.]
Pennsylvania—Reported a full delegation of sixty-four, with seven more who would have liked to come.
Rhode Island—"Present with seven members and alternates."
South Carolina—"A harmonious delegation."
South Dakota—"Present with nine delegates."
Tennessee—"A full delegation of twenty-four delegates and twenty-four alternates and some to spare."
Texas—"A full delegation of thirty members."
Utah—No response.
Vermont—"Eight delegates."
Virginia—"A full delegation."
Washington—"Full delegation."
West Virginia—"Fully represented."
Wisconsin—"Present with twenty-four delegates—and they are all Democrats." [Laughter and cheers.]
Wyoming—No answer.

The Secretary reported that the complete roll of States showed forty-one had responded to the call. Loud cries were raised in the body of the convention for a call of the Territories also.

Alaska responded, "Alaska is here," and the delegate who thus responded was greeted with loud applause.

Arizona and New-Mexico were also found to be represented, and by a vote of the convention these delegates, though their Territories were not included in the call, were permitted to take part in the proceedings. Oklahoma and Indian Territory were not represented.

When the call was completed, Senator Palmer remarked, "The next business in order, as appears from the printed list, is remarks by me. Words are silver; silence is golden. I make no remarks, but I call for a report from the National Committee."

The National Committee's Report.

The report was read by Mr. Brennan of Wisconsin, as follows: "Pursuant to the call for this convention, the delegates elected thereto have been reported to the Secretary of the National Committee. From this report it appears that delegates have been selected and are present from forty-one States. Those in which no delegates have been selected are Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada. In justice to the true Democracy of those States it should be stated that they are so far distant from the headquarters of the Executive Committee, and the time available for correspondence and organization has been relatively so short, and the population of said States so widely scattered that it has been impossible to take the necessary steps to form local organizations and to secure the election of delegates to this convention. Democrats of the true faith in these States doubtless regret the absence of representatives from this convention as deeply as can the convention. Although Territories are not mentioned in the call for this convention, the Democracy of the Territories of Alaska, Arizona, and New-Mexico have gallantly sent delegations.

"We recommend that the delegates reported to the Secretary shall be entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention, and that those who are present, and the alternates for those absent, if any, shall be entitled to cast the full number of votes to which their respective States are entitled.

"We recommend that, until otherwise ordered, the rules of the last Democratic National Convention, which was held in 1892, shall govern the deliberations of this convention.

"We recommend that all resolutions be referred to the appropriate committee without reading.

"We recommend the following temporary officers of this convention: Chairman—ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower of Watertown, N. Y.; Secretary—John R. Wilson, Indianapolis; Sergeant at Arms—Walter P. Kessler, Indianapolis."

The reading of this report was interrupted by frequent applause, particularly that passage which recommended that the rules of the last National Democratic Convention, "held in 1892," be adopted as the rules of this convention.

Senator Palmer designated Gov. Jones of Alabama and George Foster Peabody to conduct ex-Gov. Flower to the chair, and then Mr. Palmer surrendered to him the gavel, and Gov. Flower spoke.

MR. FLOWER'S SPEECH.

The Gathering a Notice that the Democratic Party Has Not Declared in Favor of Anarchy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—It was 1 o'clock when ex-Gov. Flower, escorted to the platform by ex-Gov. Jones of Alabama, and George Foster Peabody, began his address as temporary Chairman. The speech was listened to with strict attention, and his repudiation of the Chicago platform and candidates, which he justified by his lifelong Democracy, was promptly cheered, while his reference to President Cleveland, vilified by the Populist convention, was answered by vociferous cheering. His description of Bryan as "ambitious," "unsteady," "unsafe," and "as a demagogue," was at once applauded sharply, as was the assertion that "Bryan's advocacy of free coinage of silver was but a cloak for revolution." The speech occupied forty-five minutes in delivery. Ex-Gov. Flower said:

"This gathering is notice to the world that the Democratic Party has not yet surrendered to Populism and Anarchy. The true principles of Democracy, expounded by Jefferson and exemplified through a century of National history, are not dead because those principles have been repudiated by a convention calling itself Democratic, but controlled by undemocratic influences. Those are true Democrats who remain true to the principles of their party, and who refuse to be bound by party declarations which betray party faiths and threaten both party and country with disaster.

"By our presence here we emphasize the genuine character of our Democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature of our partisanship. There have been numerous instances in political history where in the name of party loyalty men have justified their non-support of party platforms or candidates, and in too many of such cases has the movement failed because when analyzed its inspiring influence was found to be nothing higher than a desire to avenge disappointed ambitions or to overthrow a political organization. No such sordid motive can be charged against this gathering. No Democrat here sought honors from those who framed the Chicago platform. Every Democrat here has only political humiliation to expect in the event of the success of the Chicago ticket. No Democrat honored here by being made the candidate of this convention can look forward with any reasonable hope to an election. None of us who help to nominate him can expect to be participants in any distribution of political favors. We are here because we love the Democratic Party, and because we love our country. That is the inspiration which has drawn us together and encourages our action. That is the fact which evidences our sincerity and makes our cause strong with the people.

"For myself, I can say that for over a half century I have been unflinching in my support of Democratic principles, and I do not propose to give them up now, even if I have to bolt my party platform and ticket in order to maintain those principles. I have lived and worked for my party in a town and county where Democrats were so few that it was only by accident that we could elect even a constable once or twice in a decade. The chief complaint which my political critics have made against my acts in public life has been that I have been too much of a Democratic partisan—too devoted to the interests of my party. But in no test of partisanship have I been a better friend of the Democratic Party than I feel I am to-day in joining with those who would save the party from the abyss toward which it has thrown itself. Dear to me is this Democracy upon whose principles I was reared and for whose success I have labored in season and out. Dear to me are the teachings of those great Democrats, Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden, who, if alive to-day, would stand with us for party and public honor. And because I love my party and my country I am here to do what I can to shield them from dangerous attack.

Danger of the Chicago Platform.

"The danger of the Chicago platform lies not alone nor chiefly in its declaration for a financial policy which would be ruinous. The danger lies in the revolutionary influences which controlled the convention and animated its platform. Men may justly differ as to the best scheme of National finance and may debate their differences without recrimination or without questioning the honesty of motives. But when men, led on by ambitious politicians, their minds fired not by the example of American patriots, but by that of the radicals of the French Revolution, overturn party precedents and pack a convention to secure an effective majority, then by aid of that majority raise aloft the incendiary banner of the poor against the rich, attack the integrity of the Supreme Court, threaten the subversion of National institutions and the indirect perversion of Constitutional guarantees, incite disrespect to law and authority, suggest and in substance recommend the repudiation of National and private debts, and reject by intended implication the fundamental principle of Democracy that the Government governs best which governs least—then it is time for not only for Democrats to forsake that motley and un-American gathering, to reject that un-Democratic and un-American enunciation of doctrines, and to join, in such manner as may seem best, with all patriots who cherish their country's honor and wish to protect the welfare of its people.

"I mistake the moral sense of the American people if the action of the Populists at Chicago, reinforced and emphasized by the action of the Populists at St. Louis, has not rekindled the spirit of American patriotism and awakened the American conscience to the National dangers which lurk in the forces and influences behind Bryan and Sewall or Bryan and Watson. The real issue in this campaign is an issue of patriotism. In many a Presidential election has the fight been directly between the advocates of different political doctrines, and the ruin of the country has been freely predicted if either set of doctrines were established as the policy of the Government—such predictions being merely the extreme expression of party politics, but in this election the issues around which the battle is waging involve the integrity of our institutions and the sacredness of our National honor, and when men have stirred that deep well of sentiment, ordinary party differences disappear, the moral issue predominates, and all good citizens stand shoulder to shoulder against those who would defile the American name and undermine the walls of her political structure.

"Mr. Bryan takes pains to reiterate in about every second speech that he stands squarely on the Chicago platform and supports every one of its planks. He has not yet announced his acceptance of all the planks of the Populist platform, but inasmuch as these are only different in degree, and he has been identified with Populism quite as much as with Democracy, it is but fair to assume that he stands on both platforms. Not quite so radical in his views, perhaps, as Altgeld or Tillman, not quite so frank as Tom Watson, he is, nevertheless, a fit representative of the revolutionary forces behind him—ambitious, unsteady, and unsafe. There is nothing in his career or in his present utterances to encourage the hope that, if elected, he would rise above his surroundings or stay the hand which threatens to destroy and pervert. An untried man, a demagogue, a word juggler, he, perhaps, will represent the restless mob from which he rose, and with characteristic recklessness does not hesitate to appeal to base human passions in order to attract votes. That in this incendiary's rôle, standing, as he professes to stand, on principles as un-Democratic as those of Herr Most, he should deserve, by any conception of party regularity, the support of true Democrats is just as impossible and explainable only by ignorance of the man and his platform or disloyalty to genuine party faith. No sound conception of party regularity can justify encouragement to social disorder. Not even the honest believer in a silver standard or the most enthusiastic bimetallist can, if he be a patriotic citizen, conscientiously support the forces of political anarchy. Even the advocacy of free silver coinage by Bryan and many of his associates is only a cloak for the spirit of revolution behind it. Every true bimetallist must blush to have his cause dependent for success upon those who would reorganize the Supreme Court when its decisions do not please a party convention, who would repudiate the National debt if free silver coinage did not accomplish bimetallism, who would attempt to destroy the sanctity of private contracts, who would have the Government take and operate the country's railroads and telegraphs, who would restrain the strong arm of the law from the suppression of disorder. Even if I believed that free coinage of silver by the United States independently and alone would, under proper conditions, restore bimetallism, I could not bring myself to intrust so delicate and important an undertaking to men of Bryan's inexperience or associations, and I would suffer forever the alleged evils of a gold standard before I would be a party to contempt for law, to an attack on our highest court, and to a subversion of our form of government by loading it down with ungovernmental functions. Before such a spectacle, how would the shades of Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden shudder and shrink.

Bryan's Adroit Escape.

"While, as I have said, Mr. Bryan boldly professes to stand on every one of the strange planks of the Chicago platform, he adroitly attempts to divert Democratic attention from the revolutionary spirit which pervades most of that document by confining the larger part of his public utterances to what he calls bimetallism; and he evidently hopes by magnifying the importance of this financial issue and distorting its phases so that it will appear to be the movement of the masses against the classes, to make Democrats forget their dislike of the plainly undemocratic features of the platform and to persuade them that after all only an economic issue is involved and this should not justify a breaking of party ties. But that kind of tactics should deceive no one. We believe that Mr. Bryan's arguments for free silver are fallacious and demagogic, but we oppose his candidacy not chiefly because he favors free coinage, but because his advocacy of that policy is but a feature of his support of a set of doctrines which we have been taught to regard as the very opposite of Democratic and the support of which demonstrates the unfitness of Bryan and his associates for positions of public trust. Let not this fact escape Democratic attention. Every appeal in the name of party regularity to support the Bryan ticket is an appeal to support the Governmental ownership of railroads and telegraphs, to attack the independence of the Federal judiciary, to abolish the merit system as a test of fitness for public office, to refuse to uphold the National credit by the issue of bonds when necessary, to scale down the public debt by repudiation, to invite not only the evils which would follow a silver standard, but those which would follow irredeemable paper money,

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coinage in India, which has heretofore been the world's sink for all its surplus silver, but is so no longer, the conclusion is inevitable that we would be reduced to a silver basis and to a very cheap silver basis at that.

What Change of Standards Means.

"Such a change of standards, such a readjustment of values, not only in the fear which they would excite but in the actual injury and injustice they would produce, would be the greatest commercial and industrial evil imaginable. It would mean in the first place the withdrawal of hundreds of millions of foreign capital invested in our industries. Sneer as Mr. Bryan may at our dependence upon foreign gold, the bare fact remains that without it the building of our great railroads, the opening of our great farm areas, the development of our mines, the building up of our industries—with all the stimulus to prosperity which these have given—would have been delayed many years. Foreign gold—to Mr. Bryan's distorted vision and demagogic mind a species of yellow fever—what is it but capital which gives work and wages to our citizens, adds to the product of our factories, makes necessities out of the former luxuries of life, increases the comforts and conveniences of living, adds to our country's wealth and prosperity, until finally we will be rich enough and prosperous enough to send part of our capital to other less fortunate or advanced nations and perform the same good mission, selfish though it be, for other people. Who would reject it because it comes, as some of it probably does, from the drones of Europe? What better use can the accumulated wealth of England's aristocracy be put than to build up American industries?

"The withdrawal of European capital would still further depress values and encourage panic. So large a proportion of our business is done on credit, and credit is such a slender support, that when credit is attacked in matters not how much money there may be in the country, it will avail nothing to prevent the contraction of loans and the refusal of accommodation. These mean business failures—losses, sacrifices of prices, diminished demand for commodities, closing mills, lack of employment, poverty, and distress. Against the progress of this certain series of events no man nor measure can stand. No kind of relief is efficacious except the conviction of the people that the money which measures the exchangeable value of their commodities and services and underlies the structure of their system of credit is sound and stable and will remain so.

"One characteristic of political remedies administered and recommended by quack political doctors is that they are alleged to cure all diseases. To every man in distress in any part of the country the demonetization of silver is pointed out as the cause of his misery, and the remonetization of silver as his remedy. By reason of perfectly simple causes, the prices of wheat and corn and other agricultural products have declined, but this decline is attributed by these political quacks to the demonetization of silver, and the farmer, along with every other man who finds it hard to make both ends meet, is told that by remonetizing silver wheat will go to $1 a bushel, and other farm products will rise proportionately. If this were true, rising prices would affect the commodities which a farmer buys, the interest he pays on his debts, the freight rates which determine the cost of getting his products to market, and he would be relatively no better off than before. To expect the farmer to accept so great a delusion is to presume upon his intelligence. Ask the farmers of my State why they are giving up the production of wheat and corn, and they will not tell you it is because of the depreciation of silver. They will point to these great Western prairies, and tell you they cannot compete with these in the growth of the staple cereals. And they have taken to raising other crops, which are more profitable and less competitive. The same tendency is manifest throughout the agricultural world. Not only have thousands of acres of Western lands in America been thrown open to cultivation within recent years, but in Russia, India, and the Argentine Republic railroads and enterprise have brought large additional acreage under cultivation and poured millions of additional bushels upon the markets of the world. The same cheapening in the cost of shoes, of hats, of cloth and coats, and other clothing which has followed excessive production in the manufacture of those articles has been manifest in the excessive production of agricultural products. It is the old, familiar law of supply and demand. In my State of New-York hay is selling at $15 per ton; last year it was $10 per ton—do our silver friends attribute that to the demonetization of silver? They ought to, if they wish to be consistent. Silver dollars in the pockets of the mine owners are of no benefit to Western farmers; what they want is prosperous conditions, which will put silver dollars in their own pockets—dollars which when taken out will buy just as much as gold dollars

The Effect on Agriculture.

"However much the prices of agricultural products have declined, they have not declined more rapidly than the necessities which the farmer buys, nor so rapidly as the freight rates which promote the market for his products. The report of the National Board of Trade shows that the average charge for carrying a ton of freight one mile on thirteen of the most important railroads of the United States has fallen from 3.08 cents in 1865 and 1.81 cents in 1870 to .76 cent. in 1893. You will thus see that in 1865 it cost $30 to transfer one ton 1,000 miles, and only $7.50 in 1893.

"In 1872, according to Government reports, the price of transporting one bushel of wheat from Chicago to New-York by lake and canal was 6.47 cents; by lake and rail, 28 cents; by all rail, 33½ cents. In 1895, by lake and canal, 4.11 cents; by lake and rail, 6.95 cents; by all rail, 12.17 cents.

"No such proportionate reduction has been seen in the price of wheat or corn. The average price of wheat in 1870 was 80 cents per bushel in gold. To-day it is 58 cents—a reduction since 1870 scarcely half as great as the reduction of freight rates—Mr. Bryan's assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The Atlantic cable has produced the same result as regards the rate of interest on money that the opening of new lands, the extension of transportation facilities, and excessive production have produced in the prices of wheat and corn. It taps the money supply of the world and brings it to our service.

"So long as we pay our debts in the kind of money we borrow the rate of interest will continue to cheapen for the farmer, merchant, manufacturer, and miner, and for those engaged in any other industry in this country.

Answer to Silver Men.

"Our silver friends claim that the gold dollar has gone up to 200, while silver has neither gone up nor down.

"I answer that in 1873 the Government rate of interest was 6 per cent.; the rate in any of the Western cities was from 1 to 2 per cent. per month, and money was hard to get at that. By this same Atlantic cable, reaching to money in England, Germany, and Holland, the rate of interest on our Government bonds has been reduced to from 3 to 3½ per cent., and the rate of interest in Western cities does not now exceed from 6 to 8 per cent. per annum, and good mortgages have been made in Chicago at 5 per cent.

"The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, the Burlington and Quincy, the Pennsylvania, all had bonds twenty-five years ago bearing from 7 to 10 per cent. interest per annum. Who paid that interest? The farmer when he paid his freight. The rate of interest to-day with these bonds placed in London and in Europe is on an average 4 per cent. per annum, so that the man who loan in this country or in Europe in 1873 could get nearly double the rate of interest per annum that he can get to-day. Is not the value of the gold dollar regulated by the price that you can get per annum for it? If this is the case, then the price of the gold dollar is not 200, as our silver friends claim, but has been reduced by one-half because it will only bring to the owner about one-half of what it did twenty-five years ago. There is a natural reason for this reduction in the price of gold. Why, last year the world produced over $200,000,000 of gold, nearly one-fourth of which was produced in the United States, and the production is steadily increasing year by year. Now this $200,000,000 amounts to $27,000,000 more than all the gold and silver produced in the world in 1873.

The Rate of Interest.

"The rate of interest in every country where they have a solid and fixed standard is nearly half of the rate prevailing in any silver country. A good illustration is found in the adjoining States of British Guiana and Venezuela. In British Guiana, where the standard is gold, the rate of interest is from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum, while in Venezuela, a silver country, the rate is from 10 to 12 per cent., and this will follow in every silver country. The reason is plain: When you loan money under a fixed standard, and agree to pay under the same standard, the lender can afford to loan his money at a cheaper rate than when he loans it in a currency that may depreciate before the return of his money.

"A silver standard would work particular injury to wage-earners. The rich and well-to-do can usually take care of themselves. But the man who has a vital interest in every day's wages, whose family depends upon those wages for its bread and meat, is the person first to feel the injury and last to feel any possible benefit from an inflation of the currency. Not only would he for one year, or two years, or perhaps many years, feel the effect of the prostration of industry and business which would at least be the first result of a change to the silver standard, but when that wore away, as it probably would in the course of time, and the full effects of an inflation of the currency under unlimited silver coinage began to be manifested, he would find the prices of food, of clothing, of rents raising, but his wages would remain stationary, for it is an economic fact that in an era of rising prices, wages are the last to feel the influence. So long as steady work is assured, the laborer is much better off under the condition of falling prices, such as we have had for many years, as the cost of production of commodities has been decreased by new inventions and improved methods of manufacture, for the necessities of life and even its luxuries have become cheaper, while, by reason of various influences, wages have risen. In 1870 the average wages paid to laborers was $302 per year. In 1890 these had increased to $485, more than 50 per cent., while during the same period the prices of commodities had fallen, the silverites tell us, from 25 to 40 per cent. Under the operation of a gold standard, therefore, no matter what its injurious effects may have been to other classes of citizens, the laborer is at least 75 per cent. better off than he was in 1870. Does he wish to reverse this condition and face lower wages and higher cost of living? I think these facts have only to be presented to the attention of the workingmen to convince them that any grievances which they may be persuaded they have cannot be cured by the humbug remedies prescribed by Dr. Bryan.

The Effect on Employes.

"There are some classes of employes who would be especially affected by a silver standard. I refer particularly to the 800,000 men who get their wages from steam and street surface railroads. Most of the money invested in these enterprises is represented in bonds whose principal and interest are payable in gold. The annual payments required by these obligations of indebtedness are hundreds of millions of dollars. If gold goes to a premium, and the holders of these bonds insist that their terms shall be fulfilled and the interest be payable in gold, it means that the railroads have got to raise that amount of gold or the mortgages will be foreclosed and the properties sold. Every railroad employe knows what that means—a cutting down of expenses, disorganization, uncertain employment. If the companies have to pay a hundred cents premium on gold to satisfy their interest demands, it means doubling their fixed charges—and this in the case of nine railroads out of ten means bankruptcy. They cannot increase their rate of fares, for that the Legislatures will not permit. They cannot exact payment of fares in gold. Therefore they must repudiate their obligations or cut down wages—they certainly cannot increase wages. Whichever horn of the dilemma they choose, therefore—a repudiation of obligation or a reduction of wages—the employe is no gainer, for even were there no reduction of wages under the free coinage of fifty-cent dollars, he ought to receive twice as much wages as he did before in order to put him on an equality with previous conditions. The purchasing power of his wages, if the rate remained the same, would be cut down one-half.

"Against such threatened calamities we have met as Democrats and as patriots to protest. Our purpose is too serious to permit differences on minor matters or personal jealousies to divide our councils or weaken our influence. We have come here as Democrats to exert such influence as we may have among Democrats for the good of our country and the preservation of our party organization for other periods of usefulness. Renouncing as un-Democratic the work of the party organization at Chicago, let us be true to every Democratic principle at Indianapolis. Let no man say that in this convention any false note of Democracy was sounded. We stand for all that should inspire good citizenship—for honest money, enforcement of law and order, respect for authority, the preservation of the National credit, the honest payment of debts, the dignity and welfare of labor, the prosperity and fair name of America. United in such a cause we can go forward with the American flag as our banner and the words "National Democrats" inscribed on its folds. We know no sectional issue or interest. We stand behind the broad shield of patriotism and in that sign we shall conquer."

When Mr. Flower in his speech alluded in a complimentary manner to Mr. Cleveland there was another outburst of applause from the convention, all the members rising, cheering, and waving hats and fans. Then a cry rang out from one of the galleries, "What is the matter with Cleveland?" and it was followed by more cheering and laughter.

The allusion to the two Populist Conventions—one at Chicago and one at St. Louis—seemed to tickle the sense of humor of the convention and of the audience, and it was followed by cheers and laughter.

At the close of Chairman Flower's address the States were called for the selection of members of the Committees on Credentials, Rules, and Resolutions, and also Vice Presidents.

The convention at 2:10 took a recess till 4 P. M.

WORKING FORCES CHOSEN.

Committees Selected on Resolutions, Permanent Organization, Credentials, and Notification.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The committees of the convention were announced at the first session to-day as follows:

Permanent Organization.

Alabama—A. C. Danner.
Arkansas—J. B. Frelock.
California—Warren Olney.
Connecticut—Calmon Goodsell.
Delaware—W. M. Ross.
Florida—John L. Inglis.
Georgia—J. H. Merrill.
Illinois—C. H. Williamson.
Indiana—C. A. McClelland.
Iowa—S. H. Mallory.
Kansas—Edward Carroll.
Kentucky—Rodney Haggart.
Louisiana—E. H. Randolph.
Maine—R. E. Ferson.
Maryland—Daniel M. Murray.
Massachusetts—Henry B. Little.
Michigan—H. C. Rockwell.
Minnesota—E. F. Alexander.
Mississippi—W. N. Bellamy.
Missouri—George Robertson.
Montana—Charles E. Conrad.
Nebraska—R. S. Proudfit.
New-Hampshire—Josiah Carpenter.
New-Jersey—Thomas P. Curley.
New-York—James W. Eaton.
North Carolina—H. E. Fries.
North Dakota—R. B. Blakemore.
Ohio—Michael Ryan.
Oregon—Zera Snow.
Pennsylvania—Pearson Church.
South Carolina—Frank Adams.
South Dakota—Joseph Zitka.
Tennessee—Peyton Smith.
Texas—E. S. Connor.
Vermont—John W. Gordon.
Virginia—William B. Wilson, Jr.
Washington—L. W. Nestelle.
West Virginia—L. J. Williams.
Wisconsin—M. C. Mead.
New-Mexico—W. E. Dame.

Resolutions Committee.

Alabama—Thomas G. Jones.
Arkansas—S. W. Fordyce.
California—John P. Irish.
Colorado—Louis R. Ehrich.
Connecticut—Lewis Sperry.
Delaware—L. A. Bertolette.
Florida—T. A. Darby.
Georgia—G. R. De Saussure.
Illinois—James H. Eckels.
Indiana—Emory H. Sellers.
Iowa—W. J. Babb.
Kansas—W. H. Rossington.
Kentucky—George M. Davis.
Louisiana—Edgar H. Farrar.
Maine—C. Vey Holman.
Maryland—Philip D. Laird.
Massachusetts—Henry W. Lamb.
Michigan—Edwin S. Connelly.
Minnesota—T. C. Kurtz.
Mississippi—H. M. Street.
Missouri—F. M. Black.
Montana—A. H. Nelson.
Nebraska—Albert Watkins.
New-Hampshire—A. S. Batcheller.
New-Jersey—Charlton T. Lewis.
New-York—Henry A. Richmond.
North Carolina—Lindsay Patterson.
North Dakota—F. R. Fulton.
Ohio—Virgil P. Kline.
Oregon—C. S. E. Wood.
Pennsylvania—George E. Baer.
Rhode Island—W. C. Baker.
South Carolina—W. W. Hall.
South Dakota—L. W. Crofoot.
Tennessee—Edmund Cooper.
Texas—M. E. Kleberg.
Vermont—Wells Valentine.
Virginia—Abe Fulkerson.
Washington—W. C. Sharpstein.
West Virginia—Alfred Caldwell.
Wisconsin—William Vilas.
New-Mexico—W. D. Childers.

Committee on Rules.

Alabama—A. C. Dana.
Connecticut—George M. Gunn.
Delaware—William Roth.
Florida—John L. Inglis.
Georgia—J. H. Merrill.
Iowa—S. H. Mallory.
Kansas—Edward Carroll.
Louisiana—E. B. Randolph.
Maine—Josiah Chase.
Maryland—Daniel M. Murray.
Massachusetts—Charles A. Conant.
Minnesota—P. B. Gorman.
Missouri—George Robertson.
Montana—Charles E. Conrad.
New-Hampshire—C. E. Carr.
New-Jersey—William Strother Jones.
North Carolina—William Calder.
North Dakota—D. P. McLaurin.
Ohio—Michael Ryan.
Pennsylvania—Pearson Church.
South Dakota—Joseph Zeitka.
Vermont—John W. Gordon.
Virginia—William B. Wilson, Jr.
Washington—L. W. Nestle.
West Virginia—W. D. Weidenhamer.
Wisconsin—M. C. Haney.

New National Committee.

Alabama—J. M. Falkner.
Arkansas—C. B. Moore.
California—E. B. Pond.
Colorado—Louis R. Ehrich.
Connecticut—Joel A. Sperry.
Delaware—John S. Rosselle.
Florida—D. G. Ambler.
Georgia—Thomas F. Corrigan.
Illinois—Ben T. Cable.
Indiana—John E. Wilson.
Iowa—L. M. Martin.
Kansas—Eugene Hagan.
Kentucky—Zack Phelps.
Louisiana—R. R. Spellman.
Maine—Ex-Gov. Robie.
Maryland—W. Pinkney White.
Massachusetts—Nathan Matthews, Jr.
Michigan—Thomas A. Wilson.
Minnesota—W. W. Cutcheon.
Mississippi—H. M. Street.
Missouri—L. C. Krauthoff.
Nebraska—Euclid Martin.
New-Hampshire—Gordon Woodbury.
New-Jersey—William G. Curtis.
New-York—Charles Tracey
North Carolina—Louis De La Croix.
North Dakota—H. L. Whitehead.
Ohio—T. P. Linn.
Pennsylvania—Seth T. McCormick.
Rhode Island—C. C. Mumford.
South Dakota—John B. Hanten.
Tennessee—Michael Savage.
Texas—M. L. Crawford.
Vermont—W. H. Creamer.
Virginia—Joseph Bryan.
West Virginia—Randolph Stalnaker.
Wisconsin—Ellis B. Usher.
New-Mexico—W. B. Childers.

Committee to Notify Nominees.

State	President.	Vice President.
Florida	Arthur Meigs	Aruthur Meigs
Georgia	T. B. Neal	....
Iowa	S. H. Mallory	....
Maine	George H. Weeks	C. F. Flagg
Maryland	D. M. Miller	....
Massachusetts	Leander Sprague	Harry Douglass
Michigan	V. H. Smith	....
Minnesota	W. A. Lancaster	D. F. Peebles
Mississippi	F. T. Raiford	....
Nebraska	Dr. Glover	....
New-Hampshire	F. M. Hoyt	....
New-York	J. D. Kelley	....
North Dakota	L. A. Kedney	D. C. Moore
Pennsylvania	B. J. McCrann	Wm. F. McCully
Tennessee	J. C. McReynolds	....
Texas	M. G. Mott	....
West Virginia	Joseph Ruffner	....
Wisconsin	James J. Hogan	....

VICE PRESIDENTS CHOSEN.

One from Each State Given an Honorary Recognition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The following are the Vice Presidents of the convention:

Alabama—James Weatherly.
Arkansas—J. A. Reeves.
California—John A. Stanley.
Connecticut—R. Holtonwood.
Delaware—Park Postles.
Florida—Judge J. F. Sharon.
Georgia—Col. D. B. Hamilton.
Illinois—Thomas A. Moran.
Indiana—Daniel Noyes.
Iowa—Joseph Elboeck.
Kansas—Samuel Kimball.
Kentucky—John A. Atherton.
Louisana—L. M. Miller.
Maine—S. H. Weeks.
Maryland—J. C. Bond.
Massachusetts—W. L. Douglass.
Michigan—J. S. Upton.
Minnesota—John Ludwig.
Mississippi—Addison Crofft.
Missouri—Simon Kennard.
Montana—P. Ledlen.
Nebraska—S. G. Glover.
New-Hampshire—Josiah Carpenter.
New-Jersey—Otto Crouse.
New-York—Charles McGee.
North Carolina—Silvus McBee.
North Dakota—D. P. McLauran.
Ohio—J. H. Outhwaite.
Oregon—N. R. Kelley.
Pennsylvania—James D. Hancock.
Rhode Island—Charles C. Nichols.
South Dakota—R. R. Davis.
South Dakota—Thomas H. Campbell.
Tennessee—S. R. Latta.
Texas—W. Y. Leake.
Vermont—P. W. Melton.
Virginia—Joseph F. Christian.
Washington—J. C. Holbrook.
West Virginia—R. H. Brown.
Wisconsin—James G. Flanders.
New-Mexico—James Boyce.

The Vice Presidents were named on the first call of the roll.

THE SECOND SESSION.

Committee on Credentials Chosen—Dr. Everett Explains the Attitude of Massachusetts Delegates.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—When Chairman Palmer of the National Committee went upon the platform a few minutes before the opening of the second session, a prolonged volley of cheers greeted him. He had a palm-leaf fan, which he used vigorously, and as the cheers continued, he arose and bowed. Ex-Gov. Flower, the temporary Chairman, soon followed Senator Palmer, and as he took his seat there was more cheering. While ex-Gov. Flower was preparing to call the convention to order, a white-haired delegate appeared on the platform and made his way to the chair. He was Sylvester G. Pyer of Minnesota. He grasped ex-Gov. Flower's hand and congratulated him on his speech at the first session. The attendance was somewhat larger than when the convention first came together. The gallery seats were more thickly occupied, and away back in the rear of the hall were some who availed themselves of standing room.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, Mr. J. H. Brennan of Wisconsin, made a report to the effect that there were 824 delegates present, representing forty-one States and three Territories, and recommending that those present be entitled to cast the full votes of their States and Territories. As to the contest with reference to the delegation from Connecticut, the committee recommended that the action of the National Committee in seating the delegates returned by the State Convention be confirmed. The report was agreed to without opposition.

Committee on Credentials.

The personnel of the Committee on Credentials follows:

Delaware—J. Parke Postles.
Florida—E. W. Codington.
Georgia—B. F. Jones.
Illinois—J. T. Hoblett.
Indiana—S. M. Ford.
Iowa—Henry Vollmer.
Kansas—C. E. Hulett.
Kentucky—O. H. Waddell.
Louisiana—Fergus Kernan.
Maine—R. D. Woodman.
Maryland—O. A. Kirkland.
Massachusetts—Godfrey Morse.
Michigan—George S. Rice.
Minnesota—Ernest Schrader.
Mississippi—Walter E. Stokes.
Missouri—Stephen C. Woodson.
Montana—James T. Sandford.
Nebraska—R. R. MacMillen.
New-Hampshire—Wendell Baker.
New-Jersey—John B. Green.
New-York—James W. Green.
North Carolina—Sol N. Cone.
North Dakota—E. C. Tourtelot.
Ohio—George E. Seney.
Oregon—William M. Whidden.
Pennsylvania—John Cadwalader.
Rhode Island—Edmund Walker.
South Carolina—Frank Evans.
South Dakota—William Irwin.
Tennessee—Tully R. Cormick.
Texas—J. T. Trezebant.
Vermont—E. F. Brooks.
Virginia—Goodrich Hatton.
Washington—E. W. Pollock.
West Virginia—H. C. Sims.
Wisconsin—John H. Brennan.
New-Mexico—Andrew Johnson.

Dr. Everett Speaks.

Dr. Everett of Massachusetts was introduced to fill up the time with a speech until the report on permanent organization should be ready. He addressed the convention as "fellow-patriots," and said Massachusetts had sent her delegation, nearly sixty strong, to aid in repelling the invasion which had risen up against the ancient honor and credit of the whole country. [Cheers.] Massachusetts was for gold. [Cheers.] Talk about an international agreement for bimetallism! Why, had we not known all the nations of the world whose name was worth anything were for the gold standard? [Applause.]

"Massachusetts," he continued, "is here against all class distinctions. [Cheers.]

"Massachusetts Democracy knows no distinction between classes, between rich and poor; between the man who raises the grain and the man who takes it to market. Massachusetts Democracy knows no distinction between the capitalist and the wage earner. Massachusetts Democracy knows no distinction between North and South, between East and West. [Applause.] And, above all, the Democracy of our State, the sound men of our State, will not stand any insult against that man who has protected the credit and honor of America. We stand to-night by President Cleveland."

Here the convention rose to a man, and there was a scene of great enthusiasm. Delegates cheered and shouted and waved hats, fans, handkerchiefs, and flags, and the spectators in the galleries took part in the demonstration.

When Dr. Everett was able to make himself heard again he said:

"We of Massachusetts might have presented a candidate for President whom every sound-money Democrat—aye, whom many Republicans would sustain. [Referring to the late ex-Gov. W. E. Russell of Massachusetts.] That zealous, that noble heart who went to Chicago to attempt to stem the tide of Anarchistic invasion broke in agony when he saw the act of the so-called Democrats; and he went home to the shore of the Atlantic to die at grief at the folly of his countrymen. [Applause.]

"Massachusetts also thinks that she might have as a candidate for the Presidency one who in the Cabinet of President Cleveland has done much abundant honor; one who when Illinois was attacked with Anarchy and Socialism drew the ancient sword of the law and waved it in defense of peace and good order. [Cheers for Olney.]

"But we are not here for any particular candidate. Gentlemen of the South and West, gentlemen of the Pacific and Centre, give us any two good National men, any men whom the country knows and honors for distinction, for purity, for worth in public or private life, North or South, civilians or soldiers, and Massachusetts will support the candidates of this convention and do all that she can for their support. [Prolonged applause.]

Need of a Third Ticket.

"We are told that we might do as well by casting our votes for the candidates nominated at St. Louis—I mean the first St. Louis Convention, not the second. [Laughter.] We are told that for sound money's sake we have nothing to do but to go over to that camp. Mr. President, I respectfully decline to admit that all public virtue is centred in the Republican Party. [Applause.] If it were only for this year, if it were only for this campaign, I might think differently of what we are to do. But we are not here only for this campaign. We are here for 1900; we are here for the future. There are hundreds and thousands of young men growing up and asking for whom they are to vote, and who know nothing of the traditions of party. They want to know what party to join themselves to, which is the progressive party, the party of the day and of the hour. And I say that this convention is to be not the last, but the first, of a series of conventions. [Loud applause.]

"This is to be the first convention of the party of young America. [Cheers.] We are fighting merely for the honor and historical principles of our party, not merely against Anarchism and Populism, not merely against protection and paternalism, but we are fighting that the United States may stand in the face of her sister nations unblemished in honor and unshaken in courage."

Dr. Everett's speech awoke the greatest enthusiasm. When he said that Massachusetts knew no sectional divisions the delegates rose to their feet and waved their hats with the wildest cheering, and before this had subsided the band played "America." A moment later a similar demonstration followed Dr. Everett's declaration that the Massachusetts Democrats would not tolerate the insults that had been heaped upon President Cleveland.

The report of the committee on Permanent Organization was presented by the Chairman of the committee, Senator W. H. Eaton of New-York. It recommended Senator Donelson Caffery of Louisiana as permanent Chairman and John R. Wilson of Indiana for permanent Secretary, and further recommended the establishment of a permanent National organization. The report was adopted without a dissenting voice.

CAFFERY ROYALLY RECEIVED.

Affirms Strict Allegiance to the Time-honored Principles of the Democratic Party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Senator Caffery was received by the convention with applause, which was renewed frequently while he spoke. He has a resonant voice and a clear enunciation, and he commanded close attention from the outset. What he said was vigorous in diction, temperate in sentiment, but unyielding in its allegiance to the old principles of the Democratic Party. Senator Caffery said:

"I tender this convention my deepest thanks for the high honor of selecting me to preside over its deliberations. I shall always regard it as the highest ever conferred upon me.

"Charged by our party with the function of ministering in its temple of faith and teaching the people its true doctrines, our priests have desecrated its altars, broken its shrines, and taught false doctrines to the people. We now enter the sanctuary of the temple and take possession of the ark of the covenant of our faith, which we will hereafter vigilantly guard, protect, and defend. We will purify its desecrated altars and rebuild its broken shrines; and, lest the hearts of the people be stolen away from true Democratic faith—the faith of our fathers and founders—we must separate from our brethren who have wrought this evil and from those who have followed their evil teaching. We cannot follow them in the road they have taken; for their feet are swift to destruction and their way is the way of death. The ties that bound us were as strong as hooks of steel, and we part from them in sorrow.

"Loyalty to party discipline and organization has ever been the pride and strength of our party. Loyalty to principle has ever been and ever will be its cardinal and leading tenet, paramount to all others, binding in conscience and guiding the action of every true Democrat.

"If we do not look into evidence to show the Michigan frauds and other devious acts and practices designed to pack the convention, the Chicago platform has the stamp of our party and claims its allegiance; but it is a mere simulacrum; a form, without the substance of Democracy, and no Democrat is bound by it, nor is it entitled to his fealty. The declarations of that platform are open, palpable, and flagrant departures from all that Democracy has stood for. They assail the money standard of the country, and declare for the inflated and depreciated standard of free silver at 16 to 1.

Executive Power Assailed.

"They assail the right and power of the Executive to enforce the law and to protect property under the control of and in the custody of the Federal courts, in any State in the Union; they attack the integrity of a co-ordinate branch of the Government; they declare that the function of issuing paper money is to be exclusively exercised by the Government itself; they assail the right of the citizen to contract payment in any legitimate commodity, for they declare that the obligations of the Government for which gold was received and for the payment of which in the same coin the National faith is pledged, may be paid in a depreciated coin. And we declare that each and all of these attacks and declarations are un-Democratic. They are an assault upon the Constitution, the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, and the distinguished patriot and statesman who has twice led it to the only victories it has achieved in thirty-six years.

"It is the Ishmael of platforms. It raises its hand against some of the principles of both parties, and nearly all the principles of the Democratic Party. It is begotten of the unhallowed union between Democracy, Populism, and Anarchy. And that the Scriptures may be fulfilled, 'it will be a fugitive and a wanderer on the face of the earth.'

"We hold that no argument is needed to show the revolutionary and Anarchistic character of the clause that the laws cannot be enforced in a State to protect property which is in the jurisdiction of Federal courts, or to protect the United States mails, or that the Supreme Court ought to be reorganized, or that the National honor should be stained, or the National faith violated, or that the freedom of private contract ought to be exclusively exercised by the Federal Government. We hold that the theory of free coinage of silver with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 admits of argument, but we hold that the weight of authority, the strength of reasoning, and the facts of history all point to its fallacy and the ruinous consequences of its adoption. We hold that it will rob the poor man of his wage and the rich man of his wealth, the widow of her savings, the child of his patrimony, the soldier of his pension, the industrious of his toil, and the inventor of the reward of his genius. We hold that it will demoralize and seriously disturb the immense trade and commerce of the Republic and drive the country to a discredited, depreciated, and depreciating standard; smite our finances as with a palsy and trade with a blight. We hold that the Nation's credit will fall prostrate, its obligations will be dishonored, and its unsullied character will be stained with fraud and deceit.

"We claim that these averments are true, established by historical fact, by unanswerable reason, by the opinions of the most distinguished political economists, and by the common sense and common honesty of the largest portion of our fellow-citizens.

Prejudices Should Be Forgotten.

"The credulity and cupidity of some of our good citizens have been played upon and aroused by artful fanatics and cunning demagogues. There are, however, many honest, patriotic, and intelligent men who cling with all the strength of conviction to the specious but unsound theory of bimetallism at 16 to 1. If their theory is denounced as false and pernicious, no imputation is cast upon their character, nor any slur upon their intelligence.

"The free coinage of silver is, and has been since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, the supreme, overshadowing issue before the country. Upon that issue the President and a majority of his party took opposite sides. In consequence, he has been powerless to effect financial reforms and secure immunity from gold raiding on the Treasury.

"Since the inception of the struggle for free silver no compromise has been possible. Our brethren knew that the battle was one to the death. The nominee of the so-called Democratic Party has on several occasions proclaimed the irreconcilable nature of the conflict. It is a fitting culmination of such a contest for our brethren to obtain allies from Populism at the price of incorporating its nefarious doctrines in their platform and attempting to pass them off as genuine Democracy. It was fit that to a degraded and depreciated currency should be added an assassinated judiciary and a powerless Executive.

Bolters Not Traitors.

"Fellow-citizens, we are not traitors to our party. We are in the land of our fathers. We cannot be driven from it. We will defend the honor of our country and the integrity of our principles as long as life endures. We can neither be deprived of our political heritage nor forced into the ranks of our old-time adversary. We intend to preserve intact, unimpaired, and unsullied, by and through the organization which we perfect to-day, the Democracy of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, and Cleveland. We propose to furnish refugees an abiding place for such of our brethren as, shocked and grieved at the betrayal of our principles at Chicago, are inclined to go to the Republican camp.

"The principles of Democracy are imperishable. They are antagonistic to the paternalism of the Republican and the Socialist, the destructiveness of the Anarchist, and the vagaries of the inflationist and repudiator. Byron wrote: 'While the Coliseum stands, Rome shall stand, and while Rome stands, the world.' We say: 'While Democracy stands, the Republic shall stand, and while the Republic stands—human liberty.'

Party May Be Astray.

"For a season our party may stray after false doctrines and flounder amid quagmires, until the beacon light of truth breaks upon it. It will rise from every fall, like Anteos of old, and 'e'en in its ashes shall live its wonted fires.' If it be the decree of fate that our party must perish, let no historian write on its tomb such an epitaph as this: 'Came to an untimely end from swallowing political and financial poison,' but rather, let this epitaph be written over its honored grave, dug amid the ruins of the Capitol: 'It did not survive the loss of liberty, the destruction of the Republic, and the decay of private morals.'

"We are the propagandists of no new creed. We are the upholders of the old. We appeal from Democracy drunk with delusion to Democracy sobered by reason. With an abiding faith in the intelligence and honesty of our people, we lay before them and the world the reasons that prompt us to unfurl the old flag that has floated over many a triumph and many a defeat, and never yet been soiled by repudiation or stained by dishonor.

"We deem it wise to pursue an aggressive rather than a negative policy, to be Achilles dragging Hector around the walls of Troy rather than Achilles sulking in his tent. We propose to make a funeral pyre of the cadavers of Populism and Anarchy. We propose to drag behind our triumphant chariot wheels, in defeat and disgrace, around the National Capitol, the dead Frankenstein personifying their pernicious creed and their turbulent fanaticism.

No Sympathy for McKinleyism.

"We cannot make bedfellows, even in a night of furious storm and thick darkness of our lifelong antagonists. We cannot, even to escape as great evils as are the necessary result of the success of the Chicago platform, be the executioners of our loved and venerated party. We cannot, even by implication, be held to the false theory that the people can be made rich by taxation, nor to the theory that the Federal power and Treasury can or ought to be used to impair the autonomy of the States on the one hand, and on the other to dispense largess to favored classes. The election of McKinley or of Bryan with our support would mean the destruction of our whole party for a generation; for, when our people recover from the debauch of Populism and Anarchy, they will discard the men who have led their orgy. If we go to McKinley, those men will be the recognized exponents of democracy. When the fumes of the debauch are dissipated and sober reason resumes her sway, our flock will turn toward its fold, only to find it destroyed. We, therefore, stand fast. We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally for the support of Government and law, for the honor of their country, and for the maintenance and preservation of their creed, its memories, and its glories. If not heeded now, it will be in the near future, and then those clouds which lowered over our political fortunes and darkened our councils will take flight; those opposed eyes which lately met in party conflict will be turned all one way, and a united and triumphant Democracy will march on to victory under the aegis of the Constitution and under the precepts of the apostles of our faith."

A PLEDGE FROM THE WEST.

Mr. Irish Declares the Slope Is for an Honest Currency.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—There were cries for John P. Irish of California after Chairman Caffery had made his address in to-day's convention, and he went upon the platform. Mr. Irish evoked more enthusiasm. At one time he designated Mr. Bryan, without naming him, as "the commercial traveler of the millionaire miners," and this brought a shout.

Alluding to the Democratic Convention held in Indianapolis during the war—under threat, he said, of physical extermination—Mr. Irish remarked that they were here to-day under the threat of extermination of that which was dearer than life. They were here to defend against further attack the public credit, the National honor, and the private and personal honesty of the individual. [Applause.]

They were met to face a crisis more serious than any crisis that had been faced before. They were met to oppose the moral force of principle and conscience to those who would assail and destroy the independence of the individual citizen. They were here as the representatives of a party that opposed an organization that had filched its name, and had debauched its principles. They represented that organization and those principles which, under the leadership of Grover Cleveland, were in line with the ancient principles of human liberty. [Applause.] They were here to swear with Jackson "by the eternal" that the marrow and strength of the Democratic Party should not be obscured or belittled by Populism. He did not care whether it was attempted by the Populist Convention at Chicago or the Populist Convention at St. Louis—the two conventions of the year alike in purpose, alike in declaration, alike in the folly of their principles, and in the contemptibilities of their vagaries. [Applause.] These were, in fact, the two twin conventions of the year—and not "the heavenly twins," either [Laughter.] They were here, Mr. Irish continued, to stand for all that had been gained when Grover Cleveland struck the apparently dried-up fountain of unselfishness of the Republic.

"We are here," Mr. Irish continued, "to denounce, right and left, the enemies of all that we have gained since 1884. We are here to denounce, on the right hand, the Republican Party, for, by the extravagance of its Congressional appropriations, it has so enlarged the deficiency of revenue as to form an excuse for a renewal of the pernicious paternal policy of protection. We are here to denounce and antagonize, on the left hand, the Populists of Chicago and St. Louis, for they, by their threats involving the free coinage of silver and a slump to a financial foundation made up of a depreciated and fluctuating currency, have so destroyed public confidence as to paralyze the activities of the people of this Republic, and have limited trade to such an extent that the present impost laws passed by Congress do not produce the revenues they would if confidence and prosperity were abroad in the land.

"We arraign these two enemies of the plain people of the republic as co-conspirators in a complementary and reciprocating policy, which have produced the conditions about which both hypocritically raise whining voices of complaint and accusation. [Laughter and cheers.]

"The candidate of one combination standing for an advance of prices by that artifice called protection, the other conspirators represented by a candidate for the Presidency who is preaching to the people the gospel of high prices to be secured by reducing the purchasing power of our money—each policy meaning burdens upon the industry of the laborer, upon the profits of enterprises and upon the avails of investments." [Renewed cheers.]

"We stand where Jefferson stood; where Cleveland stands, and say to these daughters of the horse leech, 'A plague upon you both!'" [Loud cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Irish spoke of part of Mr. Bryan's stock in trade being a denunciation of trusts, and went on to characterize Mr. Bryan as "the agent, propagandist, and commercial traveler of a syndicate greedier than the cormorant. [Cries of "Good!" and cheers.] A syndicate which has gained millions upon millions from the silver mines of the West and of Mexico; a syndicate which stands confessed upon the tongue of its representative now traveling the country touting for custom for it." [Loud cheers.]

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cotton Spinner—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Liar—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15. Rice's Evangeline—8:45. Rice's Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cincinnati—2:00 and 4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.
STANDARD—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1896.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2, 1896.—The beating of BRYAN will not content the ambitious spirit of the National Democracy or fill the measure of its destiny. No one in or about the convention can fail to note its reverence for the established principles of the Democratic Party and its present desire to keep alive the ancient faith and perpetuate the organization. No words uttered by the speakers to-day were more heartily applauded than the declarations, presented in various happy figures of speech, that the convention was sitting in the house of its fathers, and would maintain the family line. The confidence that the future Democratic Party will be the party here to-day born again is, in truth, well justified by the visible conditions. That Democracy is a deathless faith was proved by the reconstitution of the party so soon after the terrible political catastrophe of the war. But Bryanism would quench its vital spark undoubtedly, and 1896 would end it, were no regenerating force at work. Can a party whose errors and heresies have driven out of its councils such men as are shaping the work of this convention and driven them out on a moral issue, ever hope to regain the confidence of the country? Can PEFFER make up for the loss of PALMER, ALTGELD for BRAGG, TILLMAN for BYNUM, WATSON for OUTHWAITE, Cyclone DAVIS for CAFFREY, whiskers and wind for brains and character, the Populism of St. Louis for the sterling American citizenship of Indianapolis? If there is to be a Democratic Party in coming years—and that no one can doubt who was a witness of the tremendous earnestness of the speakers and delegates to-day—its Democracy will be that of this convention, not the perverted faith first enunciated at Chicago. The stern determination to preserve the Nation's honor and to defend the gold standard is, of course, the big and conspicuous fact about the convention; but, aside from that, quick and joyous recognition of its own notable efficacy in blotting out the sectional feeling is the keynote most easily recognized. When Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT, in his stirring speech, declared that the Democracy of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts knew no North and no South the convention was on its feet in an instant. No point made in the speeches was more spontaneously acclaimed. THE TIMES has already welcomed the extinction of sectionalism. As one of the beneficent results of the convention that aspiration is cherished by every delegate.

A certain hankering after ideal perfection is notoriously a characteristic of the reform temperament. In its search for a candidate the National Democracy by this token reveals the strong reforming element in its composition. We think Gen. JOHN M. PALMER comes the nearest to being the ideal candidate. His advanced age and his refusal to accept the nomination have been the only reasons that have prevailed against the general wish. To-night, on being formally asked by the Illinois delegation to permit the presentation of his name, he promises an answer in the morning. Old he certainly is, but without the weaknesses of age. He is physically equal to the fatigues of the canvass, and in his sturdy old-fashioned Democracy, in his noble public record and career, in the vigor of his indignant repudiation of Bryanism, he stands forth as the type of the third-ticket movement and its valiant leader. The Vice Presidential nomination will go uncontested to Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER of Kentucky. PALMER and BUCKNER might not sweep the country, but a ticket made up of a Northern soldier and a Southern soldier would sweep sectionalism into the grave. Massachusetts and South Carolina could join hands above the mound that marked the spot.

Should Gen. PALMER decline the honor, Gen. BLACK would, as the opinion runs to-night, stand next highest in favor. Gen. BLACK was a soldier. His wounds gave proof of this. He made an excellent record as Pension Commissioner during President CLEVELAND'S first term. In Congress he has uniformly voted against the debasement of the currency. His strength with the voters of Illinois was demonstrated by his carrying the State when he ran for Congressman at Large. He has elements of strength that commend him to the delegations of many States. His chief defect is that, although a sound-money man in his votes in Congress, he has not, so far as the public is aware, been outspoken against the Populist cause and candidate; but undeniably he would strongly attract Democratic voters in the central group of Western States where it is most important to diminish BRYAN'S vote. Gen. BRAGG, like PALMER and BLACK, would present in his candidacy the fine and desirable antithesis of North and South. Although still strong with the delegations, a blight has to-day fallen upon the old campaigner's boom. In our judgment, the reasons urged against him are of slight moment and do not in any degree impair his real availability. These three names stand highest in the list of possibilities. In a convention too little emotional to be easily stampeded, the choice ought to fall on one of these, and with either a stirring and effective campaign could be made. The choice rests with the West and South. New-York's part is to approve. The convention and its Committee on Resolutions show great sagacity in being wary of new matter and unsanctioned principles. The income-tax plank has gone the way to dusty death. A speaker to-day in a speech otherwise tumultuously applauded evoked but a faint clapping of hands from two or three delegates when he pointed out a method of taxing incomes without a resort to the Bryan method of packing the Supreme Court or to an amendment of the Constitution. So scrupulous is the disposition to confine the platform pronouncements to affirmations of undisputed Democratic principles that opposition is heard to a declaration for the retirement of the greenbacks on the ground that this is not clearly an article of the party faith. It seems to us not only so, but eminently desirable to demand that the "endless chain" be shattered by retiring the greenbacks, coupling with the demand a declaration for sound free banking. The privilege of issuing notes based on assets and always redeemable in gold would give to the South and West all the banking facilities they would need or could use. We do not believe there is anything un-Democratic in the proposition. It must be remembered that if the National Democracy is to grow to a great party it must be prepared to grapple new problems. It will four years from now be greatly to its advantage if it can point to the greenback retirement and sound free banking plank in its platform of 1896.

THE VOICE OF VERMONT.

Nothing could be more cheering than the voice that comes from the Green Mountains sounding the people's verdict in the first September State on the sound-money issue. It was a State election in Vermont on Tuesday, but, coming after the Presidential campaign was under way, it was decided by the agitation of the hour. The talk had been of silver and of the issues of the November election, and of those the people were thinking when they cast their votes. The chief champion of BRYAN in the East, GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS of Massachusetts, made the familiar demagogue's appeal to the farmers on the verdant hills, and they resented the imputation upon their common sense and honesty by pronouncing for the real dollar of the fathers, a dollar worth all it pretends to pay.

Mr. BRYAN has been appealing insidiously to what he assumed to be the cupidity of the farmer and his willingness to scale his debts by debasing the country's coin. Vermont is a State of farmers. They are not greatly in debt, but nowhere have agriculturists suffered more from depression in the prices of their products, due, as they well know, to the competition of the vast fields of the West and the grain supplies of other lands. But they do not want to double the number of their dollars by reducing their value one-half when they know that it would bring disaster and confusion upon all the industry and trade of the country.

The result is the more significant because this was a State election, for it shows that State issues were forced to yield to the one absorbing sentiment. There had been a contest for the Republican nomination which divided the State Convention almost evenly and left a bitter feeling on account of a common belief that the scale was turned to GROUT by the use of money. Ordinarily this would have caused the loss of many votes and added much to the Democratic strength, but it was utterly forgotten in the contest for National honor and financial safety, and the Republican majority is unexampled.

Vermont grows little in population and the total vote is about what it was twenty years ago—less than 70,000—but the Republican vote exceeds that of 1876 by nearly 10,000. It is greater by 6,000 than that of 1880, the highest in the twenty-year period. It is ordinarily about twice as great as the Democratic vote. This year it is almost three times as great. Republican gains and Democratic losses seem to run throughout the State, in the few populous towns as well as the rural communities. There is no doubt about the meaning of this. Republicans rallied to their ticket because this election would be regarded as showing where they stood in the National contest, and at least 10,000 Democrats must have joined them in spite of State questions and party attachment. The latter had nowhere else to go in order to show their repugnance to Bryanism, but in November fewer will vote for BRYAN than voted for the Democratic candidate for Governor, who was a real Democrat.

This can safely be taken as an indication of the movement of popular sentiment in the country. It shows not only New-England sentiment, but New-York sentiment, for the people west of Lake Champlain are akin to those east of it. Moreover, all that stretch of country westward from Buffalo, almost to the Rocky Mountains, was peopled by the offspring of the East, carrying with them the characteristics nourished in the valleys of the Connecticut and the Mohawk. The native strain of the great West has those qualities of sober sense and sturdy honesty which responded so promptly to the test in Vermont. The spirit of ALTGELD and BRYAN is alien to its nature.

The result of the Vermont election is "prologue to the omen coming on" and indicates the response which the American people are preparing to make to the challenge of the Chicago platform.

LI HUNG CHANG'S MANIFESTO.

There is very much matter for reflection in the interview which the Chinese Viceroy arranged for the purpose of formulating what is really a message to the American people. That he chose this form of communication proves that he recognizes, what indeed is explicitly recognized in the course of the interview, that public opinion is the real ruler of this country and that the direct appeal to it is through the press. To the reader of the interview it is plain that the foreignness of the speaker is much more than a matter of language. He is sometimes barely intelligible because his ingrained and inveterate way of thinking is so far removed from our own. The foreignness of this discourse recalls JOHN STUART MILL'S praise of the study of the classical languages. He commended it upon the ground that the Greeks and Romans were so different from us that to read their literatures was to give us a fresh point of view "without being, as some remote Orientals are, so different that the study of a lifetime is necessary to enable us to understand them."

Remote as the talk is, it is interesting and suggestive, especially in what he says about the relations between China and ourselves. What could be queerer, more upsetting to one's stock notions, than to hear the representative of a race the very name of which is a synonym for isolation and exclusiveness pleading for a larger liberty of communication between China and the rest of the world, and especially for a more liberal hospitality toward Chinese immigrants and residents in America? Doubtless LI is far too progressive to be typical of his race. He may be the only Chinaman of high rank who would venture to take this view. But that any Chinaman should be able to take it is a surprising proof that the world moves, even in its most immobile regions.

The Viceroy's argument in favor of the admission of the Chinese to free competition in this country is economically sound enough. We dissent from its conclusion because the question of Chinese immigration is or might become, not merely a question of economics, but also a question of civics. The Viceroy asks why we prefer to the Chinese "commodity" of labor "a commodity which is inferior in quality but superior in price." Evidently he regards the laborer merely as a producer. We regard him not merely as a producer, but as a man and a citizen. We may reserve the right to exclude any immigration which does not contain the potentiality of good citizenship, which will not assimilate, even though it be economically advantageous. With this view various proposals have been made to restrict such European immigration as is least amenable to Americanization, though it is less foreign than the Chinese. Do not let us be misunderstood. We look upon the actual Chinese exclusion laws as stupid and cowardly pieces of demagogism. "Chinese cheap labor" has never come to us in such quantities as to constitute a serious menace to our society or our citizenship. But conceivably it might do so, and we reject the inference of the Viceroy that we ought notwithstanding to welcome it so long as it is economically advantageous.

But upon one point we must confess that the Viceroy is entirely in the right and that we are entirely in the wrong. Even if the Chinese immigration had menaced our political constitution or our social order, which it never did, we should not have been justified in breaking our solemn treaties with China as we have repeatedly and shamefully done. The ill treatment of the Chinese on the Pacific coast has been outrageous and dastardly. The Viceroy gives as one of his reasons for not returning to China by way of San Francisco that he is ashamed to meet his countrymen who have heretofore petitioned him to protect them in their treaty rights and whom he has failed to protect. How much more ought Americans to be ashamed when they consider that it is against their cruelty and their perfidy that a Chinese Viceroy has been unable to protect the Chinese in America!

IT IS WAR UPON THE GOLD STANDARD.

Mr. BRYAN is really doing a public service in one respect in clearing up the issue of this campaign. In all his recent speeches he has made it clearly an issue between the gold standard and the silver standard for this country. At Columbus on Tuesday he said:

"We have begun an unceasing warfare against the gold standard. The Republican Party, without declaring that the gold standard is a good thing, has declared that the gold standard must be maintained. I call your attention to the fact that no party in the history of this country has ever in a National Convention commended the gold standard. Its effects are so bad that no party has dared to uphold it."

This taunt upon the advocates of the gold standard for professing to be for international bimetallism has been a sweet morsel to the silver orator for a couple of weeks past, and he rolls it under his tongue in every speech. Of course, there is nothing fair in the point which he thinks he makes, for, admitting that international bimetallism—sometimes he talks as if he did not really know what it means—is desirable and attainable, that does not make it any less important to maintain the gold standard until it has been attained.

But what is called international bimetallism is not desirable, and there is little reason to hope or believe that it is attainable. That might as well be avowed by the champions of the gold standard. It never has been so avowed because there has never before been any occasion for it. We have had the gold standard for over sixty years, and its desirability was not questioned so long as silver had not depreciated so as to make it "cheaper money" at the old ratio. Silver free coinage is demanded by Populists now, not because it would give us bimetallism, but because it would give us cheap money. It is war upon the gold standard and for the silver standard, because the latter would be a debasement of the currency. The issue should be accepted as Mr. BRYAN puts it, and advocates of the gold standard should defend and maintain it as the standard of the country for sixty years, as the standard of the commercial world, and as the best and safest standard for any period that is worth considering.

FREE AND UNLIMITED.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 31, 1896.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Dear Sir: In your article in yesterday's TIMES entitled "Free and Unlimited" you say: "The business of making unauthorized, or moonshine, dollars, would doubtless receive a sudden boom," &c. It seems to me that at the present time when a silver dollar has a bullion value of only about 52 cents there is a greater inducement to make counterfeits, of intrinsically the same value as the Government dollar, than there would be under silver free coinage, when the price of silver bullion would doubtless be higher. Or, if a silver dollar would then have only its bullion value, what incentive would there be to counterfeit it, except in a cheaper metal, which would be much more hazardous and less profitable than now? I have frequently heard this same statement about increased counterfeiting used in argument, and would appreciate if you would enlighten me regarding it.

OSCAR FROMMET, 32 Bowers Street.

The considerations adduced by our correspondent are pertinent. What he seems to us to overlook is the fact that time, in case of BRYAN'S election, would be of the utmost consequence to owners of silver mines and silver bullion. Probably not one of them believes, what BRYAN pretends to believe, that free coinage would send the market price of silver up to its coinage value. The most that they believe is that it would raise the price of silver for a time and until the "slump" came. Even for this belief there is very little encouragement, since the nomination by one of the great parties of this country of a candidate pledged to free and unlimited coinage has not advanced the price of silver at all. On the contrary, there has been a slight decline. But even if some appreciation of silver were the result of free coinage, the effect would be transient. Every owner of silver bullion would rush for a foremost place in the line of men waiting to have a half dollar's worth stamped as a dollar. The facilities of the public mints would not begin to supply this demand. Silver-mine owners are now, we must assume, deterred from coining their own bullion by the statute in that case made and provided. But, according to BRYAN, they would be engaged in a beneficent work in cheapening the dollar. Can anybody imagine a Bryan District Attorney prosecuting the coiner and "utterer" of a fifty-three-cent dollar, even while the statutory prohibition was allowed to remain? Evidently not. Private, or "moonshine," mints would meet the demand and enable their owners to get the start of their competitors or to remain on even terms with them.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN held his tongue with great candor when he was interviewed yesterday. He went so far, however, as to state that the rumor that he has a mission in regard to the Venezuela affair has "not one word of truth in it." He also ventured as to England the perfectly safe remark: "Were all the commercial and financial nations to come to an agreement, we should fall into line as bimetallists and agree on the question of parity. But no nation in the world can prosper standing alone for bimetallism."

The current number of The Forum has an article of great interest and timeliness by Mr. CLARENCE KING entitled "Fire and Sword in Cuba." It is an account, told with great spirit and founded upon authentic documents not heretofore accessible to any American writer, of MACEO'S "invasion," up to "the end of CAMPOS." Very few American readers have any clear notion of how 5,000 Cubans were able to outwit, outmanoeuvre, and outfight 200,000 Spaniards and to put them, not only on the defensive, but in terror. This is what Mr. KING has to tell. It is a tale as honorable to the Cubans as it is disgraceful to the Spaniards, and it will put Spain as much on the defensive in the Chancelleries of Europe as she has been put and kept by GOMEZ and MACEO on the field in Cuba. Upon reading it the question irresistibly arises, Why should we suffer this futile slaughter to go on because Spain is too obstinate to own that she cannot reconquer Cuba? If it were a mere question of internecine slaughter, we might have no claim to interfere, though in the case of Armenia we have regarded the call of humanity as a good ground for diplomatic representations. In the case of Cuba we have important interests which are suffering from a prolongation of the strife and which WEYLER has indicated his intention of causing to suffer still more. The mere lapse of time in failing to put down an insurrection is an argument for the recognition of belligerents, if not for intervention. That argument Spain has furnished in abundance. It is a year since the Spanish Premier declared that "six weeks" would see the end of the business. The time seems to be approaching when we may with propriety at least ask for an explanation of the delay.

Our Philadelphia exchanges have published many columns during the last few days about the reconciliation of Mr. DAVID MARTIN and Senator QUAY, showing the complacent satisfaction of MARTIN and pointing out what the effect upon State and municipal politics will be. But they appear to attach no importance to the testimony recently taken by a committee of the State Senate concerning the distribution of stock which immediately preceded the scandalous passage of the Automatic Telephone ordinance in Philadelphia. Mr. MARTIN should not be permitted to exercise his old influence in Philadelphia or Pennsylvania politics until he shall have proved that this testimony was false.

How strong the anti-Bryan sentiment in Vermont has been shown to be in the election of Tuesday cannot be judged by the mere figures of the majority. The majority must be taken in its ratio to the population of the little Green Mountain State. There is only one smaller east of the Mississippi—Delaware. On the basis of population the majority would be equivalent to one of 80,000 in Connecticut, 160,000 in New-Jersey or Kansas, 140,000 in California, and so on, up to 600,000 in Pennsylvania. Of course, the result in Vermont does not augur any such results in the States named, but the comparison shows how solid the State is against the free-silver delusion.

It is a very generous and very wise prize to which the Art Students' League now invites competitors. It is offered by GEORGE W. BRECK, Esq., and is a grant of $900 a year for five years for support and study in Paris. The terms of the competition will be found in our columns this morning. The sum is sufficient, with economy, even for students who have no other means, and it is continued long enough to admit of very thorough training for those who are already advanced far enough to comply with the conditions. Indeed, there are great names in French art—MILLET and DAUMIER, for instance—to the owners of which, far beyond middle life, 4,500 francs a year would have seemed a fortune. The winners of this prize will assume, with its advantages, a definite and large responsibility.

RUSSIA'S WHEAT CROP.

It Is of Poor Quality and Some Districts Are Threatened by Famine.

St. Petersburg Dispatch to The London Times.

The official organ of trade and industry gives the following account of the crops down to the middle of August: The wheat from Autumn-sown seed has now for the most part been gathered in, and there can be no longer any doubt as to the poor quality of the harvest. The best results were obtained over the extensive area stretching from the Baltic to the Caspian through Pskoff, Smolensk, Novgorod, and the basin of the Volga. The crops are comparatively good in the northwestern district along the basin of the Dnieper, but they gradually deteriorate toward the south, until the harvest is almost a complete failure in the lower region of that river.

The bad harvest of Autumn-sown wheat extends over the Steppe region from the northern coast of the Sea of Azoff upward through the valley of the Don, and only gives place to more satisfactory results in the southern part of the central black soil zone. In the Crimea the harvest of Autumn-sown wheat is middling, as also in the Caucasus, with the exception of the northern part of the latter, from which there have been a great many complaints. This year's ingathering of Autumn-sown wheat has been one of the latest, owing to the rain.

The crops of Spring-sown wheat are above the average in extent, but the grain is of inferior quality. The best are in the basin of the Volga and over the area stretching from the upper parts of that region westward to the Baltic Sea. The eastern provinces and the country bordering on the lower course of the Volga have produced fairly good results. As regards the Dnieper basin, the Spring-sown crops are moderately good only in the northern part, while toward the south they become worse and worse, and are quite bad in the Province of Kherson.

The unsatisfactory harvest of Spring-sown wheat extends over nearly the whole area afflicted by the failure of the crops of Autumn-sown corn, a slight exception being observed only in the north of the Province of Taurida, along the coast of the Sea of Azoff. In the basin of the Don and the greatr part of the black-soil region the yield from Spring-sowing is below the average. In the Crimea it is only middling, in the Caucasus very unequal, and in general less satisfactory than the yield from Autumn-sown wheat.

This confirms previous reports of famine in the southern provinces, which are also corroborated by the fact that the local authorities of Kherson have resolved to ask the Central Government for a grant of a large sum of money for the purpose of victualing the population.

White Man and Bushman.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The white man depended mainly on his gun for food. And when the little Bushman looked out from behind his rocks he saw his game—all he had to live on—being killed, and the fountain which he or his fathers had found and made and had used for ages being appropriated by the white men. The plains were not wide enough for both, and the new-come children of the desert fought with the old. We have all sat listening in our childhood to the story of the fighting of those old days. How sometimes the Boer coming suddenly on a group of Bushmen round their fire at night, fired and killed all he could wound. If in the flight a baby were dropped and left behind, he said "Shoot that, too; if it lives it will be a Bushman or bear Bushmen."

On the other hand, when the little Bushman had his chance, and found the Boer's wagon unprotected, the Boer sometimes saw a light across the plain, which was his blazing property; and when he came back would find the wagon cinders, and only the charred remains of his murdered wife and children. It was a bitter, merciless fight, the little poisoned arrow shot from behind the rocks, as opposed to the great flintlock gun. The victory was inevitably with the flintlock, but there may have been times when it almost seemed to lie with the arrow; it was a merciless, primitive fight, but it seems to have been on the whole fair and even, and in the end the little Bushman vanished.

PUBLIC OPINION.

—The pity of The Tacoma News is excited by the condition of the Republican Party:

"With a platform pledged to bimetallism, yet admitting a dependence upon England that must be galling to the thought of any true American citizen, they are now destroying their bimetallic plank and endeavoring to show that the present standard is a good thing. * * * And behind them stands Mark Hanna's oligarchy, deceiving them with false and golden promises. Truly is the Republican Party in the toils, in the meshes of the golden net, a prisoner, tied hand and foot, bending its knee in submission to the money lords of London and their vice-regal court in Wall Street. It is a saddening spectacle indeed for gods and men."

—One curious source of comfort occurs to The Sunday News-Tribune of Detroit: "If both the Republican and Democratic Parties had declared for the single gold standard, that vast flood of sentiment for change now sweeping the country would now be under the pilotage of the Peffers, Waites, Pennoyers, and that crowd of impracticables, and some sort of a political wreck would have been the consequence." The "wreck" would doubtless have been that of the Peffers, &c., and we do not think they have escaped it by the combination with Bryan.

—The following argument to the railway men is taken from a paper by "Farmer" Coffin of Fort Dodge, which The Albany Express says was warmly received when read at the railroad roundhouses at West Albany:

"We want gold; we want silver; we want paper bills. These we have had without stint for the last two decades. The only reason any of you who are holding down good jobs have not had more of this money is because you could not crowd more days' work into each month as it passed by. 'Labor,' 'day's work,' was what you have had to buy this money with. If we change to silver, does it increase your capacity to earn more? Will it give you more days in the month? Your rule has always been an 'honest day's pay for an honest day's work.' You have been having that all along, only they tell you that your day's pay being in gold has been constantly advancing in value and will buy more now than ten years ago, and still they want you to vote that gold away and try something else, which, unless backed by the fiat of the Government, is worth only a little more than half as much as what you now get, even without the Government stamp on it. Melt it up or pound it up, and it will buy just as much still, but that which they want you to vote for, if you should have a lot of it in the house after the pay car came around and paid you your month's wages, and the house burned down and it was melted, it would cut your month's pay nearly one-half."

—The Chicago Evening Post, reporting the estimate "of such a shrewd and cool-headed politician as John M. Smyth that Cook County will give McKinley and Hobart a majority of 100,000 next November," remarks: "This prediction is based on a poll of a large number of factories and places where large bodies of men are employed. They all show a phenomenal unanimity of sentiment for sound money and McKinley." And it adds: "Almost any majority for sound money is possible in Chicago, and it cannot be too great to proclaim to the world that the Chicago Popocratic platform is not the platform of the people of Chicago. We ought to repudiate that platform with an emphasis that will warn the world that Popocrats can steal our name, but they cannot conjure with it or link it with any theories of repudiation and dishonor. The same community that strangled Anarchy can be trusted to reject the foolish dishonesty of free silver."

—The precise date of the following extract is a subject of discussion, but it is pertinent to the current issue:

Thou shalt not have in thy bag divers weights: a great and small.
Thou shalt not have in thy house divers measures: a great and small.
But thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have: that thy days may be lengthened in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
For all that do such things and all that do unrighteously are an abomination unto the Lord thy God.—Deuteronomy xxx., 13-16.

—Judge Frank Doster, who is running for the place of Chief Justice in Kansas, goes even further than Bryan:

"It is not extravagance to say that Europe might be sunk in the bottom of the sea, blotted from the face of the globe, and the effect of its loss upon the daily lives of the American people would not be felt. We could build around us and our sister republic of Mexico and the Central American States and the West Indies an insurmountable wall—isolate ourselves from the balance of the world—and live, so far as clothing, food, and all the luxuries and delicacies of life are concerned, absolutely to ourselves. We need no dollar good in Europe, or good any place else than the United States of America."

This ideal condition existed before the intrusion of Columbus.

PERSONALS.

—John Daly, the dynamiter, who was just released after thirteen years in Portland Prison, is thus described by a reporter who saw him on his arrival in London: "A single glance at the man was sufficient to show to what an extent his long incarceration had told upon him. He was bronzed and fairly well looking, so far as his face was concerned, but he presented all the indications of a man physically weakened and with absolutely shattered nerves. He linked one arm with that of a friend, and did not walk alone at all on his way down the platform to a cab which was in waiting. His gait was that of one unable to step out with confidence. His manner, too, was highly nervous and excitable, and there was something vacant about his expression."

—The "Hero of Rorke's Drift" was the description popularly accorded in England seventeen years ago to a young subaltern of Royal Engineers by whose coolness and resource the Zulu warriors were kept at bay by a mere handful of men after the disaster of Isandhlwana. Time runs so fast that most people have forgotten the name of the officer whose gallantry was then the subject of general approbation. One reads now of a Lieut. Col. J. R. M. Chard, V. C., transferred from Cardiff to Perth as Commanding Royal Engineer. This is the "Hero of Rorke's Drift," who, since he established his reputation as a soldier in South Africa, in 1879, has had no opportunity to attain further distinction.

—While LI HUNG CHANG was in Newcastle his interpreter illustrated his powers as a mind reader in a way that amused the Englishmen present. It was in the great Armstrong gun works. One of the Directors asked whether LI HUNG CHANG would be able to visit the shop where cartridge cases are made, and LO FING LUH repeated the question to the Ambassador, who, without so much as opening his mouth, shook his head. Thereupon the interpreter turned to the Director and said: "His Excellency desires me to say that, being pressed for time, he desires you to excuse him."

—Sims Reeve, aged seventy-eight, and his young wife, and, of course, younger infant, are on their way from England to South Africa. It is the intention of the ancient tenor to give concerts, and, if his voice holds out, he will go on to Australia. One reason why Reeves has preserved his voice to such an advanced age is that he has invariably refused to sing when his throat was relaxed or in a bad condition, and, oddly enough, his throat has given him a great deal of trouble all through his artistic career.

—The last direct descendant of Erasmus, Herr Gottfried Erasmus, has just died at Naumburg. In the beginning of the eighteenth century the then last surviving relative of the great savant fled from Holland to Germany and became a forester at Querfurt. Of his two sons one died, the other became a forester, and later in life purchased a small estate, which remained the property of the family. Gottfried Erasmus was the last heir, and with him the family has become extinct. He was unmarried.

—Arthur Hamilton, a wealthy and eccentric Englishman, has just died near Vienna, leaving behind him a most remarkable series of collections, not the least singular of which consists of 20,000 buttons, representing all the uniforms of the different armies of the world. Another collection is made up of the teeth of all the most formidable wild beasts, while, in contrast to this, are 332 fans which originally belonged to the most beautiful women in the world.

GRAND ARMY VETERANS.

Twenty-Five Thousand of Them Reviewed in St. Paul, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 2.—Twenty-five thousand veterans of the Grand Army marched proudly this morning under a canopy of red, white, and blue, flanked by pillars of white, and between lines of 75,000 applauding citizens. The route was two miles long, ending at an immense reviewing stand, where Commander in Chief Walker stood with his staff, after leading the old soldiers to that point at Smith Park. The spectacle, as the army on foot, the bands of music, and the mounted officers of National renown came down the hill on Sixth Street, with flags and banners flying, was inspiring and beautiful in its martial aspect.

It was arranged to start the column at 10 o'clock, but there was an hour's delay. The Second Regiment of the Minnesota National Guard kept the multitude to the limits of the sidewalks with bayoneted rifles and the assistance of the police. On the arrival of the commander at the reviewing stand a salute of twenty-one guns from Battery B of the Minnesota Militia was fired at Smith Park.

The Illinois posts were first in position and numbers. Clouds threatened rain, but there was none to mar the grand march.

A meeting of the National staff, G. A. R., was called for 8:30 o'clock this morning at the headquarters in the Hotel Ryan. The business transacted was pleasant and a surprise to those interested—the Commander in Chief and Mrs. Walker and Col. H. S. Dietrich, Chief of Staff. The parlor was crowded with veteran officers and the feminine allies. The meeting was opened by Col. Dietrich, who made a little complimentary speech, at the close of which he presented the Commander in Chief with a diamond badge of his rank on behalf of the staff, and to Mrs. Walker was presented a diamond star. The Commander happily responded for himself and wife. Then a member of Columbia Post, Chicago, presented a gold badge to Col. Dietrich. A handshaking reception followed.

At the "dog watch" of the naval veterans last night Rear Admiral Meade, who retired from the navy on account of a clash with the department, made a speech, which was received with cheers. He first evoked applause by saying, "I would rather be Admiral than President." Then he added: "Admiral means more to me than President to him." This sentiment was also received with applause.

OLD DRAMA AND NEW FARCE.

A Double Bill at Hoyt's, with Stoddart as Moneypenny.

The theatrical entertainment used to open Hoyt's Theatre for the Autumn and Winter is of a miscellaneous and very ephemeral character. It drew a large audience last night, but it did not excite much enthusiasm. The first part of it is good in its way, but the representation of two scenes from an old drama, detached from their context, and robbed of the cumulative interest that belongs to them, is not likely to make a fortune for a manager. Mr. J. H. Stoddart's portrayal of Moneypenny, the irascible, soft-hearted old lawyer, of "The Long Strike," has often been seen and is a delightful piece of acting. He has modified it somewhat by the excision of some of Moneypenny's drollery and grotesqueness in the famous telegraph office incident, and perhaps to its betterment. In this excerpt Mr. Stoddart was capably assisted by Mary Hampton as Jane Learoyd and competent players in the small parts, the eminent R. A. Roberts making a decided impression in the small rôle of a gentleman sending a telegraphic message.

A farce by Bisson, the Frenchman, adapted by Clyde Fitch, and called "The Liar," was then acted by Charles Frohman's comedy company, which now includes Fritz Williams, Samuel Reed, Katharine Florence, and Annie Clarke, and is worthy of better material. The performance was well studied and generally competent, but the fun of "The Liar" is elusive, its good lines are like angels' visits, and its chief merit lies in some little, semi-detached episodes.

Much of the piece is faintly suggestive of Foote's famous comedy of the same name, which was founded on "Le Menteur" of Corneille, which, in its turn, can be traced to the Latins. But M. Bisson, even with the assistance of Mr. Fitch, (who has invented a "bargain day" at Le Bon Marché, and made a gendarme say "Great Scott!") has not made the lying hero a possible being or a very entertaining one.

Mr. Williams did as much for the part last night as any comedian could, but the sport was all too obvious, and the spectators were merely politely attentive. "The Liar" will not do.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Albany Argus, under the heading "Indiscreet," gives some pointed hints to Mr. Bryan:

"In one of his speeches in Western New-York Mr. Bryan appeared not to be in so good temper, nor possessed of the same discretion, as characterized some of his earlier New-York State addresses. He was particularly censorious of Democrats who have found themselves unable to accept the Chicago platform, and he said among other things:

"'Before election day comes every Democrat who opposes the Chicago platform will have to make known why he opposes it, and if he does not give his real reason his neighbors will know why he opposes it.'

"Waiving all reference to the history of the Chicago Convention and the scant courtesy there accorded Eastern delegations, saying nothing of the known fact that leaders of the silver element openly invited the Eastern delegates to leave the convention, as the best thing they could do for the ticket—saying nothing of these things, counting them as of the past and as of no consequence now, since it is not desirable to reopen party sores, Mr. Bryan's remarks seem not only ill-timed, but pointless. We know of no Democrats to whom he alludes who are seeking either to conceal their position or the reasons for it; they rather glory in their attitude, and seek opportunity to give their reasons and to gain converts thereby. It would seem that Mr. Bryan would do better to seek converts to take their places than to waste his time seeking declarations of hostility or reasons therefor."

Paralyzed on a Street Car.

A man about forty years old, supposed to be Henry G. Hill, a dry goods merchant of 65 Worth Street, whose home is 240 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was taken to Gouverneur Hospital late last night suffering from paralysis. He was stricken on a car on the Bowery and was taken out near Canal Street and sent to the Gouverneur Hospital.

In September.

Been hard on us—this Summer time—on
folks as well as stock;
The very fodder in the fields is feelin' of
the shock;
But we remember—in September, when the
"bead" is on the corn—
An' likewise on the squirrel, an' you hear
the hunter's horn—

You'll be happy—that you will!
In the valley—on the hill;
Thar'll be pleasure to yer credit when you
settle up the bill.

The sun—he's been a-scorchin' o' the
mountain an' the plain,
An' the craps—they got so thirsty that they
almost died fer rain!
But remember—in September, when the
craps air gatherin' in,
That the candy-pullin's comin', an' the
dancin' days begin!

You'll be happy—that you will!
In the valley—on the hill;
Thar'll be pleasure to yer credit when you
settle up the bill!

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION

LITTLE PROGRESS MADE IN ITS APPOINTED WORK.

A Motion to Draw a Platform on Which All Irish Leaders Could Unite Withdrawn After Much Opposition Had Developed—John Dillon Defends Himself, and Says He Is Willing to Follow Any Other Leader Selected.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The second day's session of the Irish Convention opened with a full attendance of delegates. Father Flynn of Waterford proposed the appointment of a committee, composed of home and foreign delegates, empowered to draft a platform upon which all sections of the Irish party could unite and work loyally. The motion was seconded by the Mayor of Waterford.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., spoke in opposition to the proposal, and protested against the Healyites being regarded as a separate party. Every Healyite, he said, had signed a pledge to abide by the decision of the Irish National Parliamentary Party or to retire therefrom. To treat with the Healyites as a separate party, he declared, would be to tear down the foundation of National unity. The convention, he continued, had met under the unanimous vote of the real Irish party. Why, he asked, was not every member present? If any one had charges of dishonesty or trickery to make, why did he not make them in the light of day?

The Rev. E. Murnane of Bermondsey interrupted the speaker, saying that he considered Mr. O'Connor's speech ill calculated to promote harmony.

The Chair ruled that Mr. Murnane was not in order, and Mr. O'Connor resumed his remarks, saying among other things that the convention must not be a failure, as in such an event it might result in the death of the Irish constitutional movement, which was now in progress.

The Hon. Edward Blake, Member of Parliament for South Longford, followed with a long speech in favor of a reunion of the factional elements of the party. He contended that the aims of all were alike, and that there ought not to be, if personal feuds were put aside, any difficulty in the way of their uniting.

The resolution offered by Father Flynn of Waterford was withdrawn after debate, and a resolution declaring in favor of the union of all of the sections of the Irish party was unanimously carried.

The foreign delegates to the convention appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Irish race.

Just before the adjournment, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, made a speech, in which he said that, although he had been grossly villified by certain persons, those making the attacks upon him had failed to come into the convention and support the charges which they had made. Mr. Dillon declared that he was willing to withdraw from his position as Chairman of the Parliamentary Party, and equally ready to follow any other leader who might be selected. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Dillon received great applause, the cheering lasting several minutes.

The Convention Denounced.

CORK, Sept. 2.—The Cork Herald, an organ of the Healyite faction of the Irish National Party, publishes a long article this morning commenting upon yesterday's proceedings of the Irish Convention in Dublin. The convention, The Herald declares, proves to be not a meeting of the world's representatives of the Irish race, but a mere sectional gathering the real purpose of which is to replenish the finances of a discredited section of the Irish party, headed by a discredited leader. The convention may dupe the delegates from abroad, The Herald adds, but it cannot effect any possible good to Ireland.

TURKISH BANKS REOPENED.

But Practically No Business Done in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 2.—All of the banks in Constantinople and Galata, except the Credit Lyonnais, reopened their doors for business yesterday. Practically no business was transacted, but it is, nevertheless, a fact that commercial confidence is returning.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—It is learned in the Foreign Office circle that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, who started on his return to Constantinople on Monday, left England with instructions in dealing with the Sultan to act independently of the other Ambassadors to the Porte if the occasion should require it.

Sir Philip, according to this source of information, is also to have free command of British naval aid to enforce such demands as he may make. The Sultan will be advised of the change in England's policy in Turkey immediately after the arrival of Sir Philip Currie in Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Turkish Legation has received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram:

"When the troops were passing through Pera, on their return from the Selamlik, a bomb was thrown at them from a house, but, although the bomb exploded, no harm was done. Three Armenians were arrested in connection with this attempt.

"In the rooms of the ministers of the school for girls at Psomatia, thirty-six bombs, dynamite, and firearms were discovered. The number of soldiers and agents of the authorities killed or wounded by the Armenian revolutionists during the troubles was considerable."

DANGERS FROM FAST STEAMERS.

Baron Colville Makes Complaint of the American Line.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Baron Colville of Culcross, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company, has addressed a letter to the newspapers protesting against the risk of life and property resulting from the high speed maintained by the American liners in the narrow waters of the Solent.

In the course of his letter, Lord Colville gives a number of instances of the danger attending the running of big ships at a great speed through the Solent, one of which involves the American Line steamer St. Paul, a wave from which vessel, Lord Colville asserts, nearly swamped a small steamer off Cowes as the liner was passing out on Saturday last. Upon another recent occasion, he declares, a wave from the steamer Spree dashed upon shore and overthrew and severely injured a woman who was walking on the footpath of the Cowes road.

A representative of The United Associated Presses made an inquiry in regard to Lord Colville's statements at the office of the American Line Steamship Company, where it was denied that the ships of that company run at a high rate of speed in the Solent. The speed record of the outgoing American liners, the officials declare, begins at the Needles.

THE STEAMER LAURADA WRECKED.

The Cuban Filibuster Goes Down at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 2.—The steamer Laurada, the Cuban filibuster, which recently landed at Navassa and transferred her men and arms to the tug Dauntless, and later arrived at Port Antonio, Jamaica, has been wrecked at that port. It is suspected that her mishap was the result of foul play.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—At the office here of J. D. Hart & Co., owners of the Laurada, it was said that the information conveyed by the Kingston dispatch was news; they had heard absolutely nothing of the reported sinking of the boat.

The Laurada left here some weeks ago for tropical points, and put into Port Antonio to take on a cargo for this port. The last message her owners received was that she was tied up while her cargo was being arranged, and it was expected that she would be ready to clear yesterday.

The Laurada cleared from Wilmington, Del., Aug. 6, and met the tug Dauntless, which had slipped out of the Port of Brunswick, Ga., a short time before, at Navassa. The Dauntless had embarked a party of men at Woodbine, Fla., destined for Cuba, and to this party the Laurada's expedition was added.

A CUBAN TOWN SET ON FIRE.

Fifty-one Houses Destroyed and Many Stores Sacked.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—The town of Bolondron, in the Province of Matanzas, was attacked by the rebels to-day.

Thirty-two houses in the town and nineteen beyond the town limits were set on fire by the attacking party and destroyed. The rebels also sacked the stores.

Two female and one male resident were killed.

Only a Defensive Treaty.

VIENNA, Sept. 2.—The Neue Freie Presse of this city says that the members of the Triple Alliance have been informed of the details of the recently negotiated Franco-Russian treaty, which is drafted upon the model of the Dreibund convention. The treaty provides only for defensive co-operation, and defines the assistance due to either party to the convention in case of attack by a foreign power, making no provision whatever for joint offensive action.

The Philippine Islands Outbreak.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, in the course of an interview had with him to-day, declared that the troubles in the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico were the result of the efforts of Cuban filibustering agents to harass the Spanish Government. Spain, the Premier said, would deal inexorably with the conspirators should disturbances occur in Puerto Rico.

A New British Battleship.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The new armored battleship Caesar was successfully launched from the Portsmouth dockyards to-day. The new ship is of 14,000 tons. Her engines will have an indicated horse power of 12,000, and she will carry sixteen guns of various types and calibre.

French Sailors Rescued.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Lepanto, Capt. Bearpark, from Boston for Hull, which passed the Scilly Islands today, signalled that she had on board the crew of the French schooner Sarah, which had been abandoned in a sinking condition.

Warships for the Mediterranean.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.—The turret battleships Navarin and Imperator Alexander II., the torpedo cruiser Pocadnik and two torpedo boat destroyers, all belonging to the Russian Cronstadt Squadron, are on their way to the Mediterranean.

SUES FOR $100,000 DAMAGES.

Harry Southgate Gets an Order of Arrest for A. McG. Leffingwell.

Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted an order of arrest against Arthur McG. Leffingwell, who is being sued by Harry Southgate for $100,000 damages for the alienation of the affections of Southgate's wife.

Southgate is a farmer living in Astoria, L. I. He was married six years ago to Ella Roddy, the daughter of a New-York cooper. She went to the Waldorf Hotel one day to dinner, and on her return was driven home accompanied by her mother and Leffingwell, a drummer, and Southgate avers that he saw Leffingwell kiss his wife's hand.

Southgate demanded an explanation of such conduct, and the wife said Leffingwell was an old friend of the family. Leffingwell was then invited to call, and made a good impression on Southgate, and after that he was a frequent caller at the Southgate home.

Mrs. Southgate's uncle advised Mr. Southgate to get rid of Leffingwell, and Leffingwell was informed that his company was not pleasing. He did not call again, but Mrs. Southgate followed the drummer, taking her four-year-old child with her, and this child is now in the custody of Mrs. Southgate's parents.

Mr. Southgate also secured a writ of habeas corpus directing Mr. and Mrs. Roddy to produce in court his child on Saturday afternoon.

It is said that servants have made affidavits as to what they saw in the Astoria house between Leffingwell and Mrs. Southgate. It is also alleged that Leffingwell had Mrs. Southgate completely under his control, and that she did whatever he told her to do. Leffingwell is the son of Douglass Leffingwell of Trumbull Street, New-Haven, and is about thirty-five years old.

Hugh V. Roddy, the father of Mrs. Southgate, says the child is with its mother at his home. He said that Mrs. Southgate would sue for a divorce.

THREE WEST SIDE FIRES.

Two in the Eastmans Company's Stable—Police Investigation.

There were two fires last night within an hour of each other in the two-story brick stable in the Eastmans Company's stock yard, at the foot of Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue. The damage in each case was about $25.

On account of the strike of the men there the police were inclined to believe that the fires were of incendiary origin.

A fire started at midnight at 608 West Fifty-fourth Street in a two-story frame house, occupied by John Meyers, one of the Eastmans Company's drivers. This last fire somewhat startled the police, who are making an investigation. No arrests were made up to 12:30 o'clock this morning.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12, o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—10:25 A. M.—380 Broadway; Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., dry goods; damage, $60.

—2:45 P. M.—Fence at 682 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; damage, $10.

—2:50 P. M.—6 Eldridge Street; Samuel Kauwexiowitch; damage trifling.

—3:23 P. M.—74 West Ninety-seventh Street; flat of Julius Ninsdar; damage, $50.

—6:30 P. M.—Barrel of paper in front of 405 East Forty-eighth Street; no damage.

—7:20 P. M.—318 West Thirty-fifth Street; Frank Gollier; no damage.

—7:35 P. M.—Manhattan Hotel, Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue; damage, $100.

—8:10 P. M.—Sixtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; Eastmans & Co.; damage, $25.

—8:30 P. M.—19 Manhattan Street; Patrick Kelley; no damage.

—9:15 P. M.—411 East Seventy-second Street; Celia Nathan; no damage.

—9:20 P. M.—Second fire at Eastmans & Co.'s stables; damage, $15.

—9:45 P. M.—163 Worth Street; Carlotta Gordelle; damage trifling.

CHEERS FOR SOUND MONEY

BIG MASS MEETING IN TOMLINSON HALL, INDIANAPOLIS.

The Place Packed with Friends of True Democracy, Who Applaud the Eloquent Speeches—Col. Fellows Presides, and Delivers a Fine Address on the Duties of Democrats—The Money of Our Country Must Be Kept Honest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The sound-money mass meeting, under the auspices of the National Committee in Tomlinson Hall to-night was a magnificent success. The list of speakers included Col. John R. Fellows, who was Chairman of the meeting; J. McD. Trimble of Missouri, Louis R. Ehrich of Colorado, Charlton T. Lewis of New-Jersey, and Daniel W. Lawler of Minnesota.

The hall was densely crowded, and Tomlinson Hall has a greater seating capacity than any public hall in New-York City, with the exception of Madison Square Garden. It was estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 persons were in the crowd that was seated in the auditorium and galleries or standing up in the aisles and about the entrances. Three or four hundred women were scattered through the audience and on the platform.

When Col. Fellows came upon the platform he received a fine welcome from the audience. This was the beginning of a series of enthusiastic cheers extended to distinguished men as they came into the hall and were recognized. Such welcomes were extended to Senator Caffery, Daniel W. Lawler of Minnesota, and ex-Gov. Flower.

The meeting was started without unnecessary delay. The clean-cut speech of J. McD. Trimble of Missouri, in calling to order, aroused the interest and the enthusiasm to a high pitch, and paved the way for the splendid demonstration which followed. Mr. Bynum was to have called the meeting to order, but the illness of his son in Washington kept him away. Mr. Trimble is the candidate of the sound-money Democrats of Missouri for Governor. When he introduced Col. Fellows as Chairman, there was great applause, the audience getting to their feet and cheering under the leadership of ex-Gov. Flower. Col. Fellows was in fine form, and got the vast assemblage to its feet many times after that. The temper of the meeting was one of careful attention, quick perception, and remarkable enthusiasm.

Mr. Fellows's Strong Appeal.

Mr. Fellows, on taking the chair, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Democrats: The splendid enthusiasm that characterizes this gathering to-night is but a visible expression of a sentiment that is surging in the breasts of hundreds of thousands of Democrats all over this Republic. The shadows which gathered when a like meeting was held in the Auditorium of Chicago on the Fourth of July last have deepened and darkened gradually since. Now we are compelled to confront a peril which was then but threatened, and we have gathered in convention in this city now to declare that that peril should never become a reality. [Cheers.]

"To sustain the action and purpose of the Chicago Convention is treason to Democracy. I am obedient to the will of the majority in so far as a majority has a right to control. I am in favor of regularity in so far as regularity has any just scope or right of action, but I deny the right of any assemblage of men, in whatever official garb they may appear, or under whatever banner they may array themselves, to declare to me what is Democracy or to prescribe to me new teachings of Democracy. Let those who will capture the flag of Democracy and carry away the legends engraved upon it, so that they leave to me the principles upon which my party was built. I remain the Democrat and they are the bolters. [Applause.] I remain to-night where the voice of New-York Democracy placed me in June last. That which flourished so fairly amid the roses of that month took root with me too deeply to wither and fade in the heat of an August sun.

"It will be my privilege, as it is my purpose to go into many of the States of this Union and repeat that which, for more than thirty years I have been accustomed to say to adherents of Democracy. I repudiate absolutely, in all of its parts, in its details, and in the entirety of its hideousness the platform and the candidates of Chicago. [Applause.] If that was Democracy, then all my life I have been deceived, and I am not now, in my old age, willing to confess that I have done wrong in my young life and my mature years, and with bended knee declare mea Culpa, mea Culpa in the presence of Altgeld and Tillman. [Cheers and laughter.]

"I am not willing that the party and its principles shall be murdered on any kind of a scaffold. I am not so aesthetic in my tastes as the gentleman from Nebraska. What if I am to be butchered, I would rather be crucified on a "cross of gold" than on one of cheaper and baser metal.

"But I am unwilling to be crucified between the two twin thieves of protectionism and Populism. The Democratic Party was founded a good many years ago on fixed and settled principles. They remain unchanged and unchangeable. I have been accustomed to look at Democracy as one does at a fixed star, knowing that it was secure in its place and that it would yield always a serene and constant light. Some times it will be obscured by darkness; sometimes it will be veiled by clouds, but when they pass away the star will be there, steady in its place, resplendent in its lustre, and shining down upon us as during all the years of the past.

"Now, I am told that the will of the majority, which may change from year to year, which may proclaim free coinage of silver to-day and change it in the succeeding convention, and change it then again, is to fix for me the principles of Democracy, by which my political life is to be guarded and governed. I deny that right on the part of any convention. If the Chicago Convention, regular in form, had repudiated the principles of the fathers and departed from the old teachings of Democracy, it had no longer any claim on your allegiance or on mine.

"We remain where our fathers placed us. I believe it is a historic fact that Benedict Arnold conducted all the preliminary negotiations for the surrender of the fort at West Point while wearing the official title of an American General, and with the American uniform on his back. The mere array of banners, the mere prating of title cannot bind me, and should bind no one to an assemblage which denies to us the faith that we have learned to believe in and to trust, and if Chicago did that, then Chicago and the Democratic Party separated and parted company."

The Silver Question Argued.

Mr. Fellows then went on to argue the silver question. He ridiculed the dollar bearing the United States declaration that it was worth 100 cents when it was worth only 53 cents, and said that there was 47 cents of actual lying in the declaration. Upon that dollar, he said, was to be placed the legend "In God We Trust." He promised that the only meaning which that could have was "The silver is worth 53 cents in the markets of the world, and we trust in God to get the other 47 cents."

Those gentlemen, Col. Fellows said, who now sought to betray us, should have learned a lesson from the original betrayer. He demanded thirty pieces of silver for one betrayal; you are asked to do it for sixteen pieces.

Taking up the more radical features of the Populist platform in regard to fiat money to be distributed according to the wants of the people, and Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs, he said: "We have a right to ask this peculiar thing, which is going over the land with a Populist head, covered with silver scales, and a dragon's tail, divided into two sections, one labeled Sewall and the other Watson, [Laughter,] each spitting fire at each other—we have the right to ask, Does he approve of these propositions? He is silent on the subject."

Col. Fellows eulogized Mr. Cleveland's action in determining that the laws should be enforced during the Chicago riots. He ventured to assert that there were 10,000,000 of American freemen, who were ready to stand behind that declaration and make it good with their lives. Col. Fellows closed with an eloquent peroration, and sat down amid a torrent of applause.

Louis R. Ehrich, one of the Colorado delegation, was next introduced. He said he had come to the convention against the advice and entreaty of many friends, who told him that public opinion was much inflamed in his State, and he admitted it was so. Still, he did not believe the State of Colorado had descended to a level where it would not tolerate and respect the free expression of honest opinion. He prefaced his further remarks by a personal statement, as showing the standpoint from which he had investigated. He said that he owned large interests in silver mines, and that the continued silver agitation had made his properties unsalable.

The Silver Poison.

He then at great length, and with very pointed personal references to both the Senators from Nevada, traced the history of the silver agitation to the development and decline of the twenty mines on the Comstock lode, which, after paying at one time over $47,000,000 in dividends, had so fallen away that in 1876 they paid not one cent. He therefore charged that the silver child was born in the Comstock bed. Thereafter began the silver legislation of Congress. He followed this in detail, speaking of it as silver poison which had begun to undermine our monetary system, and the cure offered was: Poison in larger doses. This silver poison, he said, has affected our business relations externally as well as internally. The nations look upon us with suspicion. Our securities are thrown back on us, and our gold drained from the country. Our foreign trade is diminishing. The world hesitates to do business with a Nation which threatens to depreciate its money standard. He concluded as follows:

"I have no fears as to the result of this election. Its outcome will teach the onlooking nations that the crown of over 100 years of political life under republican institutions shall not be the National impairment of debt obligations, and it will be held up as a warning to our children and our children's children, that a public policy which is tainted with but a breath of dishonesty will be indignantly spurned by this proud American people. I have the deepest sympathy with many of the 'free-silver' adherents. They are my neighbors. I am bound to them by my interests, my associations, and my affections. They are honest and sincere men. They love their country and would not willingly plunge it into destruction. But they have been deluded and misled. The best friend of truth is time, and as time rolls on, these, our misguided fellow-citizens, will yet be grateful to those who helped check them in their mad rush to self-destruction; they will yet thank God for the defeat which will overwhelm them in November, and they will bless us who are assembled in Indianapolis this day, and who, by the courageous, manly, and patriotic influences of this convention, will make that defeat inevitable."

As Mr. Ehrich resumed his seat there were cries for Breckinridge, but Col. Fellows introduced as the next speaker David W. Lawler of Minneapolis. He said a message of cheer had been delivered that afternoon by a golden tongue from the Pacific coast. He was charged by the stalwarts of the Democrats of the Northwest to say that the fires of patriotism were burning bright along the Canadian border, and where the north star shone bright upon the great State of Minnesota. The Democratic Party still lived, and, although the great principles of Democracy for which they now stood might now be those of a minority, in God's own time there would come another convention, when the principles for which they now contended would be ratified by the American people.

COL. FELLOWS WITH TAMMANY.

Stands Where the Wigwam Was in the Spring.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—"I am not out nor away from Tammany Hall," said Col. John R. Fellows to-day. "In June we declared unanimously for sound money and against free silver, and I said to the organization that I stand now where we all stood then. When we went to the Chicago Convention we opposed the silver idea and voted against the platform. That done, we took no further part in the convention. I declared to our people that I could not support the action of the Chicago Convention, but stood where we all stood in June.

"Tammany Hall has not indorsed the platform adopted at Chicago; she has only accepted the candidates of that convention, and left it to the convention which will meet on the 16th of this month to take whatever action it may deem best as to the platform.

"My best information leads me to believe that McKinley will carry the State by from 100,000 to 200,000, caused by the Democratic vote that will remain away from the polls and by the vote that will be given to the ticket nominated by this convention. I firmly believe that the ticket nominated here will receive 25 per cent. of the Democratic vote in New-York City and Kings and Queens Counties. I cannot speak so confidently about the country counties, as I have not been among them.

"Instead of a decrease in the Republican majority in the State I believe McKinley will come down to Harlem Bridge with an increased majority. In the city I have yet to hear of the first dry goods merchant who will vote for Bryan. I am informed that a club was formed in the dry goods district, of which Walter Stanton, of Stanton & Coffin, is the President, and that not a single man of them would vote for Bryan. That indicates the feeling of the merchants in the dry goods district, probably the richest district in New-York."

"Will Tammany Hall elect her members of the Assembly this year in her strong districts?"

"That I cannot answer. There is no Senator to elect this Winter, and no especial fight will be made to defeat anybody but Bryan; but the organization may elect her candidates if not opposed by the general conditions of opposition to the Chicago ticket."

"What will be the probable action of the State Democratic Convention that meets on the 16th of this month?"

"I presume that convenuon will be in the hands of the silver men, and it will reverse the action of the State Convention in June."

"And New-Jersey—what of her?"

"She will give McKinley fully 30,000 majority, and in Connecticut you know that 6,000 is always thought to be a large majority, so close is the vote, but they will not think now of less than 20,000 majority."

"You have been present at all the National Democratic Conventions since 1868, haven't you?"

"All except 1872, when Greeley was nominated. That was the first National Convention after I had moved to New-York from Arkansas. We will all be together again next year, after silver is defeated, and there will be no old ties broken."

Bellwood Wins at Berlin.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Autumn trotting season opened on the West End course to-day. The race for the Sedan Prize of 1,600 marks, 2,600 meters, was won by Bellwood. Saipnose was second and Bermuda Girl third.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Stephen Burdett Hyatt.

Ex-Judge Stephen Burdett Hyatt, whose sudden death on Tuesday night was reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, won for himself in early life a reputation as an adroit lawyer and a promising jurist. His service on the bench was in the Marine Court, where he served from 1882 until 1887. His record there was quite creditable, the cases which he heard having usually received such disposition from him as to preclude appeal.

He was born in this city in October, 1842. Having attended the public schools, he entered the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New-York, at the age of twelve years. He was graduated there, and afterward at the Columbia Law School, receiving his degree as a lawyer when twenty years old. He held a clerkship in the office of Horace F. Clark and C. A. Rapallo until after his admission to the bar, on reaching his majority. The firm then became Matthews, Foley, Hyatt & Rapallo. In the war he was with the Seventh Regiment, in which he became an officer, having made his start in the ranks. After the war he entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon made an impression. As attorney for the Standard Oil Company, he won the well-known case which justified the condemnation of public land for pipe lines. He was a Republican. He was a member of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club, and of the Thirteen Club. His law office of late had been at 146 Broadway and his residence at 11 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Joseph R. Busk.

Joseph R. Busk of New-York died at his Summer residence, Indian Spring, Newport, R. I., yesterday, of Bright's disease.

Joseph R. Busk was one of the oldest members of the New-York Yacht Club. He joined the club July 15, 1869, and was No. 59 on the club list of members. He was well known for the prominent part he took in several of the races for the America's Cup. When the Canadians brought the sloop Atalanta here in 1881, the Mischief, owned by Mr. Busk, was selected to defend the cup, a task which was quite easy for her. Mr. Busk sailed on the Puritan when she raced against the Genesta in 1885, and with Gen. Paine on the Mayflower in the races against the Galatea the next year.

Last year he was a member of the America's Cup Committee, and sailed on the Valkyrie as the representative of the New-York Yacht Club. It was to Mr. Busk that Lord Dunraven first intimated that the Defender was not sailing on her measured lines. The well-known investigation followed, which resulted in Lord Dunraven's expulsion from the New-York Yacht Club.

Prof. William Carpenter.

Prof. William Carpenter died at Baltimore Tuesday of apoplexy. He was born in England in 1830. For thirty years he had wide notoriety in England and in this country from his earnest, unswerving advocacy of the theory that the earth is not a globe, but has a flat, circular form, revolving on a central axis, with the sun stationary over the centre. To him the equator was the centre of the earth's surface, and the polar regions the outer edge. Since coming to Baltimore, sixteen years ago, Mr. Carpenter had written much and lectured often on this subject. He was accustomed to travel around to talk about it. When people would not buy the books containing his arguments he was in the habit of presenting them copies in order that they might not be deprived of the opportunity of learning that the astronomy which is now being taught is all upside down. He was always thoroughly in earnest in his views, patient and diffuse in his method of presenting them, and angered only when people refused to give him a hearing. The majority of his pamphlets were written in England between 1864 and 1878. Nearly all of his many works were set in type, printed, and bound by himself.

George T. Carter.

George T. Carter, who was in business in the Investors' Agency, the offices of which are in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, died suddenly Wednesday morning in the Hudson Street Hospital. Mr. Carter was born in Chicago, Ill., in 1842, and was for many years in the iron and steel business in Pittsburg, Penn. He removed to this city three years ago, and had since been in the Investors' Agency.

Mr. Carter was unmarried, and leaves one brother, Frank H. Carter, of Chicago, Ill. The date for the funeral has not yet been decided on.

Mortimer Denyse.

Mortimer Denyse, one of the oldest residents of Staten Island and a brother of ex-Sheriff Harry Denyse, fell dead while seated in a chair on the stoop of his home at Richmond Tuesday night. Mr. Denyse held a prominent position in the County Clerk's office, where he had been for eighteen years. Mr. Denyse was about sixty years of age, and leaves a widow and a family. Heart failure is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

Obituary Note.

—William H. Hopkins, the pioneer in the wholesale coal trade on Narragansett Bay, died last night at his family stock farm in Sekonk, R. I. He was eighty years old. He was the best-known skipper along the Eastern Atlantic coast and had been in the trade for over half a century. He was ill only three days with typhoid pneumonia.

—The Rev. A. F. Herrick, who recently retired from the active ministry, after forty-three years of service, died at Walpole, Mass., yesterday. His pastorates included many Methodist churches in Massachusetts cities, including Lynn, Salem, Waltham, and Newton. A widow, three sons, and three daughters survive him.

—Elbridge T. Burley, the well-known lawyer of Lawrence, Mass., and the leader of the Essex bar, is dead. Mr. Burley was one of the counsel in the famous Hopkins-Searles will case and had figured in many noted cases.

—Capt. Oreb F. Mitchell dropped dead yesterday at his home in Dorchester, Mass. He had a war record and served in the State House from 1866 to 1875 in the positions of messenger, Postmaster, and Sergeant-at-Arms.

J. F. Holloway of this city died at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, yesterday. He was a noted hydraulic engineer and an ex-President of the American Association of Engineers.

—George H. Towle, a lawyer of Boston, died at St. Thomas, West Indies, yesterday.

Kansas Colored Voters Divided.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—There is a big division in the negro vote of Kansas, and the result is two State Conventions to be held to-morrow. The Republican contingent will meet here and the free-silver and Populist leaders at Emporia to issue addresses to the voters of that race. It is claimed that of the 15,000 negro voters in Kansas, 3,000 have joined the Bryan forces, and that this element will make a determined effort to augment its strength. Several colored speakers will travel over the State and make speeches under a tent for Bryan. The object of the Topeka Convention is to check the bolt to Bryan.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—PARK AVENUE—Col. M. M. Blunt, United States Army.

—GILSEY—Col. Charles H. Jones of St. Louis and John R. Sayler of Cincinnati.

—WINDSOR—Edward Atkinson of Boston and William H. Seward of Auburn, N. Y.

—WALDORF—Lord and Lady Braye of England and James A. Gary of Baltimore.

—NETHERLAND—Prof. Josiah Royce of Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. Theodore Barth of Berlin.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Judge H. B. Maynard of Ohio.

—HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island, the Rev. Dr. Hoge of Richmond, and George E. Leighton and Daniel Catlin of St. Louis.

—ALBEMARLE—Judge William R. Worthington of Cincinnati and S. R. Knott, Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

—MURRAY HILL—James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the New-York Democratic State Committee, and Capt. A. Heese of the German Embassy at Washington.

SOUND-MONEY MEN BOLTED

LEAVE THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE CONVENTION.

Compromise Refused by Silverites, President Cleveland's Indorsement Voted Down, Mr. Bryan Enthusiastically Greeted, and the Chicago Platform Swallowed Without Any Trouble—Nomination for Governor.

Governor—Henry O. Kent of Lancaster.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2.—More in sorrow than in anger sound-money Democrats of New-Hampshire walked out of their party's State Convention this noon, taking with them the greater part of the mental, moral, and material strength of the Democracy in the Granite State. They were forced to adopt the course they did by the overbearing manner of the silver men, who, numerically stronger, would hear of no compromise, and stopped short at no insults to their colleagues in convention, who believe in an honest dollar. It was evident from the fiery oratory of Delegate Jeremiah J. Doyle of Nashua at last evening's caucus what the silver men intended to do. The gold men held a largely attended conference this morning, at which their plan of action was decided upon.

When the convention met this noon the issue was speedily presented in the address of John B. Nash upon taking the chair. He pronounced unqualifiedly for the free coinage of silver, and the applause with which his utterances were greeted showed the temper of the convention. The committee on resolutions then presented the platform, pledging the convention to the support of the National nominees and the Chicago platform.

Judge Harry Bingham of Littleton, the Nestor of the New-Hampshire Democracy, offered the following substitute:

"Whereas, The Democratic Party is divided upon the question of the acceptance of the platform and ticket of the Chicago convention; and,

"Whereas, It is desirable that no breach should be created that will prevent the future united action of the party, therefore

"Resolved, That we recognize the right of every Democrat of New-Hampshire to act and vote on the National ticket as his judgment may dictate without affecting his standing in the party, and that the nominations by the convention of Presidential Electors is binding upon him only so far as he may approve the same."

This was overwhelmingly voted down, as was a resolution offered by O. E. Branch of Weare indorsing President Cleveland's Administration. Instead the "cordial greetings of the convention" were extended to Candidate Bryan. A bitter personal attack on National Committeeman Sullowav elicited only a brief response from him, after which Harry Bingham said that he desired, on behalf of himself and the sound-money Democrats, to protest against the resolution which had been adopted indorsing the Chicago platform.

"I will not enter upon any argument," he said. "There will be no bitter language on our part. So far as we are concerned, we shall take no further action in political affairs based upon the Chicago platform."

The gold men then quietly withdrew from the hall. Henry O. Kent of Lancaster was renominated by acclamation for Governor and the following Electoral ticket was chosen in the same manner: William O. Hutchins, Keene; George H. Bingham, Littleton; Gilman Clough, Manchester; Nathan C. Jameson, Antrim.

The platform:

"We, the Democracy of New-Hampshire, in delegate convention assembled, recognizing the action of the National Convention held in Chicago on the 7th day of July last as authority for party action on all political subjects therein stated, hereby adopt the platform of said convention, and pledge ourselves to the earnest support of William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall, candidates for President and Vice President.

"Recognizing the fact that the prohibitory liquor laws in force in this State since 1855 have wholly failed to control the traffic in intoxicants, and have been and are a prolific source of hypocrisy, perjury, and means of political and personal protection or persecution, therefore, in the interests of temperance and morality we demand a well-regulated license law, based upon the principle of local option, to the end that the traffic be properly controlled, to the increased welfare and honor of the people and prosperity of the State.

"We arraign the Republican Party for its unconstitutional, inconvenient, and partisan districting of the State, for substituting Police Commissions for home rule in its cities; for the division of Democratic towns into Republican wards, for the creation of numerous commissions, the lavish increase of public expenditures, the increase of offices and salaries, and a wide departure from thrift, economy, and simple methods that mark proper legislation. We offer a reversal of these wasteful and unjust ways, and a return to the honored policy of our fathers and the founders of the State.

"We pledge ourselves to the hearty support of the ticket this day put in nomination."

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee this afternoon True L. Norris of Portsmouth was recommended for member of the Democratic National Committee from New-Hampshire, in place of A. W. Sullowav, resigned.

Ex-Congressman Warren F. Daniell said of the convention: "I have been many times proud of a minority that I represented, but I was never prouder in my life than of the minority that I, in part, represented to-day in a Democratic State Convention that refused to indorse President Cleveland's Administration."

RECOVERED HIS STOLEN WHEEL

But Forgot to Capture the Thief Who Had Taken It.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 2.—Dr. R. C. Pedrick of 167 Jefferson Street, this city, did some fast sprinting on a bicycle this evening and overhauled a thief who was getting away with his own wheel. He was aided in recovering his wheel by an accident to it which spilled the thief and enabled the doctor to catch him sooner than would have been the case had the man ridden safely.

The doctor uses a rather low-geared wheel to make his professional visits on. This evening he left the wheel in front of a house in which he had a case of sickness. When he came out within a few minutes he found the wheel was gone. Looking down the street he saw a man disappearing in the distance with a bicycle. Judging this was the thief, he borrowed a bicycle from a passing wheelman and started at a scorching pace after him. The borrowed wheel was a high-geared one, and the doctor was soon spinning along at a pace that made people think he had an urgent case on hand. The doctor gained rapidly on the man in front, for, push as he might, the low-geared wheel would not travel as did the one the doctor bestrode.

Finally, the thief, in an endeavor to make a sharp turn, pinched his machine, and over it went, with the man underneath. The doctor was soon within a few yards of the man. The thief had leaped to his feet and tried to remount, but a pedal had been bent by the fall, and he was thrown again, and the doctor grappled with him. The thief showed fight, but took to his heels when he saw the doctor was more concerned about the wheel than in making an arrest. The doctor examined his wheel and forgot to stop the thief. He says the thief was a young man, whom he will know again if he sees him.

THUGS SHOOT A SALOON PORTER

He May Die—Two Men Arrested and Identified.

"Kipp" Murphy of 113 Bowery and Maurice Fitzgerald, alias the "Boston Kid," of the same address, were locked up last night in the Mulberry Street Station for the shooting of Henry Meyers, a porter, of 86 Bowery. They may have to answer for his murder, as the man is badly hurt. The bullet entered his right side. He has identified the "Boston Kid" as the man who shot him.

The saloon of Aaron Herzberg, at 108 Bowery was entered by thieves Tuesday night. Ten dollars in change and a pearl-handled revolver were stolen. "Kipp" and the "Boston Kid," who were seen in the saloon and about it all that afternoon, were suspected.

They went there again about 6 o'clock last night and asked for a drink. The bartender, James Doyle, refused to serve them, and told them to leave the place. Instead, the men walked through the saloon to the rear, where there is a Summer garden. There was no one in the garden, and "Kipp" and the "Kid" began to practice shooting with a revolver. They extended repeated invitations to Doyle to come into the garden, but the bartender declined.

Meyers went into that part of the saloon to light a gas jet about 7 o'clock. He was warned by Doyle not to go, but persisted, saying the men could have nothing against him. Taking a match, he walked out.

In the garden he got on a chair, and from that to the fence, to get at the light. He had just struck the match when he heard a shot, and a bullet whizzed by his head. He turned to look at the two men and saw, he says, a revolver in the right hand of the "Boston Kid." Before he could speak, two more shots were fired. At the third, Meyers dropped to the ground. He had been shot in the right side.

The men then walked calmly into the saloon and sat down. Doyle did not know what had happened, but again told them to go away. Meyers then made his appearance, limping, and almost falling at every step.

"I'm shot," he said to Doyle.

The bartender leaped over the counter and ran out of the saloon. At the next corner he met a policeman, to whom he told what had happened. When they reached the saloon the men were gone. They escaped through the garden, over the fence, to Elizabeth Street.

An ambulance was sent for, and it soon arrived from St. Vincent's Hospital. The surgeon said Meyers had a serious wound and ordered him hurried to the hospital.

A few hours after the

PALMER AND BUCKNER

Continued from Page 3.

dolph, A. Goodwell, D. C. Dawkins, G. McD. Brumley, W. J. Kerman, J. B. McGeehee.

DISTRICT ALTERNATES—Eugene Mestier, J. M. Walkins, F. L. Richardson, Charles S. Scheneck, Wilson McKerrall, Senator Hampton, S. B. Hicks, C. W. Blair, Fergus Kernman, J. L. James

Maine.

DELEGATES—C. Vey Holman, William Henry Clifford, H. G. Foss, Russell D. Woodman, Edward C. Jordan, John Harwood, R. E. Hersom, George H. Weep, Josiah Chase, William Gardiner, Giles O. Bailey.

ALTERNATES—F. W. S. Blanchard, John B. Beicher, E. R. Nutt, J. S. True, William H. Stevens, G. S. H. McDowell, S. G. Otais, August F. Molton, J. F. Garrity, Byron Wilson, Nathan Clifford.

Maryland.

DELEGATES—Edward Lloyd, William C. Bruce, Francis Ewell, Charles W. Michael, J. C. Bond, Ogdon A. Kirkland, Daniel Miller, L. Bonsal, Philip M. Laird, Daniel M. Murray, George Mohr, William H. Adams, Francis T. Homer, Alexander Armstrong, Henry M. Walker.

Massachusetts.

DELEGATES—Charles S. Bird, Sigourney Butler, Charles A. Conmant, James E. Potter, Thomas B. Potter, Charles S. Davis, John J. Desmond, William L. Douglas, James E. Estabrook, William Everett, Thomas J. Gargan, William T. Jenny, George T. Keys, Henry W. Lamb, John C. Lane, Henry B. Little, Leander Sprague, George T. Mclaughlin, Marcus C. Merritt, Godfrey Morse, William R. Prunkett, Daniel L. Predergast, Charles T. Ralston, William B. Rice, Charles G. Saunders, Charles C. Spellman, Eben Stevens, Joseph L. Sweet, Charles Warren, Frank P. Zabriskie.

Michigan.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—S. B. Douglas, John S. Lawrence, S. L. Kilbourne, Thomas A. Wilson.

ALTERNATES AT LARGE—Colin B. Hubbard, George W. Thayre, Isaac Leaderer, James A. Parkinson.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—George H. Barbour, E. F. Connelly, David Zimmerman, Clawrence H. Bennett, Frank M. Thompson, James S. Upham, H. P. Rockwell, J. Simmins, Vernon H. Smith, James T. Hood, L. E. Rowley, Charles E. Wheeler, H. B. Buckeridge, G. D. Crocker, Albert Tood, D. E. Skinner, L. N. Keating, William Peat, Rufus R. Sprague, Duncan K. Black, A. E. Eldridge, George P. Hayden.

DISTRICT ALTERNATES—George H. Russell, Michael Brennen, Dr. V. C. Vaughn, W. S. Todd, Jones M. Corbin, H. H. Barlow, George F. Hales, J. F. Perkins, W. W. Hyde, W. H. Loutt, Isaac W. Bush, J. A. Myers, John Herr, Robert F. Eldridge, E. P. Gilbert, H. K. White, William Mann, William Wilson.

Minnesota.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—D. W. Lawler, E. T. Wilder, Norman John Ludwig.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—H. R. Wells, H. W. Lamberton, Dr. J. S. Hillscher, C. W. Schultz, J. C. Pierce, T. H. Quinn, F. W. M. Cutcheon, J. J. Parker, B. F. Nelson, J. B. Atwater, S. F. White, B. W. How, T. C. Kurtz, L. Pearce.

Mississippi.

DELEGATES—W. J. Street.

Missouri.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—James O. Broadhead, Frederick Lehmann, George Robertson, Steven S. Woolson.

ALTERNATES AT LARGE—John Cosgrove, Rufus E. Anderson, William Shelton, Christopher E. Williams.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—W. B. Humrich, C. H. H. Marmaduke, W. T. Austin, J. W. Sebree, E. L. Morse, G. W. Schweich, Willard P. Hall, William L. Smith, Francis M. Black, Alexander Graves, John G. Dorman, William P. Coleman, Philip H. Rea, Benjamin U. Massey, G. Pitman Smith, Edward C. Kennard, Edward C. Hehr, Thomas K. Skinker, Samuel M. Kennard, William C. Jones, Rolla Wells, C. H. Krum, Peter Barrielow, Otto Kochtitzky, John C. Wear, Oliver P. Caton, William M. Carter, Samuel C. Henderson.

DISTRICT ALTERNATES—P. P. Croakin, L. Price, D. H. Mounce, J. M. Johnson, Claude Hardwick, G. E. McCoy, I. R. Williams, H. A. Coster, Robert Keith, J. L. Scruggs, B. F. Harris, W. P. Houston, James Harden, R. B. Eckles, W. G. Pendleton, R. G. Woods, E. H. Moody, Morris Ettinger, George W. Taussig, George S. Weldon, William Freudeman, B. H. Charles, R. Graham Frost, G. J. Tansey, L. S. Joseph, J. N. Sutton, George Sidway, James Robertson.

Montana.

DELEGATES—James T. Sandford, Henry Knippenberg, Charles E. Duer, John S. McNiell, William McDermott, C. C. Cochran.

Nebraska.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—Euclid Martin, S. G. Glover, G. M. Bair, J. C. Crawford.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—D. P. Rolfe, Albert Watkins, Carroll S. Montgomery, A. E. Thatcher, Fred W. Vaughn, R. R. MacMullen, G. P. Marvin, F. E. White, J. I. Shea, R. S. Proudfit, J. J. Lea, J. E. Crocker.

New-Hampshire.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—Gordon Woodbury, George B. Chandler, Josiah Carpenter, Francis M. Hoyt.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—John Dowst, E. F. McQuestion, Clarence E. Carr, Albert S. Batchelor.

New-Mexico.

DELEGATES—J. W. Schofield, George E. Robbins, W. E. Dame, H. L. Waldo, John W. Poe, W. E. Childers.

New-Jersey.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—William J. Curtis, George L. Record, James Parker, Charlton T. Lewis.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—Thomas P. Curley, John W. Acton, Wallace Lippincott, Joseph B. Shaw, William S. Jones, Stephen G. Williams, Samuel T. Smith, Charles Rittenhouse, Anderson Price, H. M. Banks, Leonard J. Gordon, Otto Crouse, Eugene Vanderpool, John B. Olchers, Richard F. Stevens, John B. Green.

New-York.

AT LARGE.

Delegate—Roswell P. Flower of Watertown; alternate, Francis M. Scott of New-York; delegate, Charles Tracey, Albany; alternate, ex-Mayor Bishop of Buffalo; delegate, Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn; alternate, George A. Brockway of Cortland; delegate, George L. Magee of Watkins; alternate, Charles J. Bissell of Rochester.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

First.—Delegates—Patrick J. Gleason and Robert S. Pelletreau; Alternates—Aaron A. Degrauw and George Smith.

Second.—Delegates—George F. Peabody and Horatio C. King; Alternates—A. A. Healy and H. A. Metz.

Third.—Delegates—Edmund Driggs and W. C. Burton; Alternates—Everett Green and T. S. Nye.

Fourth.—Delegates—William C. Redfield and Charles T. Hoagland; Alternates—W. V. B. Bennett and J. B. Pope.

Fifth.—Delegates—Jacob S. Van Wyck and John D. Kelley; Alternates—J. Kohnstamm and J. H. Watson.

Sixth.—Delegates—Charles Jerome Edwards and James J. Stanton; Alternates—T. H. McGrath and John H. Scheidt.

Seventh.—Delegates—Perry Belmont and Howard R. Boyne; Alternates—W. E. McFadden and Fielding L. Moer.

Eighth.—Delegates—Theodore Sutro and Edward J. Dunphy; Alternates—Joseph E. McMahon and Lawrence P. Mingey.

Ninth.—Delegates—William H. Rand and Abram I. Elkus; Alternates—John Altmeyer and Henry H. Sherman.

Tenth.—Delegates—John De Witt Warner and Franklin Pierce; Alternates—John Jeroloman and Thomas F. Keating.

Eleventh.—Delegates—William F. Grote and James R. Ely; Alternates—Leopold Morchowitz and J. Aspinwall Hodge.

Twelfth.—Delegates—James Byrne and Edward S. Kaufman; Alternates—Martin P. McHale and Fulton McMahon.

Thirteenth.—Delegates—George Walton Green and Edward McCue; Alternates—E. W. Hoeber and Joseph Speyer.

Fourteenth.—Delegates—John R. Fellows and Oscar S. Straus; Alternates—Paul Halpin and L. L. Ferrare.

Fifteenth.—Delegates—Charles R. Miller and Simon Sterne; Alternates—Frank Shaffer and John A. Hennebury.

Sixteenth.—Delegates—J. M. Wainwright and Edward H. Hill; Alternates—Bela D. Elsler and Abram Hyatt.

Seventeenth.—Delegates—Robert A. Weidemann and John D. Van Buren; Alternates—Edward Carroll and Russell Headley.

Eighteenth.—Delegates—Frank Pidgeon and George P. Pelton; Alternates—Howard Chipp and Egbert Butler.

Nineteenth.—Delegates—Charles D. Haines and John McDonald; Alternates—J. V. Phillips and Timothy T. Chevalier.

Twentieth.—Delegates—James W. Eaton and Henry A. Peckham; Alternates—Russell M. Johnson and C. V. Lansing.

Twenty-first.—Delegates—Edward W. Paige and Leslie P. Clarke; Alternates—James Shanahan and John W. Swanson.

Twenty-second.—Delegates—J. W. Green and S. S. Wakeman; Alternates—W. L. Pert and H. W. Tilford.

Twenty-third.—Delegates—J. C. Blandy and Thomas F. Conway; Alternates—H. C. Gray and Henry Smith.

Twenty-fourth.—Delegates—Henry Purcell and James P. Lewis; Alternates—D. C. Griffin and P. H. Corcoran.

Twenty-fifth.—Delegates.—M. G. Merritt and O. Jones Crane; Alternates—C. H. Smythe and Jonas A. Owen.

Twenty-sixth.—Delegates—George Barlow and John L. Morris; Alternates—Lewis C. Raymond and Mr. Randall.

Twenty-seventh.—Delegates—William A. Beach and S. W. Meacham; Alternates—Harry Ward and William N. West.

Twenty-eighth.—Delegates—Thomas M. Osborne and Albert Allen; Alternates—P. N. Nicholas and D. A. Ogden.

Twenty-ninth.—Delegates—William E. Leffingwell and George B. Bradley; Alternates—Hugh C. Hoyt and Robert H. Caufield.

Thirtieth.—Delegates—William B. Coombs and Henry Yonge; Alternates—Thomas E. Crimmins and J. V. Phillips.

Thirty-first.—Delegates—Charles Roe and Delila W. Selye; Alternates—J. Smythe and Marcus Hirschfeld.

Thirty-second.—Delegates—John E. Ransom and Howard B. Hutchinson.

Thirty-third.—Delegates—Henry A. Richmond and Henry Weill.

Thirty-fourth.—Delegates—Hudson Ansley and Frederick A. Fuller, Jr.; Alternates—Charles Gibson and Charles S. Cary.

North Dakota.

DELEGATES—F. R. Fulton, H. L. Whithead, P. C. Cranshaw, R. B. Blakemore, D. C. Moore, R. A. Shattuck.

North Carolina.

DELEGATES—J. A. Sugg, O. J. O'Hagan, W. J. Pitts, W. W. Clark, Charles Rugenstein, W. E. Ashley, W. J. Crutchfield, Sol N. Cone, F. M. Morris, A. E. Stevens, T. Witt Kornegy, J. T. Bittin, H. E. Fries, Lindsay Patterson, J. C. Tipton, Lawrence Wakefield, Edwin Sully, Silas McBee, W. C. Damion, William Calder, V. C. Redwine, Lewis De Lacroix.

ALTERNATES—J. W. Dewy, James Redman, Samuel Bronson, Charles McRae, George A. Fritz, Ogdon E. Edward, C. U. Fogale, P. E. Pragg, H. T. Ballinson, R. E. Vernon, J. J. Osburn, J. S. Spencer, Judea Hilliard, E. H. Fulenwiter, George F. Bayson, R. S. Rynhart, Peterson Thorp, Jr., T. R. Little, W. P. Bell, J. C. Dodson, J. W. Norwood, J. H. McQueen.

Ohio.

DELEGATES—J. H. Outhwaite, W. W. Medary, C. H. Dansel, E. L. Hinman, Louis Wirthwein, Dennis Kelly, Samuel Goodman, Joseph D. Potter, James Caren, C. R. Gilmore, Henry Steub, W. V. Baker, T. P. Linn, F. C. Eaton, A. B. Colt, Andrew Toole, Daniel Danehy, P. C. Krouse, H. H. McMahon, G. J. Brand, Louis Floser, Manus O'Donnell, E. P. Walsh, M. Hertenstein, John G. Dun, John Koehler, T. J. Clouse, Henry Will, Earl C. Derby, Frank E. Ross, F. S. Montgomery, R. Kropp.

Oregon.

DELEGATES—C. E. Wood, B. W. Whidden, L. L. McArthur, J. C. Albert, E. G. Canfield, Ira Snow, J. G. Bennett, E. B. Skipworth.

Pennsylvania.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—John C. Bullitt, William M. Singerly, B. J. McGrann, John M. Reynolds, George F. Baer, Fred Dwinner, Seth Forsman, R. Bruce Ricketts.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—Joseph Morwitz, Samuel Dickson, Addison B. Burke, John Cadwalder, William F. McCully, Simon J. Martin, Emanuel Furth, Dwight M. Lowrey, William Findlay Brown, Walter George Smith, Murray Rich, George H. Earle, Jr., William Drayton, Samuel R. Cramer, Alfred E. Lewis, A. J. Durling, Edwin H. Stine, Isaac Hiester, William B. Given, Richard M. Reilly, John B. Reynolds, S. B. Bennett, Charles F. King, W. A. Torbett, Henry McCormick, John H. Goeser, C. Murray, J. E. Rupert, G. W. Foote, W. P. Lloyd, G. P. Smyster, Frank F. Robb, W. P. Shell, K. M. Carpenter, S. C. McCandless, J. J. Brooks, Hay Walker, R. E. Unbrell, Joseph Kuntz, Jr., John H. Bliss, Pearson Church, G. P. Shafer, J. D. Hancock, E. L. Orvis, J. L. Brown.

Rhode Island.

DELEGATES—Arnold Green, Charles C. Nichalls, Charles H. Paid, William C. Baker, James J. Van Alen, Gardiner C. Simms, Edmund Walker, Albert L. Andrews.

ALTERNATES—John P. Reynolds, W. L. Reynolds, W. L. Whipple, S. O. Metcalf, Benjamin W. Case, Samuel H. Bullock, John M. Shidley, Joseph C. Church, Charles C. Mumford.

South Carolina.

DELEGATES—George M. Trenholm, Wilmot D. Porcher, R. Allan Tucker, Frank Q. O'Neill, W. W. Ball, Frank Evans.

South Dakota.

DELEGATES—Joseph Zitka, John D. Carle, William Irwin, L. W. Crowfoot.

ALTERNATES—B. B. Moss, W. F. Ryther, Fred Stevens, Thomas H. Campbell.

Tennessee.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—George W. Ochs, Edmund Cooper, John F. House, S. R. Latta.

ALTERNATES AT LARGE—W. L. Frierson, C. F. Ordway, Theodore Cooley, C. W. Heiskell.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—Tully R. Cornick, H. E. Fox, H. O. Ewing, J. Q. Sutton, J. H. Holman, W. R. Webb, W. C. Dibrell, Mick Savage, W. S. Draper, Blair Pirson, A. S. Caldwell, Peyton J. Smith.

DISTRICT ALTERNATES—J. M. Hicks, J. H. Llewellyn, H. H. Mattock, W. J. Slatter, H. P. Keeble, J. R. Frierson, J. B. Keeble, J. H. Fall, Henry C. Myers, Leopold Lebmann.

Texas.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—A. W. Fly, George Clark, D. C. Giddings, M. L. Crawford.

ALTERNATES AT LARGE—T. H. Franklin, E. S. Connor, John P. Smith, William Boyd.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—J. J. McDaniel J. M. Cotton, J. J. Wood, H. M. Rice, T. O. Woldert, James H. Jones, W. T. Huggins, W. F. Skillman, J. M. Lindsay, T. W. Stratton, W. T. Leake, J. T. Trezvant, W. T. Heiffey, A. E. Watson, S. L. Samuels, W. H. Lassiter, George T. McGee, Peyton Brown, M. E. Kleburg, T. J. Ballinger, Grant E. Bennett, T. D. Wood, William Anthony, S. D. Scudder, S. W. Eastern, Martin Hill.

DISTRICT ALTERNATES—J. F. Myer, J. J. Dobson, R. A. Barrett, E. J. Montooth, W. B. Teagarden, L. Davidson, R. W. Rodgers, L. Russell, W. O. Davis, T. E. Sherley, W. T. Bellew, J. W. Springer, Bart Moore, W. T. Davidson, R. E. Bell, Luther Boaz, W. D. Messner, M. C. Rogers, M. Lasker, M. F. Mott, A. C. Jones, J. H. Burwaister, J. C. Carr, Edwin Chamberlain, Charles Davis, Walter Stewart.

Vermont.

DELEGATES—W. H. Creamer, T. W. Gordon, Wells Valentine, A. B. Child, Henry Jillette, Elisha May, E. F. Brooks, P. M. Melton.

Virginia.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—Joseph Buzen, S. W. Southall, James Bumgarten, Jr., E. C. Venall.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—James M. Scott, Thomas Tabb, Henry S. Hutzler, William L. Zimmer, W. R. Abbott, A. L. Rives, T. L. Cockrell, A. B. Chandler, R. D. Doyle, J. M. Leake, T. J. Meredith, W. V. Wilson, H. Clay Ritchie, T. L. Waters, A. Fulkerson, J. H. Lorzen, C. J. Holbrook, F. H. McCulloh.

Washington.

DELEGATES—Hugh C. Wallace, L. W. Nesmille, E. W. Pollock, John L. Sharpstein, T. N. Allen, L. B. Nash, G. W. Stapleton, Thomas Burke.

West Virginia.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—Alfred Caldwell, M. W. Gamble, Joseph Runner, H. C. Simms.

ALTERNATES AT LARGE—J. M. Burch, E. G. Davidson, W. E. Hammond, John A. Robinson.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—Ran Stalnaker, C. D. Wiederheimer, J. W. Sherry, R. C. Estep, T. J. Williams, U. R. Buskirk, R. H. Browse, J. W. Bates.

DISTRICT ALTERNATES—H. W. Potts, S. D. Pendleton, D. O. Cunell, R. G. Quarrier, J. L. Strather, T. L. Trimoner, J. T. Bowyer, S. W. Potts.

Wisconsin.

DELEGATES AT LARGE—Edward S. Bragg, William Vilas, James F. Flanders, James J. Hogan.

ALTERNATES AT LARGE—S. N. Dickinson, John Johnston, John J. O'Brien, O. E. Wells.

DISTRICT DELEGATES—E. G. Hazelton, Joseph G. Bral, Burr W. Jones, D. Blumfield, George W. Dyer, H. Crow, William Bergenthal, C. F. Hunter, M. C. Mead, Dr. Henry Alters, O. A. Wells, H. P. Hamilton, Robert Lees, William Carson, John Brennan, M. C. Haney, H. T. Scutter, A. E. Beebe, R. J. Shields, W. F. McNally.

DISTRICT ALTERNATES—John H. Savage, E. F. Donley, W. C. Leitsch, William A. Bierhaus, Joseph T. Evans, George T. Morris, T. H. Bottom, George S. Botlet, Julius Kruss, Theodore Thielman, T. C. Mayhem, C. A. Angelmeat, Ira Hill, John Marsh, John Ware, David Decker, M. Barry, Charles Chafee, C. F. Tryom, D. Bucanan.

NO COMPROMISE WITH DISHONOR.

Henry Watterson Cables His Approval of a Third Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—The following cablegram was received this afternoon from Henry Watterson:

"GENEVA, Switzerland, Sept. 2.
W. B. Haldeman, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Another ticket our only hope. No compromise with dishonor. Stand firm.

HENRY WATTERSON.

GOV. BUCKNER'S GREAT STRENGTH.

His Nomination Would Help the Sound-Money Cause.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky arrived last evening and immediately was surrounded at the Denison House by a crowd of people, with all of whom he chatted pleasantly. No man who is attending the convention has excited greater curiosity upon the part of the people here or a greater desire to see him.

"It would be difficult to predict," he said, "just how much of a following the movement will have in Kentucky. It depends, in large measure, upon the character and popularity of the ticket nominated here. If it should prove to be Bragg and Buckner, or Vilas and Buckner, or Flower and Buckner, we shall poll from 30,000 to 40,000 votes in Kentucky. Gov. Buckner on the ticket would help us very much. He is a strong man with our people. Personally, I should be inclined to be for Bragg, for I have served in Congress with him and admire him greatly."

"How about Carlisle?"

"Mr. Carlisle is one of the very greatest men we have in this country. He has made, I think, the best and strongest statement of this currency question yet made. But his nomination by this convention would be tantamount to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. If Mr. Cleveland had a month ago swung the Administration to the support of this movement this might be all right, but he remained silent, and, while we admire him greatly, we have no reason to take up all his battles."

Ferryhouse for Ellis Island.

Bids for the construction of a ferryhouse on Ellis Island and a covered way leading to it were opened yesterday. Spearing & Heaton of Bayonne, N. J., were the lowest bidders for the work at $3,986. The highest bid was $15,500.

MANY MEN TO CHOOSE FROM

DELEGATES WANT GOV. BUCKNER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Next to President Cleveland Gen. Palmer Seems to Have the Most Strength for First Place on the Ticket, and May Consent to Take the Nomination—Gen. Bragg a Consistent Sound-Money Man.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Until after the two sessions of the convention and the mass meeting to-night at Tomlinson Hall, the delegates did not have much time to discuss candidates. When the consultations in the direction of agreement ended last night it was with a strong tendency toward Bragg and Buckner, but the friends of Watterson, Gray, Black, Wilson, Morton, Carlisle, Bynum, and others were well disposed to stick to their personal preferences.

Under all the talk for other candidates there was and still is an undercurrent, strong and difficult to restrain, in favor of the nomination of Grover Cleveland. Florida is largely responsible for it, and Washington has helped it along. From some unknown source has cropped out a report that Bragg of Wisconsin once voted for silver and that in 1893 he was a silver man and wrote a letter in favor of free coinage. Senator Vilas, who is also spoken of for the nomination, but who has expressed his decided opposition to the use of his name, heard the reports circulated last night to the detriment of Gen. Bragg, and to-day he answered the accusation with characteristic candor. He said: "I would stake my homestead on my conviction that there is absolutely no truth in the story that is being circulated with reference to Gen. Bragg. Gen. Bragg voted for the experiment of the Bland-Allison act in 1878, and he was then in the best of Democratic company. Judge Thurman, and, in fact, almost every Democrat in Congress, voted for that experiment, but since then Gen. Bragg has been absolutely sound on the money question. Wisconsin is for Bragg and will continue to be for him."

Gen. Bragg heard the story, too, and he treated it with the utmost contempt. He said: "Oh, fiddlesticks! There is not a word of truth in it. My action eighteen years ago is the only thing that can be brought against me. It is not probable that a man who had to pay a 40 per cent. premium for United States money when he crossed the border of free-silver Mexico would write a letter that experience for a silver standard."

Buckner's Nomination Sure.

When the convention was in session this afternoon, a partial canvass was made of the delegation to ascertain if there had been anything like concentration upon candidates. The responses in New-York, New-Jersey, and the other Middle, as well as the Eastern, States were alike. The East will accept a candidate from the West or the South. They are almost unanimous for Buckner for Vice President, without being opposed to anybody for President. The effect of the stand for Buckner for second place is to make Watterson weak for President, and some Southern States, notably North Carolina, are outspoken in resisting Watterson's nomination. The push for Watterson, which came from Illinois most vigorously, has been affected by influences that appear to be at work to eliminate several candidates from the list of eligibles. There does not appear to be any truth in the report that the objections to Gen. Bragg and Watterson have been circulated in the interest of Mr. Bynum, who has from the beginning of the movement betrayed no desire to thus embarrass the convention.

Notwithstanding his positive refusal to be the Presidential candidate, there is a strong liking for Senator Palmer, and, could he be led to reconsider his determination not to stand, the convention would at once unite upon him. He evidently favors Bragg and Buckner. He said to-day that they would make a good ticket. That may be his way of predicting, and he sometimes predicts well. In 1892, some time before the Democratic Convention of that year, he told THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Adlai E. Stevenson would be named for Vice President. Palmer's popularity was strengthened to-day by his appearance, simple and rugged, recalling the late Senator Thurman, and the cheers of the convention suggested the renewal of talk about naming him.

Undercurrent for Cleveland.

All last evening the talk in the halls of the Bates, the Denis, and the Grand Hotels was of Cleveland as often as it was of any other Democrat who might be named. Cheers were given for him over and over. Every newly arriving delegation cheered for him. Every cheer for Bragg, Watterson, and other candidates was followed by a cheer for Cleveland. One of the arguments made in restraint of the general leaning toward Cleveland was that his nomination would be too popular to help the third ticket movement, that he would draw too many votes away from McKinley and contribute to the election of Bryan. Mr. G. W. Ochs of Chattanooga, in a controversy with a Florida Cleveland man, said that Mr. Cleveland's nomination would be inadvisable because it might divide the Republican sound-money vote. The Florida Cleveland man would not accept Mr. Ochs's opinion, and insisted that the greater the popularity of the candidate the more useful he would be in contributing to the success of the Democratic Party. Mr. Prosky, a Florida delegate, believes that Cleveland would carry Florida, and so take a State that might go for Bryan out of the Populist column.

The tendency of the attempt to eliminate candidates is to increase the strength of Mr. Cleveland before the convention, and it might be the reason for his nomination. Massachusetts will not fall into line for him until the rest have named him, but will cast a complimentary vote for Secretary of State Olney.

Secretary Morton's letter to Euclid Martin, printed elsewhere in THE TIMES, disposes of Mr. Morton as a candidate. Iowa will present Watterson, unless the tendency to Bragg, which revived this evening as the stories about him were answered, should result to-morrow in agreement upon him. Senator Palmer's suggestion that Watterson's candidacy would be "sentimental, not practical," is about the opinion of the moderate men in a convention composed largely of moderate men.

Gen. Palmer May Consent.

A conference was held this afternoon of delegates from Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Mississippi, New-York, New-Jersey, and other States to discuss candidates. All the names that have been considered were talked over with great earnestness. There was a great desire manifested in this conference to insist that Senator Palmer should consent to stand. In case he persists in refusing, Gen. J. S. Black, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, and the sound-money candidate for Governor of Illinois, may be taken up as a strong candidate upon whom all can unite. Senator Palmer was informed of the desire of the conference, and he so far modified his former refusal to be a candidate as to promise a definite answer to-morrow morning. There was an expression in the conference of admiration for Daniel W. Lawler of Minnesota, who was suggested as an available candidate. This suggestion was not accepted as a wise one, for while Mr. Lawler's worth and services for the Democratic Party were admitted, it was regarded as unwise and inexpedient to name at this time a candidate whose nomination might provoke the hostility of the American Protective Association. With the convention substantially a unit in favor of Buckner for Vice President, the task of naming the candidates will be a simple one as soon as it has been decided who shall be selected for the head of the ticket, and the head of the ticket surely cannot be a candidate who will displace Buckner.

1820. RUPTURE CURED. 1896.
ONLY GENUINE DR. MARSH' TRUSS.
NO BRANCHES. SAME OFFICES 40 YEARS.
SEYMOUR MARSH, 2 VESEY ST.

GRAND EPOCH IN POLITICS.

The Indianapolis Convention Is Making History.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—The Indianapolis Journal (Rep.) to-morrow will say editorially of the convention of to-day, under the heading, "An Epochal Event":

"The Democratic sound-money movement represented by the convention now in session in this city will be history, and it deserves to be. The men who are engaged in it may be building better than they know, for they are setting an example to members of all parties and to other generations that there is something in politics higher than temporary success, and something in party fealty higher than a blind following of blind leaders.

"No candid man can fail to respect and admire the action of men, who, impelled by patriotism and sense of duty, have come together from nearly all the States in the Union, including the most distant, breaking old party ties, and in a sense leaving their bridges behind them, repudiating the action of their regular party organization, and the organization itself, under its present leadership, all to prevent an impending National disaster, and help indicate the right.

"Viewed in this light, which The Journal regards as the proper one, the present convention possesses a significance far above mere partisan considerations, and it is a very encouraging, as well as interesting, event that all the speakers at the convention have seemed to recognize this higher significance of the movement and have treated it with dignity and seriousness. There was a ring of sincerity in every word of Gov. Flower's assertion of his devotion to the principles of the Democratic Party, as also in his declaration: 'Because I love my party and my country, I am here to do what I can to shield them from dangerous attack.' Senator Caffery said: 'We sound a bugle call throughout the land for all Democrats to rally to the support of government and law, for the honor of their country and the maintenance and preservation of their creed.' Mr. Irish characterized the convention as 'the most promising and most inspiring gathering since the civil war,' and declared that its outcome would teach the onlooking nations that the crown of over one hundred years of political life under republican institutions shall not be national impairment of debt obligations.

"These expressions show that the speakers had a proper appreciation of the significance of the movement, and were in full sympathy with it. The convention is likely to prove an epoch-making event."

The Sentinel (Bryanite) will say: "Gen. Palmer, ex-Gov. Flower, and the lesser lights clustered on the platform yesterday at the boltres' convention, as well as the convention proper, seemed to have found it necessary to use a Krupp gun to drive into each other's head that this was a Democratic convention. Sometimes it seemed almost as if a surgical operation was necessary to get it into their skulls. This, be it understood, by frequent proclamation and with the emphatic thud of a pile driver, was the only Simon-pure-Jacob-Townsend-names-blown-into-the-bottle-N ational Democratic Convention that had assembled since 1892. Ex-Gov. Flower of New-York called the Chicago Convention a gathering of Populists, its nominee a demagogue.

"This repeated assurance that the bolters in Tomlinson Hall were Democrats, rather weakened the pretensions of the alleged 'National Democratic Convention' to the name it had piffered. The whole affair reminded one of the young Quaker, who when wandering away from the teachings of his youth was asked what were his religious sentiments, and replied that he was a Quaker, but he had to make an oath to it every time that anybody asked him the question. Thus it will be with the pleasant gentlemen, fat, slick, and well fed, who, imagining themselves Democrats, have assembled here in what they are pleased to call a 'National Democratic Convention.' Each of them should go before a Justice of the Peace and make an oath to the fact that he is a Democrat. The affidavits should be written in indelible ink upon parchment. If this precaution is not taken any member of the convention might be mistaken for a McKinley Republican."

SAYS IT WILL AMOUNT TO LITTLE.

Buffalo Times Tries to Belittle the Indianapolis Convention.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—The Buffalo Times (Democratic) will say editorially to-morrow:

"It would be futile to deny to the Indianapolis Convention the significance it deserves. When men who have been foremost in fighting Democracy's battles take definite and organized action toward defeating the candidates of the Democratic National Convention, is more than a passing incident. Its effect, however, in The Times's opinion is chiefly for the future rather than on the present Democratic Party.

"The immediate effect of the convention will not fulfill the hopes of those who promoted the movement, for while the candidates selected will furnish a middle ground for Democrats too hide-bound in their partisanship to vote for McKinley and too stubborn in opposition to the Chicago platform to vote for Bryan, the outcome in November is not likely to be materially affected. No Southern State will be carried by the gold Democrats. No Western State will be carried by them. Their strength, if they have any, is in the East, and Middle West, and it is ridiculous to suggest that they can carry an Eastern or a Middle Western State. Realizing that gold Democratic Electors will not vote for a President, McKinley or Bryan will receive votes of the great bulk of the gold Democrats in every section of the country. The silver vote in the South and West will be solidified by the Indianapolis Convention—a gratifying result from a Democratic view. While it is deplorable that the convention cuts the Democratic Party asunder, yet the Republican Party has suffered a similar operation, if reports from the Southern, Western, and Middle Western sections are trustworthy. Mr. Bryan's friends have no more cause for alarm than have the friends of Mr. McKinley from any internal dissension."

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION.

Matters of Interest Relating to Delegates and Delegations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—At the conclusion of the Chicago Convention, Gen. Bragg, in view of the fact that Tammany had stood solid for the gold standard in that convention, sent the guidon of his State to Tammany Hall as a peace offering. Tammany went home and indorsed the Bryan Executive Committee.

"What are you going to do with your guidon at this convention? Are you going to send it to Tammany?" Gen. Bragg was asked to-day.

"Not much," replied Gen. Bragg, "not much; I am going to take it home with me."

***

—Delegate C. Vey Holman of Maine expressed great pleasure yesterday over the fact that ex-Gov. Flower would spend next week speaking in Maine in advocacy of the candidacy of W. H. Clifford, nominee of the sound-money Democracy for Governor.

The Maine State election will take place Sept. 16, the day on which the Democratic State Convention will meet in Buffalo. It is not likely the Buffalo Convention will transact the important part of its business until Sept. 17, so that it will have an opportunity to hear what the voters of Maine have to say. The men who will manage the Buffalo Convention will be busy for a few days reflecting on the returns from Vermont.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Fanciful forms,
at Factory Prices.

SELF-GOVERNMENT STAKED

MR. BRYAN DECLARES THAT THE ISSUB OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In a Speech at Toledo the Chicago Candidate Says that the Result in This Country Will Determine the Fate of Peoples as Well as of Silver—Other Nations Will Follow the United States to the Gold Standard.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2.—A big audience heard William J. Bryan deliver a speech in the High School Square here to-night. Thousands upon thousands of people were gathered in the square, and as the Democratic candidate said in his speech, they "were measured by the acre rather than numbered by the head." Once there was a suggestion of panic, and Mr. Bryan was obliged to suspend his speech and beg that the crowding cease. Estimates of the size of the audience range from 30,000 to 40,000 persons. After the open meeting, Mr. Bryan addressed more than 4,000 persons in Memorial Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan reached Toledo at 5:30 and were greeted by a large crowd at the railway station and at the Boody House, where they are stopping. The candidate was escorted to the High School Square to-night by several brass bands and a torchlight procession.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," said Mr. Bryan, in opening his speech, "as I look over this vast audience, which is measured by the acre rather than numbered by the head, I am led to regret that the silver craze is dying out. [Great applause.] If this is what the people do when the silver sentiment is on the wane, what are they going to do when the sentiment begins to increase?

"We are entering upon a great National campaign. The nominations have been made, the issues have been laid down, and the voters are choosing their sides upon this question. In former campaigns we have been able to measure the vote of each party with some degree of accuracy. In ordinary times the platform adopted by the party represented the sentiment of the party, generally speaking, and the number of changes from one side to the other was few. But we are in the midst of a great upheaval in politics. Men who used to wait to have the party managers tell them what ought to be done are now telling the party managers what they ought to do. [Great applause.] Men who in ordinary times made their opinions to fit into party creeds are this year making their creeds to conform to their deep convictions. [Applause.]

"To my mind the present campaign proves anew the capacity of the American people for self-government. [Applause and cheers.] I have believed at all times that power could safely be intrusted to the hands of the American people. [Applause.] I am not willing to believe that the experiment which is being made in democratic government upon American soil is an experiment that is going to fail. I am not willing to believe it, and this campaign is another evidence that the people are able to govern themselves. [Great applause.]

"There is only one thing that is necessary in order to make the citizen properly exercise the duties of citizenship, and that is to make him realize what those responsibilities are, what his duty is. The desire to live up to our possibilities, the desire to discharge one's duties is the very foundation upon which we can build. [Applause.]

"I want to-night in a very few moments to impress upon you the importance of the part which you are to play in the conduct of the Government of the United States. Do you believe in the restoration of bimetallism?" [Cries of "Yes, Sir."]

"If you do, then you are opposed to a gold standard? [Cries of "Yes, yes!"] Between a gold standard and bimetallism, whether that bimetallism be independent or international, [Cries of "Independent!"] there is an impassable gulf. Those who believe in a gold standard cannot politically affiliate with those who believe in bimetallism, and those who believe in bimetallism cannot for one hour remain in political association with those who would fasten a gold standard upon the human race.

"The United States is the greatest Nation, in my judgment, among all the sisterhood of nations. We are an example to the oppressed everywhere, and ought to be the chief among the first in every movement that has for its object the betterment of the conditions which surround mankind. [Applause.] Upon the action of the United States may depend the action of other nations upon the money question. If the influences which are at work here for the destruction of silver as a standard money succeed in this election and the influence

GENTRY'S GREAT PACING

BREAKS THE RECORD FOR THE FASTEST THREE HEATS.

Fleetwood's Track Record Was Also Lowered and Grand Circuit Horsemen Were Surprised—A Big Crowd Sees the New-York Horse Travel Over the Queer-Shaped Course in 2:03 1-4—Won the Free-For-All in Straight Heats.

If the up-and-down course at Fleetwood Park is not the fastest in the country, there must be something wonderfully inspiring about the air of the metropolis for the light-harness steppers. The battle of the pacing gladiators yesterday afternoon over the odd-shaped old track resulted in the best time ever made for three heats.

John R. Gentry gets the credit for the splendid feat, and at the same time scored a most pronounced triumph over Robert J., the horse that was considered a certain winner of the Champion Purse. The miles were in 2:03¾, 2:03¼, and 2:03¼, making an average of 2:03 5-12, a quarter of a second below the rate for the previous fastest race, which Robert J. won on the level course at Indianapolis against Joe Patchen, just about two years ago.

One of the most remarkable things about this performance is that it was accomplished in the teeth of a stiff breeze, which the experts agreed hampered the flights of the horses a full second to the mile. Then again John R. Gentry had been a failure all through the season so far as racing was concerned, though he had all his old speed and lowered his own record of 2:03¾ on two occasions going against the watch.

W. J. Andrews, his trainer, has nursed the pacer carefully since his defeats in the West, and did not ask him to try conclusions with the other cracks until last week at Boston. On his reappearance, the stallion chased Robert J. out for two heats and then fell back, good only for second money. He came to the wire yesterday in such perfect condition that everybody was attracted by his easy, powerful gait, as his trainer moved him down the stretch in warming up. Carrying quite a lot of flesh, with a coat that shone in the Autumn sunlight like polished rosewood, he looked every inch the monarch of the sulky that he soon proved himself to be.

Of course, Robert J. was the choice of those who judge by public form, as the sinewy little gelding has carried everything before him since he struck a winning gait at Columbus, Ohio, four weeks ago. He had defeated Gentry at Fleetwood last year and Joe Patchen as well, reducing the track record to 2:04½ in the second heat. His downfall yesterday did not come from any reversal of the champion's own form, but simply because he met a faster horse that could carry his clip further than he ever showed his ability to sustain it before. The miles were all evenly rated, as appears in the detailed summary of the time made in the different quarters.

Reached a Two-Minute Clip.

Only once did the horses reach a two-minute clip, and that was in the third heat, when Gentry slipped from the quarter pole to the half in even 30 seconds.

Favored by the most pleasant day that has attended the Grand Circuit meeting so far, the contest for the valuable purse offered to the stars of the pacing brigade brought the first big crowd of the week. Scattered along the bank for about a quarter of a mile, the exact number is difficult to estimate, but it is probable over 5,000 persons were present.

Before the pacers were called, the 2:15 trot began with a field of ten campaigners well known to Eastern tracks. Alcidalia, a low-headed little bay mare from Boston, was picked as the best of the lot, although Quartermarch had given her a thrashing on the Breeder's track at Readville, near the Hub, last week. Seasoned as these trotters all are, they proved to be about as unruly a crew as ever puzzled a starter or disgusted a patient lot of spectators. After about three-quarters of an hour spent in shouting "take back those horses," Frank Walker caught them together, and on a trot. Rifle had a pole, but Alcidalia out-footed him down the hill, and came home with a clear length to spare in 2:11¾. The only one near her was Rifle, and he made a break below the distance, while Quartermarch took it easy back in eighth place.

The second heat was slower, though the clip was a merry one to the half. Quartermarch and Azmon were in hot pursuit of Alcidalia, but the persistent little mare shook them off and made the gap wider in the brush from the last turn. The two stallions gave it up after that, and the favorite had a comfortable time in the third heat, with Token the only dangerous member. The winner is owned by Waldo T. Pierce, a veteran breeder and turfman of Boston, who purchased Alcidalia's sire, Sir Walter, jr., from Major S. T. Dickman of this city nearly ten years ago.

It was after 5 o'clock when the crack pacers lined up for the big event of the day. Star Pointer drew the pole, with John R. Gentry next to him, Robert J. third, and Frank Agan outside. They scored up a few times, with Gentry behind, but finally, as he was going steady, Andrews nodded for the word. To the first furlong pole Star Pointer was in front, but the clip was too rapid for him, and up he went in a tangled break just before getting to the quarter. Geers evidently was in no hurry for the lead, and Frank Agan took the big Tennessee stallion's place at the pole, reaching the quarter in 0:30½. Along the flat to the half John R. Gentry drew up a little, but was still trailing the two geldings. The lofty Agan continued to set the pace, and was at the half in 1:01½.

Coming up the hill Geers called on Robert J., but the response was a break that caused the first real excitement, and left the favorite out of the chase for that heat. At the three-quarters, in 1:32½, Frank Agan had a clear length to spare, but Gentry was after him like a demon, and every good judge knew that the stallion would beat the New-Haven pacer home. The latter did not surrender tamely by any means, for under the persuasion of the whip he fought it out to the wire, but could not shake off the faster horse. In the last fifty feet Gentry got the lead, and as Agan gave it up drew away and finished a length ahead.

Track Record Broken.

The track record for old Fleetwood was smashed by the mile in 2:03¾, and the crowd cheered this popular victory as Andrews came back to weigh in. There were more heats to come, however, and nobody dared to hint that Robert J. would not make good his reputation after all. Geers was evidently disturbed, for, instead of setting out to turn the tide in the next mile, he let Frank Agan have another tilt with the stallion. Once more the tall gelding with the sprawling gait rushed to the front, with Star Pointer at his wheel. The clip was the same to the half as in the previous mile, and again Pointer went to pieces going down the hill. Gentry moved up to second place as soon as the Southerner dropped back, and, closing steadily from the Point of Rocks, made another great rush through the homestretch. He had to go faster this time to reach Agan, the official watches stopping at 2:03¼ as the swift-footed stallion finished a short length ahead.

It was do or die now with Robert J., and having rested in the second heat there was still a chance for him. Andrews changed his tactics in the third mile, keeping Gentry in front from the start. Star Pointer had retired in disgrace, but the pair of geldings went lapped on the leader, Agan at his wheel. They carried him to the half in 1:01, the hottest clip of the race, and stuck close as Gentry came up the hill, and was at the sixth furlong in 1:31¾. This was the most severe test of the three heats, but the gallant little horse stood it like a hero. As he turned home his two adversaries were still hard after him.

Robert J.'s Mighty Effort.

Agan was in second place, but Robert J. came faster on the outside for a last supreme effort. At the hundred-yard distance the latter had all but closed the gap, and the excited crowd shouted in expectation of a fresh sensation. Fast as the clip now was, Gentry had a link left, for when Andrews raised his arms and shook the reins and shifted the bit in the pacer's mouth to stimulate him he got a prompt response. Another stride, and the goal was reached just in time, for Robert J. was at the stallion's shoulder, and the slightest waver would have brought victory to the dethroned monarch of the sulky. The greatest race of the Grand Circuit, the fastest one ever seen, was over, and John R. Gentry had scored his first victory over Robert J.

The winner is owned by William Simpson of this city, one of the most liberal patrons of harness racing to be found anywhere. He purchased the stallion last Winter at auction, when Gentry was considered as something of a back number, having failed to improve the record he made in 1894.

After the stirring event, Nathan Straus drove his fast roadster, Cobwebs, to a skeleton "bike" wagon in an attempt to beat 2:16¾. He got along nicely to the half in 1:05, but the trotter, usually as steady as a clock, made so bad a break in the third quarter that he could only do the mile in 2:21¾.

There were two other time trials by youngsters from a stock farm on Long Island that resulted more successfully. This afternoon the crack trotters of the free-for-all division are to finish the sport. Kentucky Union and Fantasy are the most likely candidates for this, with Beuzetta, Onoqua, and William Penn the other likely starters.

THE SUMMARIES.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; The Press Purse, $3,000.

Alcidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, jr.–Comee's Sister, by Daniel Lambert. (Dore)	1	1	1
Azmon, b. s., by Azmoor, Powers)	3	2	5
Token, b. m., by Onward, (Dumond)	7	5	2
Rifle, blk. g., by Elyria, (McCarthy)	2	10	6
Quartermarch, b. s., (Snyder)	8	3	3
Orange Chief, b. s., (Greenway)	4	4	9
Nutshell, b. m., (Bowne)	5	6	4
Dennis, br. g., (Miller)	6	7	8
King Albert, b. s., (Tyson)	10	9	7
Benton M., ch. s., (Houghton)	9	8	10

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:14¾.

Free-for-All Class.—Pacing; Champion Purse, $2,500.

John R. Gentry, b. s., by Ashland Wilkes–Damewood, by Wedgewood, (Andrews)	1	1	1
Frank Agan, b. g., by Mike Agan, (McCarthy)	2	2	3
Robert J., b. g., by Hartford, (Geers)	3	3	2
Star Pointer, b. s., (McCleary)	4	dis.	

Time by Quarters:
First Heat.....0:30¾; 1:01½; 1:32¼; 2:03¾
Second Heat.....0:30¾; 1:01½; 1:32¼; 2:03¾
Third Heat.....0:31; 1:01; 1:31½; 2:03¼
Specials Against Time.—Trotting to wagon; to beat 2:16¾.
Cobwebs, ch. g., by Whips-Molly Cobb, by General Benton, (N. Straus).....Lost
Time—2:21¾.

Trotting in Harness.—To beat 2:30.
Ollie Keep, b. m., by Island Wilkes-Elsie, by Touchstone, (Brown).....Won
Time—2:25½.

Trotting in Harness.—To beat 2:30.
Martica, gr. m., by Island Wilkes-Lillian Stanford, by Whips, (Brown).....Won
Time—2:26.

The card for to-day is as follows:
2:19 Class.—Trotting; Visitors' Purse, $3,000.
Tom Medium, b. h., by Riley Medium-Queen, by Henry Harris; Deutsch Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.
Futurity, b. h., by Hinder Wilkes-Maggie S., by Arnold; Jeremiah Murphy, New-York City.
Wanda, b. m., by Piedmont-Unis, by Electioneer; C. E. Bedford, Brooklyn, N. Y.
B. L. C., b. g., by Norwood, dam by Mambrino Blitzen; John Reamer, Philadelphia, Penn.
Dick, b. g., by Elberton-Delilah, by Black Jake; Warrenwood Farms, Marksborough, N. J.
Jumbo Wilkes, ch. h., by Victor Wilkes-Daisy, by General Sherman; Charles Holzer, Sand Lake, N. Y.
Derby Princess, blk. m., by Charles Derby-Princess, by Administrator; G. Wagner, Cleveland, Ohio.
Roseline, b. m., by Red Wilkes-Susie Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; Eben Clark, Allentown, Penn.
Memorial, b. m., by Brightmont, dam by Little Wonder; James B. Green, Wilmington, Del.
Carrillon, b. h., by Chimes-Charmer, by Mambrino King; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.
Quality, b. m., by Electioneer-McCa, by Almont; Empire City Stud, Cuba, N. Y.
Free-for-All Class.—Trotting; East View Stock Farm Purse, $2,500.
Fantasy, (2:06), b. m., by Chimes-Homora, by Almonarch; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y.
Beuzetta, (2:06¾,) ch. m., by Onward-Beulah, by Harold; Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm, Lexington, Ky.
William Penn, (2:07¼,) b. h., by Santa Claus-Lulu M., by Dauntless; W. D. Althouse, Phoenixville, Penn.
Kentucky Union, (2:07¼,) ch. m., by Aberdeen-Kentucky Central, by Balsora; E. E. Eckers, Indianapolis, Ind.
Onoqua, (2:08¼,) b. m., by Keeler-Belle B., by J. R. Shedd; John E. Turner, Ambler Park, Penn.
Hulda, (2:08¾,) b. m., by Guy Wilkes-Jenny, by Bull Pup; George Starr, Terre Haute, Ind.
2:50 Class.—For two-year-olds; Breeders' Purse, $2,000.
Mollah, ch. ., by Ralph Wilkes-Lady Cushner, by Hailstorm; Maple Hurst Farm, Lancaster, Mass.
Chanty, ch. g., by Guy Wilkes-Chantilly, by Nutwood; San Mateo Farm, San Mateo, Cal.
Preston, gr. c., by Ponce de Leon-Tosa, by Enfield; Hermitage Stud, Nashville, Tenn.
Directum Kelly, br. c., by Direct-Rosa Ludwig, by Anteeo; James Butler, East View Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GEORGIA AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Its Crack Marksmen Win the Inter-State Match at Sea Girt.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 2.—Georgia duplicated her performance of last year at to-day's meeting of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association. The Southerners won the valuable bronze trophy, "Soldier of Marathon," scoring 18 points over Massachusetts. The District of Columbia marksmen were third with a score of 1,022.

When the sharpshooters went to the butts at 8 o'clock this morning the wind was very light and the riflemen were congratulating themselves that the day would be free from a heavy breeze. The wind, however, shifted around to the north before noon and blew hard enough to interfere with exceptionally good scores.

The Inter-State Match took up the greater part of the day, and it was not finished until after 4 o'clock. Five teams entered, as follows: Georgia, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and New-Jersey. Many persons expected that the members of the Twelfth and Seventh Regiments of New-York, who shot yesterday in the several matches, would compete for the Inter-State Trophy, but the sharpshooters packed up early this morning and left the camp. They realized that they had little chance of winning the prize. Lieut. Stebbins of the Twelfth New-York said that his State had made no appropriation to send a team to compete.

The Washington boys were picked to win the Inter-State match. They made 516 points on the 200-yard range. Georgia was then one ahead. On the 500-yard range the District of Columbia marksmen made only 506, to 531 for the Southerners. At the end of the first stage of the match Capt. Williamson of the Georgia team entered a protest against the District of Columbia on the ground that their marksmen had exceeded the time allowed them. The protest was referred to the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Bird W. Spencer, but it is not likely that anything will come of it, because the Washington shooters were third in the contest. Had they won the outcome would have been watched with interest.

Lieut. Butterly of the District of Columbia team deserves all the praise he received for making the remarkable score of 95 out of a possible 100 in the Inter-State match. He banged out 46 on the 200-yard range and 49 at 500 yards. This score has never been excelled on the grounds.

The same match was won by the Georgia team last year. To-day they came within three points of breaking the world's record, made by Pennsylvania in 1892.

New-York will be represented in the President's match Friday by Lieuts. S. S. Stebbins, Eagen, Lamb, Smith, Corry, and Boyle, all of the Twelfth Regiment. The match is divided into two stages. The first is at 200 and 300 yards, and the second is open only to prize winners of the first, who must shoot at 500 and 600 yards. The prize is the military championship of the United States and $50 in cash. It was won by Sergt. Boyle last year.

The shooting to-morrow will be for the Hilton Trophy, open to teams of twelve men from the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, the provinces of Great Britain, the regular army, volunteers, and the navy of any country. Each competitor has 700 shots at the 200, 500, and 600 yard ranges. The prize, which was presented by Henry Hilton of New-York in 1878, is valued at $3,000, and was won last year by the District of Columbia, which made a total score of 1,097.

A Rhapsody on a Mutton Chop.

From The Fortnightly Review.

When a primitive man wants breakfast, he takes a sheep, kneels upon it, holds it between his legs, and cuts its throat; he skins it, and, taking a slice out of it, fries it on the coals for breakfast.

We also demand not less imperatively cutlets for our breakfast; but we manage it another way. We procure an individual some way off to kill the beast, and another out of our sight to cook it; we have a paper frill put round the bone to disguise it, and set a pot of flowers straight before us to look at while we eat it—but to the sheep—to the sheep—it can make little difference which way it is eaten! We still do our unclean work, but we do it by proxy. And it may be questioned whether what we gain in refinement we have not lost in sincerity.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets. Insure comfortable and cheery homes. Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT.
104 West 14th St.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ.

Session of the American Social Science Association in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—At this morning's session of the American Social Science Association several papers on health were read, the first one being by R. R. Bolton of the New-York University on "The Physiology of Exercise." His résumé of the subject was very interesting. He condemned spasmodic exercise, such as in training for an athletic competition, and then relinquishing the exercise until the next contest. He spoke in favor of bicycling and golf as the best kinds of exercise for both old and young.

Dr. Brandreth Symonds of New-York read an able paper on "Medical Selection for Life Insurance." He was followed by Dr. Stephen Smith of New-York, whose subject was "Do Hospitals Tend to Pauperize?"

The last paper was by Dr. Pierce Bailey of Columbia College, New-York, and was devoted to "The Introduction into Medicine of the Thyroid Gland." After an outline of the successive scientific experiments which led to the discovery of the remedy, Dr. Bailey described its results in the treatment of myxoedema and cretinism, of which it is a specific. Myxoedema, which resembles Bright's disease, was regarded as incurable, he said, before it was treated by the thyroid glands of animals. Cretinism, as it occurs in America, is myxoedema in infancy, and forms one of the varieties of idiocy. Under the action of thyroid growth is restored to the dwarf and the impaired intellectual faculties are improved or re-established. The paper concluded with a consideration of some of the other therapeutic uses of the thyroid. A general discussion of all the papers followed.

DRY BRICK INSIDE A WALL.

Charges of Inferior Work on a Bayonne Schoolhouse.

BAYONNE, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Board of Education last night received a request from the Bricklayers and Plasterers' Union for the appointment of Thomas Howlett as Inspector. The application was supported by the statement that he would not allow bad work to pass.

Trustee Colyer was displeased by the implication that bad work was passed. He alluded to the new Third Ward Schoolhouse as "an elegant piece of brickwork."

"Dry brick, brick without mortar, is being used in the walls," Trustee Connors said. The conclusion of a discussion that followed was that the matter should be inquired into.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LEAVE FOOT OF 34TH ST., E. R., daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:40 to 10:40 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 12:40 P. M.; special parlor car 1:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, daily, except Sunday, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains on race days C. I. J. C. 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND.
BROOKLYN BRIDGE.—Through trains from B'klyn Terminus, via B'klyn Elevated and P. P. & C. I. R. R., every 20 minutes. Round trip, 20 cents.
CULVER ROUTE.—Leave foot of WHITEHALL ST., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion Tickets 25 cents.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:45, 8:10, 9:20, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:35, 2:35, 3:40, 4:35, 5:40, 7:30, 8:20, 9:20 P. M. Saturdays, 2:05, 3:05, 9:50 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL
HALF FARE
LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS
TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS
AND TO
FULTON CHAIN, CHILDWOLD, SARANAC INN, SARANAC LAKE, PAUL SMITH'S, LOON LAKE and all principal resorts in the
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Excursion tickets at single fare for the round trip will be sold at all New-York Central Ticket Offices in New-York and Brooklyn, available to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on regular trains, except "Limited," Saturday, Sept. 5, and to Adirondack Mountain points on Sept. 4 or 5. They will be good to return from Niagara Falls or Buffalo on or before Monday, Sept. 7, and from Adirondack Mountains until Tuesday, Sept 8.
Arrangements have also been made with leading hotels at resorts named for reduced rates for holders of these excursion tickets.
Full particulars at nearest ticket office of the New-York Central.

ERIE RAILROAD.
LABOR DAY.
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP, $1.00
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ·· ROUND TRIP. ·· 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Returning leave Glens 6:00 P. M.

ERIE RAILROAD.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH.
SHOHOLA GLEN
in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00. ROUND TRIP. $1.00.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:00; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M. and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City 9:45 A. M.
Returning leave Shohola 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
75c. ·· ROUND TRIP. ·· 75c.
Special express train leaves West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.; Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning. Leave Glens 5:20 P. M. or 7:23 P. M.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION!
Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
EXCURSION TO
MAUCH CHUNK, GLEN ONOKO,
In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.
A special express train, with lunch car attached, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.
Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

LABOR DAY.
Cook's Tours to Niagara, the St. Lawrence, Montreal, the Lakes, etc., INCLUDING HOTEL EXPENSES.
Three-day Trip to Niagara Falls, leaving September 5..... 14.50
Five-day Trip to St. Lawrence, Montreal, etc., leaving September 4... 30.00
PARTICULARS FROM
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261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

$8 TO NIAGARA FALLS
AND RETURN.
EXCURSION FOR LABOR DAY
VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
ON ALL TRAINS,
Saturday, September 5, 1896.
Trains leave New-York 9 A. M., 5:45, 7:30, and 8 P. M. Tickets good to return until Sept. 7, giving THREE entire days either at Buffalo or Niagara Falls.

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A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent floral display, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie. magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 8.45, 9.50, 10, 11 A.M.; 12 M., 1.20, 2, 2.30, 3.30 P.M. 5.30, 6th St. Brooklyn, 9.05, 9.55, 10.35, 11.30 A.M.; 12.25, 1.5, 1.55, 2.50, 3.50 P.M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.15, 10.45, 11.45 A.M. 1.45, 2.45, 3.15, 4.15 P.M. Leave 126th St., E.R. (Port Morris), 9 A.M. 12 M., 3 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A.M for 23d St. and Cortlandt St. 11.30 A.M., 12 M., 1 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only. 3, 5, 6.30, 6, 7 P.M. for all landings. For 126th St. (Port Morris), 10.30 A.M.; 1.30, 6.30 P.M. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE,
Grand Daily Excursion, (Except Sunday,) by PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Debrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
No more delightful trip than this for
LABOR DAY.
Excursion tickets to West Point or Newburgh and return, $1.00; to Po'keepsie and return, $1.50.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
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ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.
The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1896.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 28, 1896.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

New-York, New-York, 109 West 54th Street, 669 Madison Avenue.
The Ethical Culture School's.
Two Kindergartens. Two Primary Departments, (one at each School.) Intermediate Department, for children of 10-14 years, at 109 West 54th St. All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages, Unsectarian Moral Instruction. College Preparatory, for boys and girls, at 669 Madison Av. Normal Course for Kindergartners.

THE MISSES ELY'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 29th.

DWIGHT SCHOOL
15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

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Thorough preparation for leading Colleges. Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

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A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.
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270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
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A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialties. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework. 33d year begins Sept. 23.

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Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls.
109 and 111 West 77th St.,
Reopens September 23.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 16, is Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st. Address, by letter, until September 15.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
34 WEST 40TH ST.
32d year begins Sept. 23.
Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.
Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 57 6 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

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REPUBLICAN LEADERS ON THE VERMONT ELECTION.

"Good Sense of the American People Can Be Trusted Every Time," Mr. Hanna's Comment—Mr. Hobart Not Surprised—Senator Proctor Says There Was Steady Accession to the Sound-Money Ranks—Progress of the Campaign.

Great satisfaction over the result of the election in Vermont was expressed at the State and National Republican Headquarters yesterday.

Mr. Hanna said, when he arrived at his desk at 10 o'clock: "I feel very good over the splendid news from Vermont. The result of the election shows that the good sense of the American people can be trusted every time. I consider that it furnishes clear evidence that the people will repudiate the Chicago platform. It shows to my mind how the National election is going."

Senator Quay was also greatly pleased, and broke through the taciturnity he has manifested since he came here enough to say that the unprecedented majority in Vermont showed that the East would be absolutely solid for McKinley.

Mr. Hobart Not Surprised.

Candidate Hobart, who is at headquarters every day, said: "So large a majority cannot fail to carry its lesson to the people of the whole United States. They can see now how little there is in the free-silver claim that the farmers of this country, who constitute the backbone of the Republican Party, are deserting their standard to follow the advocates of a wild experiment. Our people are not carried away with any desire to juggle with their interests. I have perfect confidence in the sound sense of the American people, and hence, I am not surprised at Vermont's verdict, although I did not expect one expressed with quite so much emphasis."

Gen. Clayton received a telegram from D. G. MacCullough, North Bennington, Vt., saying: "We stand now at 39,000. This beats our record twice over. Wire if you want any more majority."

This created considerable laughter at headquarters, and Gen. Clayton responded to the joke by wiring back: "I don't want to be unreasonable, but if you could make it 40,000 in round numbers it would be very pleasant."

Senator Proctor's Explanation.

United States Senator Redfield Proctor, who was formerly Governor of Vermont for two terms, and later Secretary of War under President Harrison, left his home at Proctor immediately after voting Monday, and appeared at Republican headquarters yesterday morning. After receiving hearty congratulations, he was asked how he accounted for the phenomenally big majority given by his State.

"The result came after a full discussion of the silver question," he replied. "With us the tariff question is settled. Practically our people are all in favor of protection. The strength of the silver sentiment was unknown, but from the opening of the discussion up to the election there was a steady accession to our ranks and return of those who had temporarily wandered away. Of the laboring men and farmers who had become infected with the silver craze, almost all came back to the fold. I doubt if 200 Democratic votes were cast by Republicans in the entire State on account of silver.

A Large Democratic Accession.

"We had also a large accession from the sound-money Democrats, who were entitled to great credit for patriotically breaking away from their party organization for the good of their country. A number of them sent out cards a few days before election, announcing that they would vote the Republican State ticket as the only way to show their opposition to Bryanism."

Want No Cheap Money.

Col. Myron M. Parker of Washington, formerly one of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and now National Committeeman from the District, spoke through the campaign in the northern part of Vermont. He was at headquarters yesterday. Col. Parker agreed with Senator Proctor's comments, and added: "The people of Vermont are very practical. When a Vermont farmer sells his products, he wants his pay in a one-hundred-cent dollar, and when a Vermont workingman sells his labor, he wants his wages paid in a hundred-cent dollar, and when either of them withdraws his savings from the savings bank, he wants good money. That substantially tells the whole story of the Vermont election."

Jonas M. Barnet of Troy, Secretary and Treasurer of the Commercial Knitting Mills Company, called upon Executive Committeeman Scott at National Headquarters yesterday. He said that the feeling in the great manufacturing region of his section was strong among the workingmen for McKinley.

"A number of our employes, entirely of their own accord, held a meeting a few days ago, and organized a McKinley and Hobart Club. Some eighty or ninety men have signed the roll, and I am told that 20 per cent. of them have always worked and voted with the Democratic Party." He added: "Their organization is growing rapidly, while employes of other manufacturing establishments are following their example."

Favorable Change in Michigan.

Chairman Hanna received a telegram yesterday morning from the Chicago branch headquarters, saying that W. T. Hansen of Chicago, who has been spending several months in Michigan, says that, although it seemed at one time as though almost everybody there had been carried away by the silver sentiment, a favorable change had taken place; the silver enthusiasm had subsided, and sound-money clubs were being formed. It now looks, he says, as if the Republicans would vote generally for McKinley, and they would have a good many Democrats for company.

John E. Packard, President of the McKinley Club of Lomona, Cal., was at the Chicago headquarters yesterday, and reported remarkable progress in sound-money sentiment in that State. The supposed free-silver sentiment in California, he says, is proving to be largely a will-o'-the-wisp. "It is always in some other place than where you are."

He adds that the free-silver sentiment said to be so predominant in different sections had, upon close investigation, been found to be absent. He says:

Reports from the West.

"My impression is that California will go Republican by a larger majority than ever before in its history. We are far ahead of the opposition in our fight. California is a gold State, and the proposition to substitute anything else for that metal is not popular."

United States Senator Kittredge of South Dakota was at the Chicago headquarters yesterday and declared that his State would go for McKinley without a doubt.

A letter received yesterday from a business man, who has been traveling in Canada, states that business houses, hotels, and railroad offices there generally have placards upon the walls now announcing: "No American silver received here."

C. C. Shayne called at headquarters yesterday and offered his services in speaking for sound money in doubtful States. He was assigned to West Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky.

Terence V. Powderly, formerly General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was at headquarters yesterday. He is going on the stump for McKinley.

Chairman Hanna started for Cleveland at 6 o'clock last night. He will go to Chicago Thursday or Friday and make his headquarters there for the rest of the campaign, making only flying trips East. Senator Quay will manage the Eastern part of the campaign hereafter.

MAJOR BRYNE'S CALCULATION.

Maintained at Republican Headquarters that This City Is for McKinley.

The utterances of Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League of America, who announced that he had found a dangerous prevalence of free-silver sentiment among the farmers up the State, were received with incredulity by the Republican politicians yesterday. They generally refused to discuss the Major's statements beyond characterizing them as absurd or not authenticated.

"Major Byrne's declarations," said Col. John S. Kenyon, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, "are not worth noticing. They are ridiculous on their face. When a man gives this State to Bryan by 100,000 it is a wonder he did not concede him Vermont.

"New-York City will give McKinley a plurality, and that will settle it. I do not know a single county in the State that will give Bryan a plurality. Possibly rock-ribbed Schoharie, which always is a Democratic stronghold, may turn up with one or two hundred Democratic plurality, but I should doubt even that. I do not believe Bryan can carry a county in the State.

"Major Byrne has not been through the State and is not in a position to know the sentiment of the people. We cannot tell here how large the majority in the State will be, and we have some facilities for keeping informed. Our County Committees are just beginning their canvasses, and when they are finished, which will be in about ten days, we shall know about how the State stands. We know by the reports from all over the State that wherever there is a Republican gone astray on the silver issue there are a number of Democrats who have broken away from their party on it. That is enough for us at present."

Congressman B. B. Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, said that to his mind the most absurd feature of Major Byrne's interview was the declaration that for two years the free-silver propagandists had had paid missionaries at work in every school district throughout the country part of the State.

"If that be the case," said Mr. Odell, "I should like to know how it is that no one has found it out until now. I am from the country myself, and I never discovered any trace of this elaborate propaganda. It does not seem reasonable that such a campaign could be carried on for free silver through the farming districts all this time and not become known until now.

"I think that the best answer to any fear about the farming districts being infected with silver ideas is given by the election in Vermont. If any State was likely to be endangered by defections among the farmers, Vermont would be such a State, being composed almost exclusively of farmers. Farmers in Vermont do not differ especially from farmers in New-York. They raise about the same kind of farm produce there, and the only difference is that the Vermont farmer has a harder struggle to get any return from the ground he tills than the New-York farmer. If free-silver ideas were to make inroads among the farmers anywhere, it would be in Vermont, and here the Vermont farmers have given the greatest Republican majority in the existence of the party. This shows what the free-silver agitation amounts to among the farmers."

REPUBLICANS FOR CONGRESS.

Conventions To-night and General District Contests Anticipated.

The Republican conventions to nominate candidates for Congress in the nine Congressional Districts in New-York City are to be held to-night.

In a few districts there are contests, but several nominations, including that of Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg, will probably be made without much opposition. Hiland Flowers of the Twenty-first Assembly District is a candidate to succeed Quigg, and a number of army veterans in the district are supporting him and assailing Quigg on account of the present Congressman having voted to sustain President Cleveland's veto of a bill granting a pension to Francis E. Hoover. It is said at Republican County Headquarters, however, that Flowers has no chance, and that Quigg has a large majority in the convention.

Congressman J. Murray Mitchell of the Eighth District will be renominated without opposition, it is said.

Henry W. Hoops, the Bowery candy maker, who was elected to the Assembly in 1894, and ran for the Senate last year, without success, claims to have the nomination assured in the Seventh District.

There is a dispute in the Ninth District as to whether or not to indorse Timothy J. Campbell, who is to have the Democratic nomination and whom a faction of the Republicans in the district want to indorse. There is a strong party opposed to indorsing Mr. Campbell, and if they can have their way, will nominate John J. Collins, a well-known Republican district leader.

Clarence W. Meade, who has been a private citizen since the passage of the Committee of Seventy's Police Magistrate's bill deprived him of the office of Police Justice, is the machine candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Tenth District, although he is opposed by John W. Marshall, who is an organization man himself, and a former office-holder, but whose aspirations at the present time are not approved by the party leaders, who want Meade to have the nomination.

Ferdinand Eidman is slated for the nomination in the Eleventh District, and there is a prospect of a contest in the Twelfth, where James W. Coleman is the most conspicuous candidate, but is antagonized by the determination of the many negroes in the district to send a colored Representative. Their candidate is Christopher Stewart, who is making an earnest fight and seems to have the colored forces pretty solidly at his back, although they may split at the last moment and scatter their support.

Congressman Shannon's renomination in the Thirteenth is disputed by the friends of W. R. Wilcox, who has been a vigorous party worker for some years, but has not held any public office yet. Mr. Wilcox is a lawyer. His friends claim the nomination for him.

Congressman Philip R. Low is to be renominated in the Fifteenth, it is supposed, without opposition.

In the Sixteenth there is a prospect of a hot and perhaps triangular contest. The Sixteenth includes part of the Thirty-fourth and all of the Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of this city and the First, Second, and Third of Westchester County.

The convention will not be held until the latter part of September, but Assembly District Conventions to choose delegates to it will meet to-night. Congressman B. L. Fairchild has the support of the Thirty-fourth District Republicans for renomination, but Park Commissioner S. J. R. McMillan, who is a candidate, claims the Thirty-fifth, and it is not known whether the Westchester Republicans have a candidate or not. The Fairchild men are working, meanwhile, to secure the Westchester delegations.

How Iowa Persuades to Matrimony.

From The Davenport (Iowa) Times.

Bachelors and old maids would better think twice before they decide to remain unmarried all their lives. On the Fourth of July a law passed by the State Legislature at its last session went into effect. This law provides that every estate valued at over $1,000 shall pay to the State an inheritance tax of 5 per cent. of its full value, providing there are no direct heirs to take the property. Parents, brothers and sisters, and other relatives are not counted as direct heirs, only the wife, children, adopted children, or grandchildren being counted as such. Several estates in Davenport now being settled come under this rule. If persons owning property wish the whole amount to go to their heirs they must in the future be careful to select a life mate.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN HERE

BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY LEAVES MUCH UNSAID.

Declares, However, that He Is Not Here in Regard to the Venezuelan Affair, but on a Holiday with His Wife—Lips Sealed as to English and American Politics—No Comment to Make as to the Bombarding of Zanzibar.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, and his wife, whose father was William C. Endicott, Secretary of War during President Cleveland's first Administration, were passengers on the White Star steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday.

Mr. Chamberlain's chief care appeared to be about his wife's comfort. He was looking extremely well. The Secretary has not aged since he was last here, but is less full in the face. In action and speech he is vivacious and alert.

"A reporter, eh?" was the Secretary's salutation to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "Well, reporters are my friends. I've made my first plunge with the interviewer, so this is no novelty. Now, what can I say? Very little. I can talk neither of American nor English politics, for reasons that should be evident.

"Rumored here that my mission is in regard to the Venezuelan affair? Well, you can say that there's not one word of truth in it. I am on a holiday with my wife. I came over to take her to her family at Danvers, Mass., and we are not going to make a stop anywhere till we get there. Then I want to enjoy myself, and not hear or think of politics or public affairs of any sort. I'm here to be out of the way of them.

"The silver question? That's emphatic news from Vermont that I heard when we got to Quarantine. It shows the trend of public sentiment. But I do not propose to talk on the money question in any way that may put me in an attitude of criticising the American situation from any standpoint.

"Let me talk of the English idea. With few exceptions we are monometallists. Were all the commercial and financial nations to come to an agreement, we should fall into line as bimetallists and agree on the question of parity. But no nation in the world can prosper standing alone for bimetallism.

"There was little stirring when I left, but I see that we have bombarded Zanzibar. Of course, I cannot comment on this.

"Mrs. Chamberlain? There she is; she speaks for herself. Is she not looking well? She is, of course, delighted to be home again."

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were met on the pier by her brother, William C. Endicott, Jr., and his wife. As soon as was possible the party went to the Grand Central Station and started for Danvers.

TANGLED CURRAN ESTATE.

The Absentee Referee Ordered to Pay Proceeds of a Sale.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Van Wyck, yesterday, a motion was made by counsel for an order directing the payment of a judgment obtained against the estate of the late John J. Curran for $3,000.

This motion again brought up the question as to where was the referee, Frank L. Barnard, who was said to have left town last week. At that time he was accused of having absconded with about $25,000.

Counsel for the estate said that he opposed the motion on the ground that if the referee was not found there would be no funds with which to pay the judgment. If the money was obtained, it would not be fair to have an order which would unjustly prefer any creditor.

Justice Van Wyck denied the motion and then granted a motion for an order directing the referee to file a report of this proceeding and to deposit with the County Treasury one-third of the gross proceeds of the partition sale of the estate.

SET ON FIRE A THIRD TIME.

An Incendiary Tries Again to Burn a Flat Building.

An incendiary seems determined to burn the flat building at 298 First Street, Brooklyn. Another attempt, the third in ten days, was made early yesterday.

Mrs. Waters, who lives on the third floor, was awakened by a suffocating feeling, and found that a fire was in the airshaft. The janitor ran down to the cellar. A heap of rags saturated with oil was at the bottom of the airshaft. A piece of jute still smoldering was found protruding from the crack of the elevator door on the third floor. All of the previous fires have been discovered on the third floor.

The janitor discovered that the door leading to the roof which he closed on Tuesday night was open yesterday morning, and the tenants denied that they had opened it. By means of this door a person may easily reach the street by going through the house adjoining.

The damage at the fire yesterday morning was less than $10. The fire last week amounted to $25, and the one previous to that caused a damage of $2,500.

DEATH OF LEOPOLD RICKER.

The Writer on Race Horses Seized with a Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

Leopold Ricker of 201 West Sixteenth Street died suddenly about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at 11 Frankfort Street, where he had been visiting the office of The Spirit of the Times.

He was seized suddenly with a hemorrhage of the lungs and expired before the arrival of an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital.

He was born in Austria forty years ago. He served in the army of that country and became an expert horseman. He came to this country in 1892 and had done work for J. O. Donner. They had nearly completed a pamphlet on racing tables. Mr. Ricker was well known among breeders of horses as an expert authority on pedigrees, and was a writer on horse matters over the pen name of "Lamplighter." He formerly was connected with The Daily America.

His body was taken to an undertaker's rooms on James Street, under a permit issued by Coroner Hoeber.

Broke His Leg in Trying to Escape.

Many compliments have reached the West Thirty-seventh Street Station lately that the house at 221 West Twenty-eighth Street was a disorderly one, and Tuesday night detectives made a raid upon the place. They arrested James Levine, twenty-nine years old, as the proprietor of the place, and seven inmates. Levine, in attempting to escape, jumped to the ground from a window on the third floor, a distance of fully twenty-five feet, and broke his right leg and collar bone. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. He was not able to appear in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

The detectives told Magistrate Cornell yesterday morning that they called on Mrs. Cunningham, the owner of the house, Tuesday night, and told her that she must evict her tenants. Mrs. Cunningham told them that they would have to get evidence against the character of her tenants before she would proceed against them. She appeared in court yesterday to complain against Levine. The seven prisoners who were arraigned were fined $3 each.

T. J. CAMPBELL FOR CONGRESS.

Is Sound-Money Candidate in the Ninth District.

Timothy J. Campbell was nominated for Congress in the Ninth District at Apollo Hall, in Clinton Street, last night.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was called to order by Edward A. Eiseman. Benjamin F. Spellman nominated Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Spellman said, in regard to the nomination, that Mr. Campbell was a candidate for a position to which he was justly entitled, both on account of his past political services as Assemblyman, Justice, and Congressman, and for the good he had always done as a champion of the people.

"Mr. Campbell," said the speaker, "might well be given a diploma for the knowledge he possesses of the needs of the people. He is no carpet-bagger, moreover, no outsider from Murray Hill, but a tried and trusted representative of the people, who has never been appealed to in vain by his constituents. He is in every sense of the word a man of the people, imbued with a true democratic spirit."

Mr. Spellman added that no office in the Union was of such importance at the present moment as that of Congressman.

Mr. Campbell acknowledged the honor of the nomination, and said that it was a renewed proof of the devotion of his friends.

"When I look around me," said Mr. Campbell, "and see so many time-honored faces about me, I feel again like a young man. [Great applause.]

"This meeting," he added, "represents a great uprising of the people against the machine, against those politicians who, in the past, have promised gold bricks to their electors, and have ended in giving them paving stones.

"Gentlemen, though I had intended not to re-enter the field of politics, I accept the nomination with which you have once again so greatly honored me. I stand, as I have often said before, for home rule, for protection to American industries, and for sound money; a dollar for a dollar. [Applause.]

Among those present at the meeting were Dr. Edward F. Coyle, Patrick Griffin, Morris Goldwater, William C. Farley, Anthony Kesselman, Harry Marks, Fred Helpershausen, Mat Wurstrow, Patrick Connolly, and Henry Miller.

HARLEM ROADHOUSE MYSTERY

Ward Man Collins Stabbed and a Shot Was Fired.

Policeman Michael W. Collins, now of the Madison Street Station, was on trial before Commissioner Andrews yesterday afternoon on charges made against him when he was a ward detective attached to the Twenty-fifth Precinct.

The complaint was that on the night of June 23, Collins was in an altercation in Williams's roadhouse, on St. Nicholas Avenue, and had shot at William Miller, a liveryman of 98 Perry Street.

Collins explained his presence in the roadhouse by saying that he was looking for an Italian cheat. An additional charge was made against him for failing to report this quest to his commanding officer.

Capt. Grant's only knowledge of the case was that the accused detective had not reported the transaction he was investigating or the incident at the roadhouse until reminded by Capt. Devery.

Policeman Davis of the Thirtieth Precinct Station testified that he had heard a shot fired shortly before midnight on June 23. He saw Collins and another man come out of the park near Williams's roadhouse. He learned that Collins had been stabbed at Williams's.

Policeman Dowling of the same command said he had arrested Miller for stabbing Collins, but Collins did not identify the prisoner.

Capt. Grant told the Commissioner that neither Miller nor Williams, the proprietor of the roadhouse, had been found. Commissioner Andrews said that as they had been subpoenaed he might consider proceedings in contempt.

Collins's defense was that Miller was drunk and disorderly, and when warned to keep quiet had stabbed him. Miller made his escape in a buggy. Collins followed a little way, but did not fire.

NIGHT SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

Appropriation of $20,000 for the Winter in the Estimates.

The Board of Education of Brooklyn has decided to have evening schools as usual this Winter. An appropriation of $20,000 is in the annual budget for this work. Chairman Bouck of the committee having the evening schools in charge yesterday gave out this statement:

"The evening schools will be opened for a term of ten weeks, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week, commencing Oct. 6 at 7:30 o'clock. There are to be two evening high schools, No. 1 in Public School No. 15, at Schermerhorn Street, corner of Third Avenue, and No. 2 in Public School No. 19, at South Second Street, corner of Keap.

"The night schools are to be situated as follows: No. 1 in Public School No. 1, Adams and Concord Streets; No. 13 in Public School No. 13, Degraw and Hicks Streets; No. 15 in Public School No. 15, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street; No. 17 in Public School No. 17, Driggs Avenue and North Fifth Street; No. 18 in Public School No. 18, Maujer Street, near Ewen; No. 22 in Public School No. 22, Java Street, near Manhattan Avenue; No. 24 in Public School No. 24, Wall Street and Beaver; No. 33 in Public School No. 33, Heyward Street, near Broadway; No. 40 in Public School No. 40, Fifteenth Street, near Fourth Avenue; No. 54 in Public School No. 54, Lafayette Avenue, near Classon, and No. 84 in Public School No. 84, Glenmore Avenue, corner Stone Street."

IN MEMORY OF E. R. ROBINSON.

A Tribute by the New-York City Civil Service Board.

The New-York City Civil Service Board adopted, at a meeting last night, the following in memory of Edmund Randolph Robinson, who was a member of the board, and who died July 24:

"It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our friend and fellow-Commissioner, Edmund Randolph Robinson. He had served the city as Civil Service Commissioner for over seven years and during several administrations. He brought to that service extensive acquaintance with affairs, a thorough knowledge of the history of the country, of the development of the civil service reform, and of the laws which had been adopted to carry it into effect.

"His clear and vigorous perception, his sound judgment, his public spirit, his manly indignation against all forms of fraud and corruption, his love of the right and just combined to make his services of great importance and value to the City of New-York, and through the influence of its example to the whole country.

"We tender to the family of the deceased and to his friends our sincere sympathy in the great loss which they and the public have sustained in his death."

Meeting on Staten Island.

There will be a mass meeting under the auspices of the West New-Brighton Republican Club, held in Roe's Hall, S. I., this evening. Judge Isaac W. Lansing of Lincoln, Neb., and Charles W. Anderson of New-York will speak.

BEST QUALITY
VELVET CARPET
Special Sale
Until September 16.
500 PIECES
at $1.00 per yard.
W. & J. SLOANE
Broadway, 18th & 19th Sts.

ARRIVAL OF DR. BARTH

THE BERLIN EDITOR WILL STUDY MONEY QUESTIONS.

He Is an Authority on Financial Authorities and Wishes to Look into the Movement for the Free Coinage of Silver—He Has Visited This Country Before—May Write Another Book Relating to the United States.

Dr. Theodor Barth, the well-known Berlin editor and expert on financial questions, arrived at Hoboken, N. J., yesterday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock on the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which sailed from Bremen on Aug. 25.

He has been in the United States twice before, but never when a National political campaign was in progress. His purpose now is to make a study of the silver question, which he calls a "wonderful phenomenon."

He is a strong and influential upholder of gold in Germany, and although not a member of the party in power there, being a Liberalist, he aids it in maintaining the gold standard.

A Lawyer and Editor.

Dr. Barth was born in Dudenstadt, Germany, on July 16, 1849, and was educated in the Universities of Berlin, Leipsic, and Heidelberg. He practiced law for a time, and later he became editor of Die Nation, which soon became, under his supervision, an authority on all questions of finance.

He came to America on his first visit ten years ago. He then made a tour of the Western States over the Northern Pacific Railroad. One result of this trip was a book which he called "American Agricultural Life." It was widely read in Germany, and it immediately marked him as a scholar and a careful observer. His second visit was in 1893, when he was drawn here, he says, by "the energy and optimism of the people," to whom he had taken a great fancy.

High Opinion of the United States.

He said yesterday: "I am impressed with America and Americans, and I think this country, from a financial standpoint, is the best in the world. I have been in America before, but I have never been here in a National political campaign. That is why I came here this time. I want to study this wonderful phenomenon which you call free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. I want to study the question, and if possible write a book upon it.

Is a Monometallist.

"I am a monometallist, and think the free-silver policy would unsettle the financial basis of the world. There is more gold in the United States now than ever before. As a matter of fact, I do not think we need any more money in this country as business is now carried on on a debtor-credit basis. China has a silver standard, but no one should worry about the Chinese, as they make laws among themselves and are not recognized as a national power.

"I will state that I have not come to this country to wage war against silver, but merely to view its significance in the coming campaign and satisfy myself on certain questions of finance which I know only such a struggle as the impending one will bring out."

Dr. Barth is a guest at the Netherland.

ST. JOHN AND MALTA PARADE.

Sir William Buckett Elected Most Eminent Grand Commander.

The Knights of St. John and Malta continued their twenty-first annual convocation in the Athenaeum, Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. In the morning and early afternoon the business of the order was considered, and reports of the committees were heard and referred until after the election of officers. At the same time the new constitution will be adopted.

The election of officers was ordered at 3 o'clock, and the occupant of the office of Most Eminent Grand Commander, Sir R. M. N. Reed of Philadelphia; Major Thomas V. McKean of Brooklyn, and Sir William Buckett, Commander of Brooklyn Encampment, were placed in nomination. Unusual rivalry between the friends of the candidates was shown.

On the first ballot the vote was as follows: Buckett, 144; McKean, 124; Reed, 86. Under the rules the candidate receiving the lowest vote withdrew. Buckett and McKean are both Brooklyn men. The second ballot resulted as follows: Buckett, 209; McKean, 142.

The Buckett men yelled with delight when they ascertained that they had won. They had gone into the convention without a printed ballot, while their opponents had one.

The election of other officers was put off until to-day.

The uniformed order of the Knights paraded last night, starting from Bedford Avenue and De Kalb Avenue, and thence through Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, to Schermerhorn Street, to Clinton Street, to Warren Street, to Court Street. In passing the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Elks, on Schermerhorn Street, near Smith Street, the grand officers reviewed the uniformed Sir Knights, who made a handsome appearance in their showy black uniform trimmed with gilt.

College Bequest Suit Compromised.

From The Chicago Record.

The heirs of the late William Bross have compromised with Lake Forest University by paying to the Trustees $9,500. Ex-Gov. Bross subscribed $15,000 to the university, and the heirs objected to paying the amount. Litigation was begun, which ended in Saturday's compromise.

All our men's $3 and $4 shoes are reduced to $2.50. We want more shoe business.

Of those $3 coats and $1 vests from broken Spring suits, only sizes for slender and regular built men of 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches chest remain—no stout sizes.

Of the $2 trousers from same suits, only sizes 30 to 34 waist.

These bargain garments are now at Prince St. and Warren Street stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WALTER DAMROSCH SUED.

Leon Margulies Claims $2,427 for Commissions in Engaging Singers.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court made an order yesterday directing Walter Damrosch, the musical conductor, to serve by Sept. 8 an answer in the action instituted against him by Leon Margulies to recover $2,427, alleged to be due as commissions.

The plaintiff alleges that in April, 1895, he was employed by Mr. Damrosch to go to Europe to contract with opera singers, and that he was to have his expenses paid. Mr. Margulies also says he was authorized to make contracts with such singers as he might engage for the deduction of 5 per cent. from their salaries, which was to be paid to him as commissions.

The plaintiff also alleges that he made contracts with Klafsky, Alvary, Gruenning Ternia, Popovici, Vollmar, and other singers. He also negotiated with Calvé and Van Dyck, but did not engage them.

Mr. Margulies says that in compliance with his contract with Mr. Damrosch, an agreement was made by which he was to receive his 5 per cent. commission from Herr Gruenning. Herr Gruenning earned $24,000 as a singer under Mr. Damrosch's management. Of this amount the plaintiff claimed $1,200 as commissions. He avers that Mr. Damrosch paid him $600, and he alleges $600 is still due him.

Mr. Margulies also says that Mr. Damrosch owes him $310, being 10 per cent. commissions on an engagement for the New-York Symphony Orchestra at Pittsburg, which brought Mr. Damrosch $3,100. He says he also engaged other singers on his visit to Europe and expended $2,517, of which $125 was for telegrams and cable dispatches, $42 for a part payment on "a dragon," and the balance for hotel and traveling expenses. On these expenditures, the plaintiff says, he only receiver $1,000 and the balance is still due and unpaid.

APOSTLES STILL ON EARTH.

Stutzke Explains Why His Followers Did Not Go Skyward.

Frederick Stutzke, the painter prophet of 413 East Seventy-fifth Street, who leads the Christian Apostolic Congregation, saw the sun set yesterday from his accustomed haunts on this earth, from which he so confidently expected himself and followers to be whisked at sunrise. He spent the night in prayer and meditation at his house. At 5 A. M., when disturbed by the milkman, he sent word that he would need no more of the lacteal fluid.

At 6 o'clock a young man who said he was a disciple of the pastor's, announced that the congregation would spend the day in prayer, and then return to their regular vocations.

Stutzke said last night that the Lord did not appear in all His glory because, according to the Scriptures, the people must be raised up to the understanding of the mission of the congregation fifty days before the choosing of the elect. When Sept. 2 was announced as the date of the choosing, it was in the hope of hastening the "raising." Personally, he did not expect Him to appear. However, Stutzke inquired anxiously if any news of the Lord had been heard from Berlin.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Augustin Daly is giving his personal attention to the daily rehearsals now in progress at his theatre of the Japanese musical comedy, "The Geisha," which will be presented there for the first time in America on Wednesday, Sept. 9. All the new and beautiful scenery, properties, and accessories are finished, and the elaborate costumes purchased by Mr. Daly have arrived via San Francisco. The cast selected for this production will include Miss Dorothy Morton, Miss Violet Lloyd, Miss Marie St. John, Miss Percy Haswell, Miss Maisel Gillman, Mr. Edwin Stevens, Mr. Herbert Gresham, Mr. Van R. Wheeler, and Mr. William Sampson, assisted by a strong chorus of forty and an orchestra of thirty. The box office opens to-day for the sale of seats for the opening nights.

—The second night of "Rosemary" at the Empire Theatre drew the largest receipts in the history of the house, and many applicants for seats were turned away. One of the authors of the play, Mr. Parker, is an American, who went to England when very young, and has remained there ever since. He has just completed a new play for the Lyceum Theatre here, under contract to Daniel Frohman. This is the fifth and last year of Charles Frohman's contract with John Drew, and he has signalized it by giving the actor the best play in which he has yet been seen.

—J. M. Barrie, the English novelist and playwright, will sail for this city Sept. 23. He will bring a new play with him for Charles Frohman, which he has written for the Empire Theatre stock company. It will be his first visit to America, and he expects to remain here most of the Winter, making a tour of the principal cities.

—The first production of "The Hand of Destiny," a melodrama adapted from "Les Deux Gosses," will be made at the Boston Museum Sept. 21. The parts of the two boys will be played by Jennie Barley and Minnie Dupree, and the leading characters by James Ratcliffe and Mary Hampton.

—"A Tragic Idyll," Paul Bourget's novel, is being adapted to the stage by Perry Deaucelle, author of "The Hand of Destiny." The work has been secured in Paris by the Gymnase Theatre, in London by Beerbohm Tree, and in this country by Charles Frohman.

—Della Fox will return to New-York on the St. Paul to-morrow. She will open her season in Brooklyn, Sept. 19, with "The Little Trooper," and will take her company as far West as the Pacific coast before presenting her new and unnamed opera in this city.

—Bret Harte's new play, "Sue," will have its first production on any stage at the Broad Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Sept. 14. Annie Russell, who has just returned from Europe, will play Sue, and Joseph Haworth the leading male character.

—The Broadway Theatre will open its doors for the season to-night, when Jefferson De Angelis will make his first appearance as a comic opera star, presenting "The Caliph," which is the work of Ludwig Englander. The scenes are laid in Bagdad.

—The Garden Theatre will remain closed until Oct. 1, when Rice's "Evangeline" company will begin a six weeks' engagement there. At the conclusion of this, Charles Frohman will devote the theatre to productions.

—The Chevalier company opens its season at Poughkeepsie to-night. It will play in Saratoga to-morrow and in Newburg Saturday, before beginning its engagement at the Garrick Theatre here next Monday.

—The Lyceum Theatre company opened in Milwaukee Monday, presenting "The Prisoner of Zenda," with Isabel Irving and Mr. Hackett in the leading parts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
A FLEMISH PAIR FOR THE HALL.

A curious chair in the form of an elongated hexagon; slender, twisted balusters rising from the six corners of the seat, to support the wide carved top-rail of the back; legs widening to the foot.

A long box-settle, suggestive of the old rugle-work seats, on which the wealthy Flemish burghers sat and smoked of an evening. Very tall of back, with "wings" at the sides and rich panels framed in bands of fine relief carving.

Nothing could be more picturesque.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NO ALIMONY FOR MRS. BELVIN.

Report of a Referee in Her Separation Suit.

William H. Willis filed in the Supreme Court yesterday a report as referee, finding that no alimony or counsel fee shall be awarded Mrs. Rebecca Wentworth Belvin pending trial of a suit she has brought against her husband, William Wayne Belvin, for separation.

The referee's report says that Mr. and Mrs. Belvin were married in 1884. Mr. Belvin then had an income of from $25,000 to $30,000 a year, but he has lost his fortune through the failure of a London banking house, and is at present dependent for support on his daily earnings as a stock broker and promoter.

The referee finds that Mr. Belvin lives at an expensive rate and has pawned his wife's jewels to help pay his living expenses and his obligations as a member of the Lotus and Coney Island Jockey Clubs. Mr. Willis says that the way Mr. Belvin manages to live in such style is by "habitual borrowing from relatives and friends." The referee finds that in the past year Mr. Belvin made about $2,500 as a broker's clerk and on mining stocks. Mr. Belvin has desk room at 30 Broad Street, and there is no evidence to show what his income or salary is, or that he has anything more than is needed for his support.

Mrs. Belvin left her husband on June 2. She testified that her husband had continued to live at an expensive rate up to the time of their separation. She swore that he had been in the habit of betting on races, and had given wine dinners. The Belvins lived at the Gerlach at the time of their separation.

The plaintiff says that her husband wanted to bring about a reconciliation, but she refused to live with him again.

The case will be tried in the Fall.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—A trip up the Hudson River on Labor Day may be enjoyed by taking one of the fine steamers of the Hudson River Day Line, which will leave the Desbrosses Street pier at 8:40 A. M. and the West Twenty-second Street pier at 9 A. M. The Annex boat will leave Brooklyn, foot of Fulton Street, at 8 A. M. Passengers may go as far as Poughkeepsie and return to the city at 6 P. M. These trips are made daily.

—Among the passengers who will sail for Europe to-day on the Normannia are C. L. Buckingham, Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Dr. John Homans, second, of Boston; Henry C. Jewett and wife of Buffalo, G. M. Meyer, and Carl Strauss.

—The will of Salome Purroy, a sister of County Clerk Purroy, was filed yesterday. The estate is valued at $10,000, and is left to the decedent's sisters, Josephine M. Purroy and Mary P. Mitchel, who are named as executors.

—The nineteenth annual excursion of the Tammany Society of the Annexed District takes place next Wednesday. The society will leave the East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street dock, Harlem, for Laurelton Grove at 9:30 A. M.

—John Cody of 1,988 Park Avenue, while at work yesterday in a lumber yard at Harlem River and Gerard Avenue, was killed by a heavy timber that fell on his head.

—The mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Tacoma by the steamer Olympia, were sent East Tuesday. They will arrive in this city Sunday morning.

—The Hotel Kaaterskill has closed for the season.

Brooklyn.

—Constable James Duffy of the Butler Street Police Court has begun suit against Joseph McGarry, Chief Clerk in the same court, for $2,000 damages for slander. The two men were friends up to last Fall, when McGarry refused to support Edward M. Shepard for Mayor, and since then there has not been the best of feeling between the two. The case will be tried in the County Court.

—Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on application of M. C. B. Castagnetto, was asked to appoint a receiver for the drug store at 271 Third Avenue. The store has been run by J. Caruse, but Mr. Castagnetto claims he is a partner. The matter was adjourned.

—Carl Anderson, now incarcerated in the Ludlow Street Jail for failure to pay his wife alimony, has made application to Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme

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The New-York Times.

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HERESY IN THE DOSHISHA

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE IN JAPAN UNSOUND IN DOCTRINE.

All the Foreign Professors of What Is Called "The Great Endeavor" Resign Because a Native Rationalist Has Been Chosen Dean of the College Department and the School Is Now Completely in Japanese Control.

One of the most important questions to come up for the consideration of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at the approaching annual meeting of that body, to be held in Toledo, Ohio, beginning on Oct. 6 next, will be as to the disposition of the board's interest in and connection with the Doshisha, the famous educational institution, at Kyoto, Japan. The institution was founded under the auspices of the board and through the personal efforts of the Rev. Joseph B. Neesima, the distinguished native convert and preacher, a little more than twenty years ago.

News has just reached the board that trouble which had long been impending between the Trustees of the institution and members of the native Faculty, on the one hand, and the missionary professors, on the other, has at last broken out, with the result that the foreign teachers and professors have all resigned their places in the Faculty, thus leaving the full control of the university in the hands of the Japanese. It is considered probable that the board will conclude to withdraw its missionaries wholly from that station, as the outcome of the difficulty in the college.

The Doshisha, (the Great Endeavor,) as it has been gradually developed, includes a preparatory school, with a two years' course; a collegiate school, with a four years' course; a theological school, with two courses, one for those who do and one for those who do not use English; the Harris School of Science, and the Economico-law School.

Faculty of Thirty-two.

The school has five buildings of stone and brick, and a Faculty of thirty-two teachers, twenty-five of whom are Japanese and seven American. The entire number of students at the institution has been more than 3,000, the present attendance being more than 400.

Under the guardianship of Dr. Neesina, the founder and first President of the institution, and up to his death, in 1890, the original Christian character of the instruction given there was strictly maintained. Since then, however, it has come to the knowledge of friends of the university that a certain anti-Christian influence has crept into the Trustees and Faculty and has pervaded the whole body, in a greater or less degree, and this knowledge has caused deep apprehension and regret.

Reports of the situation at the Doshisha for the past two or three years had been far from reassuring, and when the commission was recently sent to Japan by the American Board to investigate their missions in that empire, one of their instructions was to examine:

"The character of the Doshisha as a Christian institution, co-operation in the training of native pastors and in the management of the institution, and the advisability of continuing any subsidy by the board."

This commission, consisting of the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, Secretary of the board; William P. Ellison, of the Prudential Committee; the Rev. Dr. James G. Johnson, of Chicago, and the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., upon their return early in the present year, submitted an exhaustive report of the existing conditions at the Doshisha, in part, as follows:

Weakened in Doctrine.

"Interviews had with the Trustees and Faculty of the university, with pastors and evangelists of the Kumi-ai churches in different parts of Japan, with missionaries of our own and other boards, as well as with such other individuals as we had reason to believe were acquainted with the history, work, and present influence of the Doshisha. There was marked concurrence in the opinion that a change had taken place in the spirit of the institution. It was quite generally affirmed that the Christian character and spiritual tone of the university are far less pronounced than formerly.

"Previous conversations with many persons had prepared us for their unusual use of the word 'Christianity' in the constitution of the Doshisha, as defining the character of the institution. The clause in the constitution referred to is this: 'Christianity is the foundation of the moral education promoted by this company, (Doshisha.)' We asked the Trustees if they would affirm as among the beliefs for which the Doshisha stood in Japan the personality of God, the divinity of Christ, and the future life.

"They declared that they could not. While as individuals they could affirm their acceptance of these beliefs, as Trustees they could not affirm them, since differences existed among Christians on these points, and they must not ally themselves with any party. When urged at two long conferences to make some statement, however brief, in language of their own, of what they meant by 'Christianity,' since the word did not, in their minds, involve the above-named beliefs, they declined.

"It was carefully explained to the Trustees that the American churches which contributed to the treasury of the board, while not making a test of any creed, could hardly hold to be Christian those persons or institutions which deliberately refused to declare belief in a personal God and in the divinity of Jesus Christ, the immortality of the soul, and in the supernatural elements of Christianity.

"Careful inquiry showed but a small number of pastors in the Kumi-ai churches who hold such an agnostic position in regard to the fundamental truths of Christianity, concerning which the Doshisha Trustees were unwilling to speak. The mass of pastors and evangelists and church members seemed not only not to sympathize with this 'new theology,' as it was called by them, but to be saddened by it, and they expressed the opinion that it was a phase of thought that would soon pass away."

The commission made these recommendations:

Less Aid Proposed.

"First, that for the present the teachers supplied to the Doshisha by the board be continued, if desired by the Trustees.

"Second, that for the present, and while the able and devoted men sent by the board are connected with the theological department, our co-operation with the Doshisha in the training of pastors and evangelists be continued.

"Third, that after the reduced appropriation asked by the mission for the Doshisha for the year 1896 is paid, the sum given by the board to the university be reduced annually, so as to cease at the end of the year 1898."

It appears that since the commission returned matters have been going from bad to worse at the Doshisha, in the minds of the missionaries and the Christian people in Japan. The latest information is to the effect that Prof. Ukita, an extreme rationalist, as it is averred, has been promoted to the office of Dean of the college department, against the protests of the foreign teachers and others.

The Executive Committee of the mission, when this became known, met and instructed all the American teachers to resign from their places in the various departments of the institution. The action recommended was taken by the teachers, and now the university is wholly in the hands of the Japanese.

At the coming annual meeting many facts of interest to the supporters of Congregational missions throughout the land will be made public concerning the great Christian college in Japan, founded and long maintained by American contributions.

CAN ACCEPT OFFICE NOW.

City Club Trustees Formerly Pledged to Remain in Private Life.

W. Bayard Cutting, who has been appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor Strong, was prevented from accepting the office of Park Commissioner, which Mayor Strong offered him more than a year ago, by a clause in the constitution of the City Club, of which Mr. Cutting is a Trustee. When the City Club was formed, the organizers of it felt that something unusual needed to be done to show the public that the club was a purely disinterested reform organization, and to show that the managers of the club were not only not looking for offices, but were determined not to take them. So it was provided, first, that the entire management and control of the club's political activities should be vested in a Board of Trustees, and, second, that each Trustee should be deemed, in accepting that office, to pledge himself not to be a candidate for, or to accept any public office of any sort, whether elective or appointive, salaried or unsalaried, while he remained a Trustee of the club, nor until a year after he had ceased to be a Trustee.

This provision remained in force for years, and every proposition to amend it was lost. Finally, after Mayor Strong had been elected, and the probability arose that some Trustees of the club would be asked to fill positions in the reform administration for which they were especially fitted, it was urged that the club's great purpose had been accomplished in the redemption of the city from Tammany, and as the club had established its own reputation so firmly that no one was likely to doubt the unselfishness and public spirit of the organization, the clause against office holding might as well be repealed. There was a body of uncompromising adherents of the clause, however, who would not think of its repeal, and to meet their views a compromise was proposed, retaining the original prohibition, but providing that the Board of Trustees might release any of their number from it by a two-thirds vote.

Meanwhile, the desire of the Mayor to appoint Mr. Cutting a Park Commissioner became known, and the modification of the restriction was urged in order to enable Mr. Cutting to accept the office. Mayor Strong delayed the appointment of his Park Commissioners, awaiting the action of the club, but the restriction was not removed. It remained in the constitution until last Spring, when it was finally repealed unconditionally, the only strenuous opposition coming from a member of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Cutting is the first member of the board to be appointed to an office.

SCHOOL JANITORS PUT TO TEST.

Examined as to Qualifications—Scheme of Uniform.

Janitors of the public schools of this city have for the last week been undergoing an examination as to their fitness for their positions.

In talking of the matter, Commissioner Joseph J. Little, the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, said:

"As the committee is now charged with the appointment and discharge of janitors, I thought it proper that the committee should be acquainted with the janitors in order to see where the proficiency of the system in this regard could be increased."

Commissioner William H. Hurlbut was the committee of one to conduct the inquiry. The Colonel is precise and to the point, and the expedition with which he disposed of the examinations surprised some of the janitors.

They were required to write answers to questions concerning their length of service, means of heating the schools in which they were employed, and the like. In addition to this a few simple questions were sent them on a printed form to which they were required to write the answers at home.

Commissioner Hurlbut, after looking over these papers as the men stood before him, would, if they were satisfactory, require each to indorse his papers "Satisfactory." In several instances, although they had declared the papers to be in their own handwriting, they admitted that they could not either read or write. One of them, however, when questioned why he did not do as he was bidden said rather sheepishly that he "felt too nervous."

In speaking of this case, Mr. Hurlbut was disposed to recommend to the committee that this janitor be not required to be in the position where he might be asked to undergo another examination, as the "strain" might be too severe for his "nervous" system.

In talking of the innovations that will be introduced this Fall, Commissioner Little said that it had been decided that the janitors and their assistants wear a partial uniform. This will consist of a blue cap with "Janitor," or "Assistant Janitor" embroidered in gold.

MUST RETURN THE GOODS.

Jacob Rosenheim's Heavy Demand for a Loan to a Woman.

"I do not know how many of this class of cases come before this court, but I do know it is the most flagrant usury, and now that I have you before me, I propose to make an example of you. You chattel mortgage loan men are carrying things with altogether too high a hand."

This was what Magistrate Flammer said in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday to Jacob A. Rosenheim of 30 East Fourteenth Street when he learned of the loan transaction of the defendant with Mrs. Lily Nilson of 525 East Eighty-third Street.

Mrs. Nilson stated that Rosenheim, on May 29, took her application for a loan of $25. He said it would be necessary to give a mortgage on furniture and household effects. She gave him a mortgage on goods valued at upward of $100, and promissory notes for $25 and $11. Rosenheim, Mrs. Nilson alleged, went to her house on Aug. 28 with a truck and two helpers and removed the goods in question "upon a foreclosure," Rosenheim said to Mrs. Elizabeth Whitlack, who rented a room from Mrs. Nilson, and who witnessed the removal, which occurred at 6 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Nilson further stated that she had paid $36 on account of the notes and $4 on account of storing the goods.

"Now," said the Magistrate, "this woman has already paid $40 to you—$4 more than the face of the notes held by you, and $15 more than she has received. I shall hold you in this case."

Rosenheim begged that he might be released on his own recognizance, as he could get no one to give bail for him.

"You are anxious enough," said Magistrate Flammer, "to ask favors, but this court will show no leniency unless you will promise to return to this woman all of the property belonging to her that you hold."

Rosenheim promised and Magistrate Flammer then paroled him till to-morrow.

COOKE HEADS THE TICKET

WORK OF THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Bitter Fight for the Gubernatorial Nomination Between Two Competitors—The Nominee Is Now Lieutenant Governor of the State—The Other Prizes Awarded Without Friction—A Platform That Demands Sound Money.

Governor—LORRIN A. COOKE of Winchester.
Lieutenant Governor—JAMES D. DEWELL of New-Haven.
Secretary of State—CHARLES PHELPS of Rockville.
Treasurer—CHARLES W. GROSVENOR of Pomfret.
Controller—BENJAMIN P. MEAD of New-Canaan.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 2.—The Republican State Convention, which was held in this city to-day, selected a strong ticket for the State election in November.

The principal contest was for the nomination of Governor. The two candidates have been in the field for months. The successful competitor, Lieut. Gov. Lorrin A. Cooke, carried the convention on the first ballot, receiving 315 votes to 181 for John Addison Porter, the only opponent in the field against him.

Speaker Fessenden of Stamford was Chairman of the convention, and handled it with old-time shrewdness. His speech was a ringing one in support of sound money. Characterizing the Chicago platform, he said: "It is no more the platform of Democracy than of Republicanism. Those who proclaimed it cannot properly claim the title of Democrats. Heretofore they may have been enrolled in the Democratic Party, but they have shown themselves to be beyond the pale of any respectable political organization recognized within the limits of this country; a mere remnant of Democracy, and that a most tattered remnant. It bears no resemblance to the party. The appeal which is made by the language of this Chicago platform is to disregard the dearest principles of the Constitution of our country, the precepts of honesty and morality, the laws of the land, and the integrity of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is an insult to the honesty and intelligence of every American, from the lowest to the highest in the scale of wealth."

The presentation of candidates took two hours of the convention's time. Mr. Porter's claims were put forward by ex-Secretary of State Charles A. Searles of Thompson, Stiles Judson, Jr., of Stratford, E. T. Day of Colchester, John M. Douglas, Jr., of Middletown, Charles H. Sawyer of Meriden, and Joseph L. Barbour of this city. The oratory of the convention was for the most part on the side of Porter.

The principal speech for Lieut. Gov. Cooke was made by Judge A. T. Roraback of New-Canaan. The nomination was seconded by Judge A. B. Beers of Bridgeport.

Mr. Porter's Disappointment.

In no Republican Convention in this State for years has harder work been done for a defeated aspirant than that which was attempted to-day in support of Mr. Porter, who was a candidate for the nomination two years ago, and at that time turned his forces over to Gov. Coffin, who received the nomination against Col. Frank W. Cheney of Manchester by Mr. Porter's manoeuvre. Mr. Porter has counted chiefly for success on the ground that he has been a leading McKinley backer in the State during the last two years, using his paper, The Hartford Post, for the promotion of the McKinley interests. The canvass has unquestionably cost him a large sum of money, and he was confident up to a late hour last night that he would win the Gubernatorial prize. The defeat is a crushing one for him.

The associates of Mr. Cooke on the State ticket are James D. Dewell of New-Haven for Lieutenant Governor; Charles Phelps of Rockville for Secretary of State, Charles W. Grosvenor of Pomfret for State Treasurer, and Benjamin P. Mead of New-Canaan for Controller. Mead is the only man renominated. He was elected two years ago.

The nominations for the Electoral ticket were: Electors at Large—George Pope of Hartford and James Graham of Orange; First District—Gardner Hall of Willington; Second—George L. Allen of Middletown; Third—George A. Hammond of Putnam; Fourth—J. Deming Perkins of Litchfield.

This is the platform presented to the convention and adopted:

The Platform.

"We, the Republicans of Connecticut, in convention assembled, while reaffirming the principles of the Republican Party as enunciated in the platform adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis, and in the masterly letter of acceptance of our Presidential nominee, William McKinley, and in the admirable platform recently adopted by our State Convention, recognize in the crisis which has been forced upon this country by the un-American and revolutionary action of the so-called Democratic Convention held at Chicago that the question of supreme importance is the preservation of the life, honor, and integrity of our Nation.

"We realize that this can only be accomplished by the maintenance of our judicial system, which is the bulwark of our liberties and the admiration of the world, and by the continuance of a financial policy which makes gold the standard of value until a different policy is adopted by international agreement.

"We favor a tariff which will provide revenues sufficient to meet the ordinary necessary expenses of the Government, and so adjusted as to place American labor, without the sacrifice of our high wage system, on at least equal terms in our own market with the labor of other lands.

"We commend the wise and economical administration of the affairs of this State by Gov. Coffin and his associates.

"We cordially commend the nominees of the Republican National Convention and of this convention to the suffrages of all good citizens of the State of Connecticut, irrespective of party."

Lorrin A. Cooke, who was nominated for Governor to-day, was born in New-Marlboro, Mass., April 6, 1851. He settled on a farm in Litchfield County, and was elected to the Legislature from Colebrook in 1886. He has served in the State Senate and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1888 on the ticket with Gov. Henry B. Harrison of New-Haven. In 1894 he was elected to the same office on the ticket with Gov. Coffin. In 1889 he became manager of the Eagle Scythe Company, at Riverton. In 1886 he was Moderator of the Congregational National Council at Chicago. He is one of the receivers of the Continental Life Insurance Company. Mr. Cooke has had the support of the farmers of the State, receiving the bulk of his strength from that source. He is a plain, straightforward citizen, and has the full confidence of the party in this State.

Fatal Result of Corn Cutting.

John Clancy, who was a gateman on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad, died at his home, 798 Sixth Avenue, Tuesday, from gangrene in one of his feet. His trouble originated from an attempt to cut a corn from his heel. As Dr. Albert Shunk of 232 West Twenty-second Street, Clancy's physician, had not been in attendance upon him a sufficient length of time to grant a death certificate, the case was reported to the Coroner yesterday.

ELOPED ON A TANDEM WHEEL.

The Bride Caught by Her Father as She Became a Wife.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Josiah Mechlin and Hannah Parsons, both of Daton, were wedded here last night after riding from their home on a tandem bicycle belonging to the young man. The girl's father was behind them in a carriage, but he was a long way off, and the couple were united before he arrived within banning distance of them.

The groom is a day over twenty-one. The bride is only seventeen. They met a year ago this Fall at a country festival and became fast friends. They had known each other for years, but neither realized until the festival how nice the other was. They wanted to be married. There was but one reason why all interested should not have given consent. The young man was a neighbor of the Parsons, and known to them to be fairly well-to-do and industrious. Miss Parsons' parents, however, thought she was too young to marry, and placed their veto on the proposition. The young people determined to override the veto, and to do it on a bicycle.

Mechlin and his wife are both good riders. Some time ago they learned how to manage machines. They rode together several times a week, and to vary the trips procured the use of a tandem at times. Last night Mechlin appeared at the Parsons home with the tandem, and they went, as Mrs. Parsons supposed, for a spin through the country. They had all their plans laid, however, for the wedding, all save the detail of who was to officiate. Miss Parsons had been in a manner obliged to take a servant at the farmhouse into her confidence, and a short time after the young couple had disappeared down the road toward this city the servant became too heavily laden by the secret, and told Mrs. Parsons. Mrs. Parsons would not believe it at first, but finally became convinced and sent for her husband. When he arrived at the house he was told what the servant said. He hitched up his fastest horse to a light wagon, and started on a gallop after the young people.

Meantime the young folks were making their way toward New-Brunswick. They did not expect pursuit, the road was not an easy one for wheelmen in places, and besides they wanted to save their strength for the homeward journey. Consequently they did not strike so fast a clip as they would have done had they known that behind them Parsons was flying along as fast as a faithful little mare could carry him.

Even as it was, the elopers reached the city well in the van, and started to find some one to marry them. They finally obtained the services of Justice Charles W. Seham. While they were preparing to be married, the father arrived in town with his mare covered with lather. He was not long in finding where the young folks had gone. He drove to the residence of the Justice and thundered up to the door just as the final words of New-Jersey's short and accommodating official marriage service were being uttered by the Justice. The irate father rapped, but the Justice determined to wait before opening the door, and delayed the finalities by congratulating the young couple and kissing the bride. Meanwhile the father espied the tandem standing alongside the stoop.

He was perhaps more angry at that tandem than at his daughter or his new son-in-law. Not only had that machine carried his daughter away from home, but it had outpaced his mare, and that was something that added fuel to his anger. Pulling out his knife, he drew a blade across the rear tire. There was a report and the tire collapsed. Then the ceremony was performed on the forward tire. What further damage the irate father would have accomplished is hard to say, for at that moment the bride and groom emerged from the house. There was a stormy and tearful interview, which ended in the old man forgiving the elopers. Then how to reach home became the all-important matter. Ten miles had to be gotten over somehow, and the bicycle was disabled. After some cogitating, the wheel was placed in the rear of the carriage and secured by straps, and the three people entered the carriage and started for Dayton.

DRIVEN FROM CHURCH BY FLEAS

The Most Aristocratic Temple in the Oranges Badly Afflicted.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 2.—The members of the South Orange First Presbyterian Church have been driven out of their house of worship by fleas, and it is now undergoing a process of thorough fumigation by a liberal use of corrosive sublimate, sulphur, kill-'em-quick, and lime.

The pests first made their appearance about three weeks ago, when the Deacons and other parishioners one by one began to become restless from the peculiar sensation from which they were suffering. Several left the service, but when they discovered the true cause of their discomfort they decided it was best to be quiet. Others were affected at the next session in the chapel, and the following week it was just as bad, and even the pastor, the Rev. Dr. George L. Spinning, and the organist had their duties interfered with, and in the presence of the congregation would make some involuntary gestures which were appreciated by the others present. Then some one spoke to the janitor about the fleas, and a comparison of notes brought out the fact that this most aristocratic church in all the Oranges was infested with these insects.

The janitor at once began the work of extermination in the chapel, but when the end of last week was reached it was found that many of the pests had been driven into the church auditorium, where they were multiplying alarmingly. So the services last Sunday were held in the renovated chapel, and this week the work of extermination in the church is being carried on vigorously. Whether services can be resumed in the church next Sunday is not known.

THE FEMALE STATE PRISON.

Too Many Men Employed About the Institution, a Committee Says.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—The State Prison Commission met to-day. A report of a subcommittee which inspected the State Female Prison at Auburn was referred to Gen. Lathrop, the Superintendent of State Prisons, for action. This report states that there are too many men employed about the female prison, and recommends that the number be materially reduced. With this end in view, the committee suggests that the bakery and warden's stable be removed from the female to the male prison grounds, and that the female convicts be employed to do the gardening work now performed by three citizen gardeners.

The committee believes that the matron should have full control of all employes in the female prison, and recommends that the position of storekeeper and industrial clerk, which pays the present officer from $2,000 to $3,000, be abolished as unnecessary.

This same committee reported that there was not a sufficient separation of the female and male wards in the Onondaga County Penitentiary. President Stewart of the commission appointed fifteen standing committees with a view of equalizing the work of the board among its members.

WOULD LYNCH THE FATHER

MOB WANTED TO HANG A CROSS-TOWN CONDUCTOR.

Gerry Agents Found Hatfield's Five-Year-Old Son a Mass of Bruises and Cuts, of Which a Doctor Counted Sixty-nine—After a Bitter Excoriation by the Court, the Alleged Brutal Parent Was Held in $1,000 Bail.

If an excited crowd of people could have had their way Tuesday night, Frank W. Hatfield, a conductor of the Twenty-third Street Cross-Town Railroad, would have been lynched while he was being taken to the Charles Street Station. The mob followed and yelled that he should be taken from the policeman and lynched to the nearest lamp post. Others in the crowd ran in search of a rope. In the mob were several well-dressed women, who incited the crowd to attack the prisoner. On Monday night the Gerry Society received this anonymous letter:

This is to call your attention to a family living on the top floor of 389 Bleecker Street, where there is a case of brutal treatment toward a child seven years of age by a drunken father and a woman with whom he is boarding, and the woman, she beats the child also.
The child is constantly beaten. Be sure to come soon or the child will be killed.
A NEIGHBOR.

This letter was referred to Agents Roberts and Barkley Tuesday afternoon. They called at the house, and found that Hatfield, a widower, lived on the top floor with his son William, five and one-half years old. They rented their rooms from Mrs. Lizzie Hoffman, who allowed the agents to see the child.

Little William's head, face, body, and arms were a mass of bruises and cuts. The agents found a piece of trunk strap, but think that the wounds were caused by some weapon more cruel.

The boy was taken to court, and Magistrate Cornell issued a warrant for Hatfield's arrest. The warrant was given to Detective Sinnott, who, accompanied by the two Gerry agents, went to the house.

They waited until 8 o'clock, when Hatfield came home. He was partly intoxicated, but stoutly declared that his arrest was an outrage, and that he had a right to beat his child if he saw fit.

When the detectives started to take him to the station, the crowd, angered by Hatfield's bluster about his arrest, began to make threats of lynching. The detectives hurried their footsteps, but the crowd became more demonstrative. When Sinnott landed his prisoner in the Charles Street Station, the Sergeant sent several policemen into the street to disperse the crowd that had gathered. The street was blocked with the mob, and it took half an hour to induce them to leave.

When Hatfield was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, Agent Barkley showed Magistrate Cornell a certificate from Dr. Travers Gibbs, who wrote that he considered it the worst case that had ever come under his inspection. He said he had found sixty-nine bruises and wounds.

Hatfield, when arraigned, said he thought he had a right to punish his child in any way and as often as he chose. Several of his neighbors testified that he beat the child frequently and without cause. They said the little fellow was quiet and exceptionally well behaved.

"You ought to be tied to that railing," said Magistrate Cornell to the prisoner, "and then every policeman in this court should flog you and beat you with his club until the blood ran. You ought to be pilloried, and I wish that I could sentence you to it. This is the most brutal and outrageous thing I ever heard of or saw."

He then held Hatfield in $1,000 for trial. Little William was committed temporarily to the care of the Gerry society.

A "BEN-HUR" INJUNCTION.

H. J. Riley Enjoined from Selling Dramatizations of the Book.

The prolonged legal warfare in the United States Circuit Court to determine whether or not Herbert J. Riley and others shall have the right to sell dramatizations and stereoptican illustrations of Gen. Lewis Wallace's "Ben-Hur" will probably culminate in a decisive battle before Judge and jury at the October term.

Meanwhile the lawyers have been busy skirmishing, and as a result Gen. Wallace's counsel have gained a decided, although temporary, advantage.

The complaint against Riley and the others is that they have made thousands of dollars, to the consequent loss by Gen. Wallace, by the sale of stereoptican views and by dramtizations of "Ben-Hur," and Judge Lacombe has, after a long consideration of the matter, granted a preliminary injunction restraining them from selling or advertising for sale or giving away any copy or copies of any compilation or epitome of the dramatic scenes and incidents in "Ben-Hur." The injunction also prohibits the selling, advertising, or distribution of any "summarized reading" of "Ben-Hur."

TEMPTED BY "THE SPIRITS."

Joseph F. Vaelavik Says They Told Him to Steal.

Joseph F. Vaelavik was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Ralph Mondine with stealing $3 from the money drawer of A. Rostigui & Pino's cigar store, at 1,503 Broadway.

Vaelavik, who is seventeen years old and has no home, admitted taking the money, but said the spirits which were at his ear all the time told him if he would go to Philadelphia he would get work. He wanted to work, and so he stole at the suggestion of the spirits.

"Must have been bad spirits," observed Magistrate Flammer.

"I think there might have been some good ones among them," said Vaelavik, "but I don't know for sure, and I don't care."

The boy declared that he had never stolen before.

He had no money in his possession, but had a one-dollar counterfeit bill.

The Magistrate committed him in $300 bail for trial.

Retired from the Service.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Major John Egan, First Artillery, having served more than thirty years, was at his own request to-day placed on the retired list. He was born in New-York and appointed to the Military Academy from New-York in 1858.

Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, in charge of the naval hospital in this city, was retired from the navy to-day, having reached the age limit. Dr. Kindleberger was a native of Ohio and entered the service in 1850 as Assistant Surgeon on the steam sloop San Jacinto. He was in active service all through the civil war, and had been stationed here since 1893.

PRICE OF SPIRITS IS RAISED.

American Manufacturing Company Adds One Cent a Gallon.

That 1 cent a gallon was added Monday to the jobbing price of spirits by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company was admitted yesterday by the President, S. M. Rice.

Mr. Rice denied, however, that the advance was due to any understanding or agreement with distilleries outside the "Trust," a title to which the American Spirits Manufacturing Company succeeded by its purchase of the old "Trust" distilleries.

"The principal reason for the advance," said Mr. Rice, "was the rapid diminution in our surplus stock, which is now as low as it ought to be to carry us to October, when our distilleries will start up."

It may be that there is no agreement with distillers not affiliated with the company to maintain prices, but the harmony in which all are dwelling just now is regarded with suspicion. Secretary M. H. Woolner of the National Distributing Company, which has an independent distillery, said his company had not tried to meet the low prices the Trust made during the Summer months.

"We never went below $1.22," he said. "We wouldn't sell at a loss."

It is freely asserted among dealers in spirits that the "Trust," which is said to have sold its product as low as $1.20½, has lost much money. The result was adverse to outside producers. Some of them, it is said, withdrew from business. Whether the advance will induce them to compete will not be determined until the permanency of the advance is shown.

The common opinion among wholesalers is that, if the demand keeps up, another cent a gallon may be expected soon. Should the "Trust" then maintain its present firm grip on the market, its low Summer prices will have proved a paying investment.

INCENTIVE TO ART STUDY.

Means Provided for a Five Years' Course in Paris.

Art students ambitious for a course in Paris in drawing, painting, and decoration are reminded by a circular issued from the Art Students' League, by George W. Breck, that the Paris prize jury will be ready next month to pass upon the drawings of candidates. The prize was established five years ago by subscriptions gathered by John Armstrong Chanler. It entitles its holder to $900 per year for five years, for support and study for that time in Paris. Any man or woman more than twenty-one years old, resident in New-York or who has studied art here for one year, may compete.

The requirement is that the applicant submit to the jury in competition two drawings from life of a full-length nude figure. Drawings must be delivered to Mr. Breck, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Oct. 12. They will be handed to a jury consisting of the Presidents of the National Academy of Design, of the Society of American Artists, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and of the Art Students' League, three artists chosen by the National Academy of Design, three artists chosen by the Society of American Artists, and one artist chosen by the Paris Prize subscribers.

In Paris, J. L. Jérôme will supervise the work of the student winning the prize, and will report annually to the jury in New-York.

ACTED LIKE A THIEF FOR FUN.

Night Guard Choked His Friend the Joker at Pistol Point.

James McGlynn, coachman for the Givernaud family, in Charles Street, West Hoboken, was out late Tuesday night. On his way home he saw Joseph Browback, a watchman jointly employed by Charles Street residents, coming down the street.

McGlynn thought he would see how the watchman, whom he knew well, would act in the presence of a burglar. McGlynn began to sneak from shrub to shrub on the Givernaud lawn toward the house. The watchman ran forward, revolver in hand, and called to the man to stop.

McGlynn heard the pistol trigger click as it was cocked. He was scared and jumped behind a tree. The next moment the muzzle was pushed against his face.

"Don't shoot," he cried, timorously, "it's me! It's me!" The watchman choked him and dragged him to the street. There he saw that the prisoner was a friend, and listened to explanations.

"You are a dashed fool," said the watchman.

DUTTON'S BAIL CUT TO $2,500.

Judge Beach Decides that a Bond for $10,000 Is Excessive.

Stephen A. Dutton of 137 West Seventy-first Street, a real estate dealer, arrested on Saturday night under an indictment charging him with fraudulently obtaining the signature of Miss Lily Alys Godfrey, was produced yesterday before Justice Beach of the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Lawyer Amos H. Evans.

Mr. Evans said all of Dutton's property was in the possession of the complainant, Miss Godfrey, while only a small part of her property had passed to Dutton, so that she could not be injured.

Although Assistant District Attorney Hennessey thought the $10,000 bail under which Dutton was held was not excessive, Justice Beach reduced it to $2,500, which Dutton said he could furnish.

Shot and Killed a Young Girl.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 2.—Antonio Quatiero, twenty-four years old, shot and killed Isabelle Rossi, the seven-year-old daughter of Antonio Rossi, with whom he boarded, yesterday. The girl was scrubbing the floor, when Quatiero came in and asked her to wash his bedroom floor. She refused. "If you don't, I will kill you," he said, and getting a musket from his room, shot at her. The charge entered her head, killing her instantly, Quatiero escaping. The police believe he snapped a cap in fun, not knowing the gun was loaded.

Watch-Case Manufacturer's Suicide.

August Albert Jeannot, the senior member of the firm of Jeannot & Shiebler, manufacturers of watch cases at 316 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, and who lived at 314, committed suicide yesterday morning by turning on the gas in the bathroom in his house. He was found lying on the floor in a nude condition. He was fifty-six years old, and leaves a wife and four children. It is said that he attempted suicide about two weeks ago. The family do not know of any reason why he should take his life.

Tried to Burn a Caterpillar.

RAHWAY, N. J., Sept. 2.—The inmates in the large tenement house on Lafayette Street, East Rahway, received a severe scare this morning when Otto Miller tried to burn up a caterpillar. Otto poured kerosene over the insect in his mother's absence and set it afire. In a short time the side of the room was ablaze, and Otto, who himself was afire, ran into the street shouting fire at the top of his voice. The neighbors extinguished the fire on Otto, and then that in the room before much damage was done.

EARL LI VISITS BROOKLYN

On the Way Stops to Call on Mayor Strong.

RECEIVED IN GOVERNOR'S ROOM

Asks Why the Head of the Municipal Government Did Not Go to War and About Titles.

CEREMONIES ACROSS THE RIVER.

Reception at Union League Club and Visit to the Navy Yard—An Early Start for Washington To-day.

Li Hung Chang rose about 6 o'clock yesterday, ate sparingly, and afterward transacted a good deal of official business in his apartments. He gave an audience to the newspaper reporters in his reception room at the Waldorf at 9 o'clock, called on Mayor Strong at the City Hall, a little after 10 o'clock, and then became the guest of Brooklyn, where he was accompanied by Mayor Wurster on a round of visits. He went to the navy yard, and a salute was fired in his honor. He then visited Prospect Park, and the clubhouse of the Union League. Gov. Morton, T. C. Platt, and others met him at the club.

The Viceroy ate a Chinese dinner in Brooklyn, but it was prepared by his own cooks. He returned to the Waldorf before 5 P. M. He was quite fatigued, and shut himself in his room and rested. His injured finger is improving.

The Viceroy's start for Washington will be at 7 o'clock this morning. He will go via Jersey City and Philadelphia. He will leave Jersey City at 8:15. He will make a short stay in Philadelphia. He will leave Washington Saturday night for Niagara, and thence via Vancouver, British Columbia, for Yokohama, Japan, where a special steamship will await him and carry him to Tien Tsin, his viceregal capital.

VISIT TO THE CITY HALL.

Mayor Strong Receives Earl Li in the Governor's Room.

Li Hung Chang began to make preparations for his trip to the City Hall and Brooklyn, as soon as he had finished giving out his interview. Before starting he received the first American children that have been presented to him. They were August and Leopold Tschirky, sons of Oscar Tschirky of the Waldorf.

Gen. Ruger sent up a courier to announce that he was ready, and the Viceroy, leaning on the arms of two attendants, walked to the elevator. On the first floor he met Gen. Ruger, who walked with him to the main entrance of the Waldorf. Two attendants assisted him into the carriage. In the carriage with him were Gen. Ruger, Lord Li, Sr., and the interpreter. In the next were Lord Li, Jr., Commissoner of the Chinese Customs Mr. Drew, Dr. Irwin, and Capt. Mills. In the third were three attendants in charge of Li's Sedan chair.

Escorted by mounted police, the Viceroy was driven down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, thence through Fourth Street to Broadway. The arrival at the City Hall was at 10:20 o'clock.

Carried in by Policemen.

Only a small crowd was around the steps of the City Hall. The party was met at the foot of the steps by Capt. Allaire and a squad of policemen. The Viceroy's bearers brought up his chair. Dr. Mak and Lord Li, Sr., assisted him to step into it from the carriage, and then four policemen of the City Hall Precinct—Degann, Flanagan, Wood, and Buckley—took hold of the handles and carried him up the steps into the main hall of the building. There they were relieved by Policemen Nash, Thompson, Donegan, and Smith, all six-footers, who carried the chair up the circular stairway to the Governor's Room, where Mayor Strong stood at the open door to receive his guest.

Mayor Gets in First Question.

The first questions Mayor Strong asked after the ceremony of handshaking was over was about his injured finger. Through the interpreter, the Viceroy said it was better. That was about the only question Mayor Strong had a chance to ask.

First Earl Li wanted to know if the pictures on the walls of the Governor's Room were those of deceased Mayors, and when he was told that they were the pictures of former Governors of the State, he asked if the Mayor didn't think they ought to keep the pictures of dead Mayors there, too. The equestrian picture of George Washington interested him greatly, and he asked many questions about it and about Gen. Washington. He wanted to know how old Washington was when he died, and why, "when he wrote the Constitution," he did not insert a clause providing that deserving citizens should be rewarded with the titles of Duke, Earl, Lord, &c.

Mayor Strong explained that the spirit of the Constitution was against all aristocratic distinctions.

"Grant and Washington were your greatest men," remarked Li.

"All the Republicans were either scholars or soldiers during the war, were they not?" was the next question.

"Democrats volunteered and just as freely and fought just as well," answered Mayor Strong.

"Did you go to the war?"

"No, I did not."

"Why not?" asked the Ambassador, and the hearers laughed heartily.

"I sent my brother and had to stay home to take care of the family," the Mayor answered.

"Well, I suppose there were good citizens who did not go to war?"

"Yes, many of them," said the Mayor.

Wants to Know About Titles.

"Do they give no title in this country to brave soldiers?"

"No, only military titles."

"I suppose that is to prevent your risking your lives to gain distinction?"

"No," said Mayor Strong, "it is because distinguished titles are against the spirit of our Constitution. A military title well earned satisfies every soldier."

Li Hung Chang said that he had met in Russia and other European countries Dukes and Lords and other titled people who had to work hard to prepare themselves to become merchants. He said that 5,000 years ago China was a republic, but that it became an empire again when Emperor Yow was proclaimed. Yow was a farmer's boy.

"How did the change come about," asked Mayor Strong.

"It came gradually," answered the Ambassador, and he was going on to explain the changes when Gen. Ruger suggested to the interpreter that it was time they started to keep their appointment in Brooklyn.

Earl Li Hung arose and bowed to Mayor Strong, who shook hands with him and led him to the door of the Governor's Room.

where the chair was awaiting. The policemen carried him to the main hall, where the relay of policemen took the chair and carried him to the door of his carriage.

"HELLO, LI," SAID BROOKLYN BOYS.

The Earl Smiled at a Bicycle Girl in Yellow—Union League Reception.

In Brooklyn Earl Li had a royal reception. He visited the navy yard, Prospect Park, and the Union League Club, and was greatly pleased with what he saw.

He arrived in Brooklyn about 10:45 o'clock, going across the bridge in a carriage in which were William Berri, the President of the Union League Club; Gen. Ruger and the Chinese physician, Dr. Mak. A squad of mounted police accompanied the distinguished guest over the big thoroughfare. He watched the trains running across the bridge and asked all kinds of questions as to how the bridge was operated.

Three coaches, drawn up in the plaza, when the Viceroy arrived, contained Mayor Wurster, Police Commissioner Welles, Fire Commissioner Bryant, Park Commissioner Woodruff, Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health, Building Commissioner Bush, Corporation Counsel Burr, and Wilbur Palmer, the Mayor's secretary.

The Mayor took a seat in the carriage with the Chinese Viceroy, while Mr. Berri took the seat that the Mayor had occupied in the other coach. Preceded by the mounted police, the party started for the navy yard. All along the line were large crowds, anxious to get a glimpse of the Earl. They had a good opportunity of seeing him at the bridge during a delay of about ten minutes while the Mayor was being introduced to Li Hung Chang.

Shook His Cane Playfully.

The Viceroy was attired as on previous occasions, and the assemblage took a deep interest in the yellow jacket. A group of street boys were anxious to get a view of the great man. When they discovered him, they were not at all polite, but called out:

"Hello Li!"

This was interpreted to him, and he smiled and then began to poke his cane at them in an amused manner.

At the Navy Yard the visitors were met inside by the Marine Corps, 100 strong, drawn up in line, with Lieut. Col. Higby in command. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and at the same time a salute was fired from the ordnance dock.

The party was received at the Lyceum Building by Capt. F. J. Higginson, the acting commandant. Li was invited into the building, where he held a reception for thirty minutes. He asked Capt. Higginson how many navy yard docks there were in the country, and received the information. He wanted to know if they were built of wood or steel, and took a deep interest in this line of work.

He asked several other questions, which were all answered, and then, arising, gave the hint that the reception was over. The visitors took the carriages again and were driven through the Sands Street gate, and thence to the City Hall. The Chinese flag was flying over the building. The party then continued on their way along Fulton Street to Flatbush Avenue, and thence to the park.

The time spent in the park was of short duration, as the carriages drove through the main entrance, and then to the Willink entrance, and then to the Eastern Parkway, and to Bedford Avenue, to the Union League Clubhouse.

One of the incidents of this trip was that a girl about twelve years old met the party on the Eastern Parkway. She had her bicycle with her, and both she and the wheel were attired in yellow. This greatly amused the Viceroy, the more so as the girl kept pace with the carriage until Bedford Avenue was reached.

At the Union League Club.

A very large crowd was at the Union League Club, anxious to see the Viceroy. It was not disappointed, and was loud in its praise of him. Only a few minutes before the party had arrived Gov. Morton and Col. Ashley W. Cole had been received. The clubhouse was profusely decorated with the Chinese colors, and the members wore yellow badges and yellow lilies.

The Viceroy's cook and assistants had arrived some time before this, and had things prepared by the time the special party arrived.

Earl Li was carried from the street to the clubhouse in a sedan chair by four of Brooklyn's big policemen. On arriving inside he went at once to the third floor, where he took a rest. When the word had been taken to him that the guests were ready to receive him, he went down stairs to the main assembly hall and took up a position at one end of the large room.

In the assembly were Gov. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, who received quite a reception from the Union League members; Charles W. Hackett, Justice W. W. Goodrich, Edward Lauterbach, Col. Fred Grant, Murat Halstead, Col. William Hester, ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, John Russell Young, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Charles A. Moore, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. James McLeer, Gen. James Jourdan, ex-Mayor Daniel D. Whitney, Judge Hurd, William J. Buttling, Clarence A. Barrow, Congressman Wilson, District Attorney Backus; Commissioner Simis, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, and many others of the best-known men in Brooklyn.

The distinguished persons were introduced to the Viceroy, after which he retired to the third floor, where the banquet took place, he partaking of the food prepared by his own cooks.

He took a lively interest in the Rev. Sylvester Malone, and when the priest said he had been a minister for fifty-two years, the Viceroy was astonished. He said that he had always taken a deep interest in the men who were working in the interest of Christianity.

Means to Write a Book.

William Berri welcomed the Viceroy on behalf of the club, and Mayor Wurster welcomed him on behalf of the City of Brooklyn. In responding through his interpreter he said that in China the fame of New-York was well known, but that Brooklyn was not as well known. He made the announcement that when he returned he intended to write a book regarding his travels, and that Brooklyn would have a fair share in this and that the residents of China would know all about Brooklyn.

The Viceroy, after the banquet and reception, under the escort of the mounted police, was driven down Bedford Avenue to the foot of Broadway, where a special boat was in waiting to take the party to the foot of East Twenty-third Street, the city. During the drive he interviewed Mayor Wurster, and asked him how old he was, what his business was, whether he was wealthy, how he made his money, and how much salary he received from the City of Brooklyn. He always addressed the Mayor as the Lord Mayor.

He also asked if a poor man could become Mayor, and the Mayor responded that any citizen could become the holder of that office. He also wanted to know how the Mayor conducted his office, and the Mayor informed him, and also said that nearly every person in the city owned his own home.

The Viceroy was surprised on account of the lack of tall buildings in Brooklyn. He said that he had always had an idea that Brooklyn and New-York were rivals in business and in other pursuits. He was given to understand that such was not the case.

He expressed himself as being very glad of the pleasure he had received from his visit to the City of Churches.

Safe in New-York Again.

A small crowd, made up mainly of boys, had assembled at the foot of East Twenty-third Street. There was cheering when the ferryboat entered the slip. The Viceroy and his party were soon on the way to the Waldorf.

Dr. Irwin gave out a few minutes after Li's return to his hotel that the Viceroy was very much fatigued and had retired to take a nap. The damaged finger is getting along nicely, the physician says, and there is no trouble feared.

The evening at the Waldorf was passed very quietly. There was no reception, and callers were told that the Ambassador had retired. He had not, however, gone to bed at 8:30, although he was secluded in his room.

NEW-YORK VISIT AT AN END.

Departure To-day for Philadelphia and Washington.

Earl Li Hung Chang's visit to New-York is at an end. He will leave the city at 7 o'clock this morning for Philadelphia, where he will spend a half-day and go on to Washington. He will cross the North River by the Desbrosses Street Ferry on a special boat, the New-Brunswick.

Superintendent Brooks of the Pennsylvania Railroad called on Chief of Police Murphy yesterday to ask for a police detail to guard the station while Li passes through Jersey City. It was arranged to send 100 men to the station. Of these 6 will be detailed to escort the Viceroy from the ferryboat to the elevator, and 4 will carry the Viceroy's chair. The boat will land at the new slip of the Twenty-third Street line, and from there the Viceroy will be carried to the elevator, whence he will be transferred to a special car attached to the 8:15 train. The city authorities are not expected to take any part in the reception.

No State Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It is definitely settled that the stay of Li Hung Chang at the National capital is to be of a restful character, and that his official mission to the United States having been completed when he delivered his Emperor's letter to President Cleveland at Mr. Whitney's house, in New-York, no State ceremonies will mark his brief visit here, except, possibly, a small reception at the Chinese Legation.

Ex-Secretary Foster has issued invitations to half a dozen prominent officials to meet the Viceroy at dinner at the Arlington Friday evening.

Earl Li will be driven about the city, and the most important public buildings and statues will be pointed out to him, but this will be done, as far as possible, without ostentation. The cavalry escort which met him in New-York will accompany him from the railroad station to the Arlington tomorrow night on his arrival, and may honor his departure on Saturday.

GIN AND MAGIC MIXED.

Novel Features in a Performance by Indian Jugglers.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

They came with much squeaking and droning of their pipes and other musical instrumenis of torture. One of them carried an old sack and the other a basket, and a small boy of perhaps twelve or thirteen years of age accompanied them. Harris and I interviewed them.

"Good morning, Sami; what do you want?"

"We will show the Sahib some strange play with snakes and balls and scorpions and other things, if the Sahib will be kind enough to watch. We will send them to Bombay and Calcutta, bring them back while the Sahib blows—phew!—so. We will make the snakes dance and obey our words. And we have other matters, too, to show. Will the Sahib deign to look?"

"We have seen all these before, Sami; we have seen them many times. You must show us some new thing, or we will not give you any money."

Then they began. A circular piece of ground in the garden, about 8 feet in diameter, was swept clear, and the two men squatted in it with the bag between them and the boy and basket behind. One of the men began playing on his gourd, making a hideous noise, while the other began his tricks with balls and cups, making the balls appear and disappear at will. I turned to Harris and said the gourd blowing must be dry work, and no sooner were the words out of my mouth than the performance stopped, and the musician, standing up, said:

"It is very hot to-day, and we have walked a long way; will the Sahib give us a little something to drink? We know the great kindness of his heart, and ask as his servants."

"Well, what will you have? Some water?"

"A little brandy, if the Sahib is so good; a very little brandy."

"No, Sami; I won't give you brandy; but"—a thought struck me—"I will give you some gin, if you like."

"The Sahib is very good; we will drink the 'geen,' and will always bless the Sahib."

One of my contractors, Ah Ching, had presented me on a previous occasion with a gift of three bottles of cheap gin, some fowls, some fruit, and other things. The gin had remained untouched till now, as no snakes had been preserved recently in our establishment, and I thought I would let them have it. I told the boy to bring a bottle of gin and some glasses and water, and give it to the men. He did so.

The musician poured out half a tumbler of gin and tasted it, passing it on to his fellow. They both looked up to heaven, rolled their eyes, and said it was exceeding good, and promptly drank a tumblerful each, casting looks of disdain at the water bottle. Harris and I gasped, and I had visions of emetics and so forth, but the performance recommenced at once, and we did nothing.

There never was such a performance. Nothing went right. When three balls should have been under one cup there were none; when the casual bystander was given a coin to hold between his palms for the juggler to change it into a scorpion in the good, old-fashioned way, it persistently refused to change, and so with all the tricks; and meanwhile the musical partner was extracting the most blood-curdling sounds from his gourd. Everybody was in fits of laughter. The abject surprise of the performers was indescribable.

But the final touch was yet to come. In getting some of their paraphernalia out of the sack, they had disarranged the contents to such an extent that the scorpion and snakes had got loose. One of their tricks consisted of pulling yards and yards of red worsted out of the mouth of the performer, and this scarlet thread had got mixed in the bag with the scorpion. When thoroughly entangled by its struggles to free itself, the scorpion walked out of the mouth of the bag, with all this red stuff wrapped round him, and the jugglers did not recognize it; they both jumped clean out of the ring, and the spectators scattered.

They were very drunk now, and were in a most extreme state of fright. To make matters worse, the snakes got loose at this moment, and things were very lively. After a short chase the snakes were captured, but the men refused stoutly to have anything to do with the scorpion, and ultimately I had to secure it by putting an empty flowerpot over it and stopping up the hole in the bottom with some clay.

Then the men quarrelled, and knocked one another about a great deal without doing any hurt, and finally went to sleep under the veranda. When they woke up at 5 o'clock we gave them a dollar and some vinegar to drink, and they walked off all right, after unwinding the scorpion and putting it into its box.

But we had had a thoroughly amusing afternoon.

Virginia Sound-Money Democrats.

From The Richmond (Va.) Times, Aug. 28.

The convention of yesterday was a pronounced success. In point of attendance, when the length of time and utter lack of organization are considered, it surpassed the anticipations of its stanchest advocates. In personnel it was an exceptional body, representing alike professional and business men, and containing a goodly proportion of those who work for wages and live upon fixed incomes. There were no words of reproach or bitterness for those of the party who are acting at this time under a different and delusive inspiration, but the lines were clearly and distinctly drawn, and the issues are now made up for this campaign. The sound Democracy and sound-money advocates are to be congratulated upon the convention. It was a signal and unmistakable success, which will thrill every disinterested follower of Jefferson with the knowledge that the fires of his genius are not yet extinguished upon the altars of his people.

LI ON AMERICAN HATRED

CHINESE LABORERS, HE SAYS, HAVE HIGHER VIRTUES.

Argues for Free Competition in Labor as Well as Free Trade in Commodities—The Geary Act Most Unfair, He Says in a Formal Audience with Reporters—Amazed by Our Tall Buildings and Pleased with Most Things He Sees.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang sent out Tuesday night an invitation for the newspaper reporters of New-York to meet him in his reception room in the Waldorf Hotel at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

The early hour of the appointment was in strict accord with the habits of the great Chinaman. The Mongol's rest was not disturbed by the approaching interview. He was fresh and vivacious after a long, restful night. Before 8 o'clock he had risen, eaten of stewed chicken, and drunk several cups of tea.

His injured finger did not trouble him much during the night. Dr. Irwin had dressed it so carefully that the pain had gone. The only thing that remained yesterday to recall the accident of the day before was a plain white linen bandage around the third finger of the right hand.

Li, before receiving the reporters, had performed a day's work. He had answered his mail, given directions for the day to his attendants, had a sitting for his bust in clay, dressed for the ceremonies of the day, and was sitting in his apartments, chatting with his son and other members of his suite, waiting for the newspaper men, who had had to be awakened by alarm clocks and rush to the Waldorf in order to be ready for such early work.

The dozen or so reporters presented their cards in Room 116 to Mr. Drew, the master of ceremonies. Ernst Fuchs, a sculptor, was putting the finishing touches to a bust of the Viceroy in clay. The likeness has been very well caught, and the color of the clay makes the representation of the Mongol's face much more striking than it would be in marble. This sculptor has a commission to copy the bust in marble and in bronze.

Asks Them to Prepare Questions.

Li did not receive the reporters until nearly 9 o'clock. He sent out word that he would give them a little while in which to formulate questions, so that they would be ready to interview him as quickly as possible. After a few moments' waiting, the reporters were asked into the reception room. Chairs were arranged around a long table. At the end nearer the inner apartments of Li Hung Chang, a large chair was placed for the Viceroy.

The door behind this chair was soon thrown open, and Li entered, escorted by Mr. Drew, Dr. Mak, Lo Fong Loo, the interpreter, and several attendants.

He walks and sits with his massive head inclined forward on his breast, recalling Browning's picture of Napoleon—"the prone brow oppressive with its mind."

Approaching the table, the Viceroy stood and beckoned the reporters toward him. As each came up to him he extended his injured right hand and gave the reporter a hearty good-will grasp. Dr. Mak cautioned every one about hurting the bandaged finger. When all had shaken hands, the Viceroy seated himself at the head of the table, and motioned the reporters to seats on each side and in front of him.

Li was simply dressed. He wore a dark silk robe, with a kind of cape thrown around his shoulders. The latter he soon removed. His cap was a simple black silk fez, folded up all round, crowned with a knot or "button" of red cord. In front blazed the famous circlet of diamonds, eight brilliant stones set around a single great pearl.

Li, before beginning his interview, removed his cap and made a signal to an attendant. The follower disappeared, and immediately returned bearing a red vase, into which some paper had been thrust. Li spat in the vase, and the attendant bore it out again.

Took a Few Puffs at a Pipe.

Another attendant approached with a long-stemmed, big-bowled pipe. He placed the mouthpiece to the Viceroy's lips, applied a lighted taper to the bowl, the Ambassador took a few draughts, and the pipe was taken away.

The interview lasted for half an hour, and throughout that time the Vice regal Ambassador was graciousness itself, smiling at the reporters' questions, and replying as frankly as if he were a plain citizen of the world, and not a great Mandarin and a powerful official whose word must be China's word, and whose deed China's deed.

In the first part of the interview Dr. Mak, the Viceroy's physician, acted as interpreter, but was soon succeeded by Lo Fong Loo.

"Your Excellency has said many kind things of us," was the reporter's first question. "Will not your Excellency also tell us in what respect we have failed to come up to your expectations?"

"I could not say anything bad about America," replied the Viceroy. "I have nothing to complain of in the receptions given me. They were all that I could have expected. But there is one thing that surprises and disappoints me. You have too many political parties. I have thought much about your parties. There are so many of them they must bring about confusion. Could not your newspapers try to unite them, for the best interests of the country?"

The naïveté of the suggestion to a people that thinks that its safety depends upon the beneficent attrition of political parties brought a smile to the faces of the reporters and to the smooth-shaven lip of W. Bourke Cockran, who had entered the room.

Never Saw Such Tall Buildings.

"What, among the things your Excellency has seen in this country has interested you most?"

"I am delighted with everything that I have seen in America," said Li. "Everything has pleased me so much that it is hard to say what has pleased me most. What has surprised me most has been the tall buildings, of twenty and more stories. I have never seen anything like them before, in China or in Europe. They seem so well constructed that they would resist any wind, perhaps; but we could not put them up in China, because the typhoon would soon blow them down. They would be terribly inconvenient were it not for your fine elevators."

Here the learned Dr. Mak explained that "typhoon" comes from two Chinese words: "Tai," meaning great, and "foon," or "fung," meaning wind.

In reply to a question, Li said that he could not compare or contrast this country with the countries of Euurope. His position would not permit this.

"Does your Excellency favor the education of the common people of China?"

"Our custom," replied the Viceroy, "is to send all our boys [children, Dr. Mak put in parentheses, indicating that boys are the only real children in China,] to public schools. We have good schools all over China, but only those who can afford it send their boys to them. The poorer classes do not give their boys education. We have not so many schools or colleges as you have, but we are going to introduce more schools throughout our country."

"Does your Excellency favor the education of women?"

The Ambassador paused for a moment and answered cautiously: "Our Chinese girls are educated at home, by their governesses. Governesses are in all families that can afford them. We have no public schools for the girls, and have no higher educational institutions which they can attend. This is due to the fact that our customs are so different from yours, both in Europe and America. Perhaps we should study both systems and adopt the one best suited to us and our needs."

"Was your Excellency most impressed by the receptions tendered to your Excellency by the people of this country, or by your reception by our prominent men?"

Would Not Answer That.

Dr. Mak and Li talked for a minute and both smiled. Then the interpreter said: "The Viceroy says that he has opinions on the subject, but he will keep them to himself."

The descendant and heir of Confucius smiled again.

"Does your Excellency expect any modification of the existing Chinese Exclusion act?" ventured one of the reporters.

"I know that you are about to hold another election, and that there will necessarily be some changes in your Government. I can not say, therefore, anything in reference to any anticipated modification or repeal of the Geary law. I expect, however, the aid of the American newspapers in securing just treatment of Chinese immigrants. I know that the newspaper has a tremendous influence in this country, and I hope that the entire press will aid China in securing the repeal, or at least a strong modification, of the Geary law."

"Will your Excellency give us your reasons for selecting your homeward route through Canada instead of through the United States? Was it because your Excellency's countrymen have not always met with kind treatment in some of our Western States?"

"I have two reasons for not going through your Western States," replied Li. "First: While I was High Commissioner of the Northern Ports of China I received complaints of the treatment of the Chinese who came into your country through California. These complaints set forth that the Chinese were not accorded their rights, and they have applied to me to aid them in securing the full recognition of their rights as immigrants to America. Now, by your Geary law, instead of granting them equal rights with other immigrants, you have denied them their just privileges. I should not like, therefore, to go through the States that have treated the Chinese in this way, nor to have to receive delegations of Chinamen who would present to me petitions pleading for a recognition of their rights in the Western States.

"My second reason is that while I am a good sailor, I am advanced in years and must study somewhat by own comfort. The passage from Vancouver to Yokahama is shorter than that from San Francisco, and I am told that the Empress of China is a larger and more comfortable ship than any I could get from any other port on the Pacific."

A Most Unfair Law, He Says.

"The Chinese Exclusion act," continued the Viceroy, warming up a little, his small, bright eyes glowing, "is a most unfair law. It is admitted by all political economists that competition will always keep the markets of the world alive and active. This applies to labor as well as to commodities. We know that the Geary act is due to the influence of the Irish and the laboring classes, who wish to monopolize the labor market. The Chinese are their strong rivals and competitors, and they wish to exclude them. It would be the same thing if we should exclude your products from China and deny to your manufacturers and merchants the right or privilege of selling their goods in China. Do not consider me as a high Chinese official, but as a cosmopolitan; not as a Mandarin, but as a plain citizen of China and of the world, and let me ask what you expect to derive from excluding cheap Chinese labor from America? Cheaper labor means cheaper commodities, and better commodities at lower prices.

"You are proud of yourselves, of your country. Your States represent the best type of modern civilization. You are proud of your liberty and your freedom; but is this freedom? This is not liberty, because you are prevented from utilising cheap labor in your manufactories and on your farms. You are the most inventive people in the world, as is shown by the statistics of your Patent Office. You have more inventions than any other country; you are far ahead of Europe in this respect. Besides, you do not confine yourselves to manufactures—you are an agricultural people, and you combine agriculture, commerce, and industry. You are not like England, which is the workshop of the world. You have devoted yourselves to all the means of progress and development. You are superior to the countries of Europe in the skill of your artisans, and in the quality of your manufactures; but, unfortunately, you are not able to compete with Europe, because your manufactures are dearer than theirs.

"Your labor is so high that it makes the prices of your products too high to compete successfully with the countries of Europe. Labor is expensive, because you exclude the Chinese. It is your own fault. If you give to labor free competition you would have cheaper labor. The Chinese can live cheaper than the Irish or the other laboring classes of the United States. Your laboring classes hate the Chinese because they are the possessors of higher virtues than themselves. [Here the interpreter, Lo Fong Loo, who had taken the place of Dr. Mark, smiled deprecatingly.]

Asks the Aid of Newspapers.

"I trust that the American newspapers will aid us in securing a repeal of the Exclusion act."

"Is there any desirable outlet for the investment of American capital in China?" asked the reporters.

"Wealth can be produced only by the combination of money, labor, and land," replied Li very promptly, "and the Chinese Government will very gladly welcome any capital that seeks investment in the empire. Gen. Grant, who was one of my best friends, said to me: 'You must invite European and American capital to China to establish industrial enterprises, and assist the Chinese in the material development of their country and their great natural resources, but the administration of these enterprises must remain in the hands of the Chinese Government.' We would be glad to have your capital find investment in China. The capital and skilled labor could be supplied by you, but the administration of the affairs of the railways, telegraph lines, &c., would have to be controlled by China. We must maintain our sovereign rights, and never allow anybody to touch our sacred privileges. I well remember Gen. Grant's advice. All capitalists, whether American or European, can freely invest their money in enterprises in China."

"Would your Excellency favor the introduction into China of the newspaper as developed in this country and in Europe?"

"There are newspapers in China, but the Chinese editors, unfortunately, do not tell the truth. They do not, as your papers, tell 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.' The editors in China are great economizers of the truth; they tell only a part of it. They do not have, therefore, the great circulation that your papers have. Because of this economy of the truth, our papers fall in the mission of a great press, to be one of the means of civilization."

Poor Newspaper Portraits.

"What does your Excellency think of the pictures of your Excellency that have appeared in the papers of this city?"

"They are not good. They are very poor representations of their original."

As the Viceroy made this criticism, his face assumed a very peculiar expression. He showed that he has some of the humor of America, and can even enjoy being made the subject of cartoon and caricature.

A final question was put to Li in regard to the commercial or political significance of his visit to America, but he put the question by with a wave of the hand.

The Viceroy, while replying to the questions put to him, was very calm and composed. His face was as expressionless for the most part as the face of a sphinx. No feeling nor deeper meaning could be read there. The Geary law awoke his feelings somewhat, and he gesticulated a little with his right hand, a deprecatory gesture, and his face was lighted up with animation. This fire soon passed, and the face of the diplomat assumed the impassivity of marble.

Li, at the end of the interview, arose and bowed graciously to the reporters.

John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, came forward and presented to the Viceroy W. Bourke Cockran, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, editor of the North American Review; Murat Halstead, and Arthur Turnure.

Mr. Turnure has made a special study of jade, and Li asked him if he had found this stone in America and Europe. He replied that only an insignificant amount of it is found in this country and none in Europe. Li seemed pleased to think that China enjoyed a monopoly of the precious stone.

NOT A MATCH FOR PURROY

GIBES AND DEFIANCE AT TRIAL OF TELEGRAPH SUPT. SMITH.

County Clerk and Former President of Fire Board Would Be Neither Saddled, Bridled, Nor Bitted, but Told His Story for the Defendant in His Own Way, Ignoring Placating and a Threat to Send for a Policeman.

At the trial yesterday of J. Elliott Smith, Superintendent of the Bureau of Fire Alarm and Telegraph of the Fire Department, County Clerk Henry D. Purroy was an interesting and aggressive witness.

Mr. Purroy was once President of the Fire Department, and during his administration the late Battalion Chief, John McCabe, was tried and dismissed—he was afterward reinstated—for sending out, July 5, 1886, an unnecessary "three-sixes" alarm for an unimportant fire at 2,293 Third Avenue. Mr. Purroy appeared as a witness for the defense, and came prepared for an encounter with the counsel for the Fire Commissioners.

When he was called to the witness chair, Mr. Purroy said he had come down from Vermont in response to a telegram from the attorneys for the defense. He testified that when he was Fire Commissioner the defendant was Superintendent of the Bureau of Fire Alarm and Telegraph system. He held the position when Mr. Purroy went into office.

Mr. Purroy Not an Angel.

"I differed from Mr. Smith in politics," the witness continued, "but I favored Mr. Smith's appointment as Superintendent of the bureau. I am not such an angel, you know, as can entirely ignore political considerations, but I found Mr. Smith industrious, honest, and efficient.

"There isn't a city in this country that I have not visited to examine the Fire Department, and I have visited Europe seven times on observation trips. There is no comparison between Fire Departments in the cities of Europe and the cities of the United States. There is a lot of boasting about it, and many cities keep false and doctored fire records."

The witness said the contracts during Mr. Smith's administration were drafted by the department attorney, W. L. Findley, and afterward sent to the Corporation Counsel for his approval. Mr. Smith had nothing to do with them, and they were adopted by the Commissioners.

A question put to the witness by Mr. Campbell, counsel for the prosecution, as to why the applications of the auxiliary companies, other than the Pierce & Jones Company, for permission to connect with the fire-alarm system were rejected, was objected to by Mr. Hall, counsel for Superintendent Smith.

"I cannot," he said, "see any use of going into the wisdom or lack of wisdom of Mr. Purroy or his associates."

Mr. Purroy sustained the objection by leaning forward and saying to Mr. Campbell:

"If you want to have a rough-and-tumble discussion on that point, let me in. I am very good at it."

Mr. Purroy, continuing his direct testimony, said that, especially in Chicago, he found public records a humbug.

"The public acts of Chicago are bombastic all through," added Mr. Purroy.

"Your criticism," remarked Mr. Campbell, "of the Fire Departments of other cities has so far been confined to Chicago. Will you tell of some other cities?"

Mr. Purroy evidently disliked the manner of Mr. Campbell in his cross-examination, and began to testify on a line of his own and regardless of the question.

Mr. Campbell insisted on the question being answered, and the witness thundered: "I'm not the slightest bit afraid of the President of this board or you, either. You can't bulldoze me."

"Now, gentlemen," exclaimed Gen. La Grange, in pacification.

Mr. Purroy kept on telling his stody to suit himself, and Mr. Campbell tried his best to stop him.

Gen. La Grange's Thrust.

"I will have to summon a policeman pretty soon," said the President, somewhat excitedly.

"That's right. Fetch him along," was the County Clerk's defiance.

"I'll take care of this man," interrupted Mr. Campbell.

"No, you won't," shouted the witness. "I'll take care of myself."

Mr. Campbell was becoming very angry.

"Have the decency," he said, "to wait till my question is finished."

"You need," retorted Mr. Purroy, "to learn some decency yourself."

Later on in the examination Mr. Campbell roused Mr. Purroy, who had been evading some annoying questions, with an ironical "Thank you."

"Oh, you needn't thank me."

"I am always polite."

"That isn't politeness. It is smartness."

Mr. Campbell asked the witness for specific testimony as to false fire records of other cities, and when Mr. Purroy began to testify in his own way again the attorney said:

"Don't let him continue, Mr. President."

"For heaven's sake, let the President alone!" drawled the witness, with a broad smile. "He looks like a man that knows what to do."

"Mr. Purroy, you are too used to bossing on the east side," came from Mr. Campbell.

"And you are the best subject I ever met."

Mr. Campbell read from a report of a speech on the New-York Fire Department once delivered by Mr. Purroy and asked him if those were his sentiments.

The witness winked and answered:

"That report isn't entirely correct. It doesn't do me justice. I am very eloquent."

That sally dispersed the ill humor for the time being, and Mr. Purroy said that the opinion of no other man in the department had so much weight with him as that of Mr. Smith on the necessities of the department.

Mr. Purroy had to treat Mr. Campbell with some more badinage, and he exclaimed in vexation:

"You might save your Bowery wit for some other time."

"Well, I can't," was the retort. "I have such an easy object before me."

The witness said few Inspectors and too much moisture in the atmosphere had been responsible for much of the box and wire troubles. The Fire Board, while the witness was President, was hampered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in their work, until they were forced to appropriate $16,000.

When the Department Was Perfect.

"The Fire Department was perfect while I was President," said the witness, smiling good humoredly.

"Brooklyn," he added, "is not to be compared with New-York in fire department matters. I do not believe these men who have come from other cities to testify about their excellent fire-alarm systems. My experience has shown me that all mechanical systems are imperfect, and men are jealous of their rivals."

"Isn't the atmosphere here, in Newark, Brooklyn, and Boston," asked Mr. Campbell, "about the same as that of New-York?"

Sent to the Weather Bureau.

"I don't know. There is a man in the top of a building down town who can tell you."

Mr. Purroy left the witness stand like a man satisfied with himself. He will testify again to-day.

W. B. Ogden of 83 Liberty Street testified that he was a member of the Board of Underwriters, and that he considered the New-York Fire Department and its fire-alarm and telegraph system among the best in the world.

James E. Ham, salesman for the Kerite Cable Company, a witness for the prosecution, said he considered the specifications contained in the contracts used during Mr. Smith's term of office too indefinite, and added that his company had never bid for Fire Department work.

Attorney Hall moved to strike out the testimony, on the ground that the contracts had been approved by the preceding Boards of Commissioners. The testimony, however, was allowed to remain.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Ham said that his company had been awarded a contract to lay some fire-alarm cable in Pittsburg, and that it was deprived of the work through politicians. The Common Council, after the contract was awarded, took it away and gave it to the Standard Underground Cable Company.

Leonard F. Requa testified that he was manager of the Safety Insulated Wire and Cable Company. He had done work for the Fire and Police Departments of Newark, N. J., Portland, Me., and the Police Departments of Detroit, Boston, Chicago, and for the United Electric Light and Power Company, the Manhattan Electric Light Company, the Harlem and East River Electric Light Company, the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, and others.

Mr. Requa was shown the contracts used by the Fire Department while Mr. Smith was in office and was asked if he would go to Mr. Smith for information necessary for an intelligent bid, but not included in the specifications. The witness replied that he would.

"You would ask that this additional information be put in writing, would you not?"

"Yes."

"Would you ask to be insured against all possible loss in bidding on the contract?"

"No. I would be willing to take risks on that."

CAVALRY IN THE NEXT WAR.

Appreciation of This Arm Has Been Increased by Recent Experience.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

One of the most important features of the next war will be the employment of large masses of cavalry in advance of the hostile armies. For the purposes of entering the enemy's country and hindering his plans of mobilization and concentration, screening the advance of friendly forces, and obtaining information as to the movements and purposes of the enemy, independent cavalry divisions have been organized in all modern armies.

It is indeed true that the employment of cavalry upon the service of exploration is no new thing, for Napoleon's cavalry operations are among the most famous of his military exploits; but during the long peace that followed his wars the training of that arm was neglected, and its great services forgotten. It, therefore, happened that in the war of 1866 no proper system of reconnoissance was carried out, and on the very eve of the battle of Königgrätz, when the outposts of the opposing armies were less than five miles distant from one another, neither suspected the near and concentrated presence of the other.

Although in the war of 1870 the German cavalry played an important part, its use in advance of the army was the outcome of experience gained in the earlier part of the campaign, especially after the battle of Woerth, when the failure of the cavalry to act with boldness allowed the French Army to reach the Vosges passes without being pursued. From this time forward the German cavalry was employed in large bodies in advance of the army corps, but the service was without organization and method, and the success which attended it was to a great extent due to the utter failure of the French to checkmate the enemy.

These lessons have not been lost, and it is now clearly recognized that the use of cavalry in advance of armies is of the greatest importance. By its greater mobility, it can enter the enemy's country within a few hours of the declaration of war, and before the concentration of other troops can be carried out. Its first duty will be to hamper the mobilization of the hostile forces, and for this purpose it may be here remarked that Russia keeps 30,000 horsemen constantly on the frontier of Poland. Its next great object will be to find the enemy's camps and marching columns, and constantly keep the Commander in Chief informed of his whereabouts and movements; for, as Frederick the Great says, if one could be always acquainted with the enemy's designs beforehand, one would always beat him, even with an inferior force.

The employment of horse artillery batteries with independent cavalry divisions is important, and in some operations the assistance of guns would be absolutely necessary, as, for instance, when detachments of the enemy occupy a farm or defile. In such a case a small body might delay the advance of cavalry for a considerable period, whereas a few shells would be sufficient to drive it from its stronghold. On the line of march also columns of the enemy would be obliged to halt and deploy under fire of a few guns, and artillery can delay the advance of troops over ground upon which cavalry could not be deployed.

As in the next campaign similar masses of cavalry will be advanced by both sides, and pushed boldly forward with the same object in view, cavalry engagements on a large scale may be expected before the hostile armies can arrive upon the scene of action. Upon the issue of the struggle between these bodies of horsemen much will depend, for the side that prevails will be able to gather information respecting the enemy, hamper his movements, and cover the advance of the army in rear. That one side will obtain so decisive a superiority is, however, doubtful, for where large masses are engaged on a wide front defeat at one point may be counterbalanced by victory at another, and in any case it is certain that even the victorious side would advance under difficult conditions.

When the hostile armies have closed in, and the advanced cavalry clears away from between them, its task will not then be at an end; for whether advancing to meet an enemy making an offensive movement, reconnoitring a force in camp, hanging on a column on the line of march, or pursuing a retreating army, its work will be constant while the campaign lasts.

Nepal Pays Tribute to China.

From The London Times.

The China papers received by this week's mail describe the reception in Pekin of a tribute mission from Nepal. This took place on June 28 inside the Chienmên gate. The chief Ambassador of the King of the Goorkhas, as that potentate is officially styled in China, was arrayed in yellow, red, and blue garments, and rode in a green baize sedan chair, with four bearers in official hats, a man holding a yellow umbrella marching in front. Ambassadors of independent powers would have had eight bearers in place of four. The assistant Ambassador rode in an ordinary blue baize sedan chair, with three bearers, a man bearing a red umbrella marching in front. The retinue rode on small Szechnan ponies, and were armed with the Goorkha national broad-bladed sword. Then followed a guard of Chinese soldiers, after which came the Nepalese tribute carried by from thirty to forty mules.

The presents were packed in strongly corded boxes, except four elephants' tusks, each about five feet in length, a pair being carried by one mule. These tusks astonished the Pekinese by their size and length. The procession ended with another body of soldiers. The chief Ambassador was to have been presented to the Emperor at the end of July, the delay being due to the mourning for the death of the Princess Chün, the Emperor's mother. The ceremony is that the Ambassador pays the obeisances of vassal to suzerain—namely, three genuflexions and nine "kowtows," and reads a petition from the ruler of Nepal as well as a list of the presents. A banquet by the Emperor follows, a number of return presents will be made, and the mission will get leave to depart.

These missions, which are usually sent once in every ten years, stay about six months in Pekin, their entertainment being provided by the Emperor, who also provides the money to carry them home. The journey from Nepal to Pekin overland usually takes a year, and the return journey occupies the same period.

Has Eyes of Different Colors.

From The Columbia (Ala.) Breeze.

It is a rare sight to see a human being having eyes of different color, but the classical features of a Columbia young man are adorned by eyes of different color, one a genuine brown and the other a sort of gray-blue hazel. That one young lady admires brown eyes is evidenced by a letter which she wrote to a friend here, in which she said: "I long to bask again in the light of those lovely brown eyes."

WORE THE YELLOW JACKET

DR. HOFFMAN'S ORIENTAL NOTIONS EXCITED EAST SIDERS.

When He Paraded About His Yard in the Gaudy Garb of Earl Li, Small Boys Made Him a Target for Decayed Fruit—Neighbor Baab Summoned to Court, but Released with the Advice to Order the Urchins to Leave the Doctor Alone.

Between Dr. Julius Hoffman of 111 Second Avenue and his neighbors, more particularly Charles Baab, who owns a cafe adjoining, there has not been the best of feeling lately. Baab was summoned to the Essex Market Court yesterday, charged with permitting his children and servants to throw vegetables into Dr. Hoffman's yard.

The doctor is a personal friend of John Most and Justus Schwab, the Anarchist, and takes an active interest in Socialistic affairs.

It is related that when the police were engaged in suppressing Most and his followers some years ago, Dr. Hoffman's wife, now dead, earned the gratitude of their sympathizers by furnishing bonds in several cases. Dr. Hoffman has traveled considerably, and has visited Japan and China.

Baab was represented in court by Assemblyman Otto Kempner. The latter said it was not denied that Dr. Hoffman's yard was the receptacle for decayed fruit and vegetables, but maintained that they were the joint contributions of all the neighbors.

According to Mr. Kempner, Baab, and the owner of the latter's premises, Dr. Ho

RACING AT CONEY ISLAND

A WESTERN COLT, TYPHOON, WON THE ONLY STAKE EVENT.

Sherlock Had an Easy Time in Capturing the First Heat Race of the Year—Ferrier, With the Top Weight, and Taral in the Saddle, Easily Defeated a Good Field in a Run of a Mile Over the Turf Track.

It seemed a bit tame and uninteresting at the Sheepshead Bay races after the exciting events of the previous day. Favorites had a bit the best of the seven arguments that were had, coming out with a score of one point in their favor.

There was but one stake on for decision. It was the Golden Rod for two-year-olds at seven furlongs, and was a run on the turf course, with but three starters. Typhoon II., a colt that has been running well in the West, was made the favorite for it, and he won it all the way, going to the front at the fall of the flag and making his own running to the end. He won right handily from Princess Flavia, who was driven out in order to try and catch the fleet Westerner. But the task was altogether beyond her powers and she had to be content with the second honors. Burlesque was the other starter, but he was not at all at home in the company.

Two more dashes for maiden two-year-olds were the starters for the sport. Both were runs of five furlongs. For the first of these Ballyroe was made the favorite, but she had to be content with the third place at the end, as both Miss Prim and Confession beat her home, the pair making a pretty race with the favorite and the trio finishing in a bunch.

In the second of these events for maidens, Myrtle L. was given the place of favorite in the speculation, but she did not have speed enough to get the money. Kentucky Belle was the quiet tip for the race, and she landed it all right, though Yankee Heiress and Numeroet gave her a bit of an argument, and again the three leaders finished in a bunch after a hard drive through the stretch. Periodical led the party up to the last eighth pole and then collapsed in a most remarkable fashion and finished far back in the ruck.

With Doggett up, Roundsman, who was made second choice to Hazlet, Bennet's good colt, won the handicap at a mile, which followed the races for the maidens. Old Saugus made the running for about half a mile like a quarter horse, and then chucked it up, and went back to the rear as fast as he had previously been going to the front. Then Roundsman and Hazlet got away from the crowd, and had the thing out between them. Hazlet sulked just after he began running freely, and after Hill got him running, he indulged in another case of the sulks in the homestretch. Roundsman paid attention to business very strictly, and so won by half a length. His defeat made Hill, who rode Hazlet, so angry that he gave the horse several severe cuts with his whip after he had passed the winning line. For this misbehavior the Stewards had the boy before them, and warned him that this sort of thing would not do, and that he would be punished if he repeated such a performance.

Following the running of the stake already referred to, there was a run of a mile and three-sixteenths, in which Damien easily disposed of Argentina, the only other starter, with hardly an effort. Dunne's horse led all the way, and won as he pleased, as "Lucky" Baldwin's filly could never get near him.

Then came the first heat race of the year in these parts. The distance was but three-quarters of a mile. It was won cleverly by Sherlock, who had speed and to spare in each of the two heats. Strathrol made quite a bid against him in the first heat, but was so used up by that effort that he could do nothing in the next heat. Song and Dance, who had been last in the first heat, got the second place, and the second money in the second heat. Heat races would be popular with the public, if they were only on the card often enough. They are certainly good things to develop the staying powers of horses.

The best race of the afternoon was the last one, which was won by Ferrier, the good California horse, that was giving weight to everything else in the race. Taral had the mount, and rode Ferrier with excellent judgment, stalling off the rush made by Lookout just at the finish. The latter got off at the tail end of the field, and ran about the best race of any of the party, with the exception of the winner, who seems to enjoy carrying weight over any sort of a distance.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies; a sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02 2-5.

1—Miss Prim, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Miss Primrose, 105 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Littlefield)
2—Confession, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 106, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
3—Ballyroe, W. Lakeland's ch. f., 105, 11 to 5..
.....(Hamilton)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Lineage, 107, (8 to 1, (Sims;) Ignarra, 106½, 6 to 1, (Griffin;) Accordeon, 108½, 15 to 1, (Doggett;) Athy, 105, 5 to 1, (Hill;) Purple Jacket, 105, 60 to 1, (Wilson;) Sonnet, 105, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Miriam M., 105, 12 to 1, (Hirsch,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old maiden fillies. A sweepstakes of $10 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:08 1-5.

1—Kentucky Belle, W. H. Jennings's ch. f., by Falsetto-Arica, 108½ pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Doggett)
2—Yankee Heiress, J. A. Bennett's ch. f., 105, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Ballard)
3—Numeroet, L. Stuart's ch. f., 105, ..
.....(Clayton)

Won by half a length; three parts of a length between second and third.

Hint, 105, 12 to 1, (Hill;) Naghty Girl, 105, 3 to 1, (Griffin;) Myrtle L., 107, 5 to 2, (Sims;) Periodical, 105, 20 to 1, (Keefe;) Clatterfeet, 105, 20 to 1, (Lambley,) and Mild, 105, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; a handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:41 4-5.

1—Roundsman, J. A. Bennett's b. c., by Inspector B.-Haytl, 117 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5..
.....(Doggett)
2—Hazlet, D. Gideon's ch. c., 107, 8 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Ramiro, Santa Anita Stable's b. c., 116, 6 to 1.
.....(Sloane)

Won by a half length; two lengths between second and third.

Volley, 108, 6 to 1, (Ballard;) Muskalonge, 108, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Chugnut, 98, 40 to 1, (Millet;) Old Saugus, 100, 20 to 1, (Gifford,) and Bellport, 100, 60 to 1, (Waller,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Golden Rod Stakes, of $1,500, of which $200 to second, and $100 to third. Seven furlongs. On the turf. Time—1:28.

1—Typhoon II., J. C. Cahn's ch. c., by Top Gallant-Dolly Varden, 110 pounds, 4 to 5..
.....(Martin)
2—Princess Flavia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 97, 3 to 2.....(Sloane)
3—Burlesque, C. T. Patterson's br. c., 105, 6 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. A selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $650 added, of which $125 to second, and $75 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:08 2-5.

1—Damien, P. Dunne's b. c., 3 years, by Strathmore-Beatrice, 99 pounds, 1 to 2..(O'Leary)
2—Argentina, Santa Anita Stable's b. f., 99, 8 to 5.....(Sloane)

Won by two lengths.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a selling sweepstakes of $10 each, with $1,000 added, of which $250 to second and $100 to third. Heats of six furlongs. Time—1:15 1-5; 1:16.

1—1—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 3 years, by Eberlee-Edenia, 103 pounds..
.....(Sloane)
4—2—Song and Dance, R. Carruthers's b. g., 5 104.....(Ballard)
2—3—Strathrol, P. Dunne's b. h., 5, 107..(Martin)
3—4—Aurelian, W. A. Chanler's b. h., 5, 117, ...(Taral)

First Heat—Won by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third. Second Heat—Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Betting.—Before First Heat—Even money, Sherlock; 11 to 5, Strathrol; 9 to 2, Aurelian; 15 to 1, Song and Dance. Before Second Heat—7 to 10, Sherlock; 7 to 5, Strathrol; 9 to 2, Aurelian; 25 to 1, Song and Dance.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; a handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile on the turf. Time—1:42 2-5.

1—Ferrier, W. S. Hobart's ch. h., 6 years, by Falsetto-Cinderella, 135 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Taral)
2—Lookout, J. E. Seagram's ch. g., 6, 113, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(H. Lewis)
3—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6, 121, 6 to 1.....(Clayton)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Long Beach, 8, 111, 12 to 1, (Sims;) Marietta, 4, 108, 20 to 1, (Tuberville;) Brandywine, 4, 119, 12 to 1, (Hill;) Captain T., 6, 108, 12 to 1, (Keefe,) and Karma, 3, 107, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Storm King, 115 pounds; The Manxman, 113; Inspire, 113; Bannock, 113; Ludwigshafen, 113; Nana H., 110; Flying Squadron, 110; Glimmering, 108; Salmak, 108; Kabo, 108; Slow Poke, 108; Roy Carruthers, 108; Buddha, 108; Celoso, 108; Florian, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs, for three-year-olds. Bonaparte, 110 pounds; Tom Cromwell, 107; Formal, 107; Graziosa, 106; Royal Rover, 106; Salvable, 102; Dolando, 99; Amanda V., 99; Woodvine, 99; Refuge, 99; Zanone, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Belles Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; futurity course. Cleophus, 115 pounds; Royal Rose, 115; Divide, 115; Casseopia, 115; Winged Foot, 115; Winged Foot, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—Autumn Cup, one mile and three-quarters. Deerslayer, 118 pounds; Ben Edar, 112; Souffle, 110; Goldcrest, 107; Connoisseur, 103; Song and Dance, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, handicap. Flying Dutchman, 119 pounds; Keenan, 117; Lucania, 101; Arapahoe, 98; Argentina, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile on the turf. Halfing, 108 pounds; Manchester, 107; Galilee, 107; Preston, 106; The Dragon, 99; Premier, 97; Mormon, 94.

Race Horse Kills Himself.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Cuticlene, a gelding, three years old, by Fordham-Fulgerite, killed himself yesterday by running against the large iron entrance gate at the Kentucky Association course. He was owned by Connelly & Crosthwait, who valued him at $5,000. He had started twenty-eight times, and had won money in all save five. His winnings this season amounted to over $4,000.

A Belmont Filly Unplaced.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—At the Derby September meeting to-day the Devonshire Nursery Handicap Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, was won by Lord Wolverton's filly Titare, with D. Seymour's colt Sirdar second, and Lawrence McCreery's filly Luscious third. August Belmont's Terpsichore II. was one of the starters, but was not placed.

MORE TALK THAN BASEBALL.

A Slow Game for the Visitors to the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cincinnati, 4; New-York, 0.
Cleveland, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 18; St. Louis, 8.
*Boston, 12; St. Louis, 8.
Pittsburg, 10; Philadelphia, 2.
Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.
Louisville, 8; Washington, 6.

*Second game.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	76	34	.691
Cincinnati	70	41	.631
Cleveland	68	43	.613
Chicago	65	50	.565
Boston	62	50	.554
Pittsburg	60	50	.545
Philadelphia	54	58	.482
Brooklyn	53	58	.477
New-York	53	61	.465
Washington	44	69	.400
St. Louis	35	79	.307
Louisville	29	80	.266

Visitors to the Polo Grounds yesterday had to stand another of those slow games, full of wrangling, that are fast making professional baseball in this city lost all the old enthusiastic crowds and enjoyment. Many an old-time rooter has quit going to the games on this account. There are thousands who used to go to games, not that they cared much who won, but to see a quick, snappy game, the players doing their best, and every man trying to win for his side. When the weather is clear the Polo Grounds is a pleasant place to visit, and a couple of hours can be passed in an enjoyable manner, even though one is not familiar with all the ins and outs of baseball. Nowadays the visitor can enjoy the fresh air and watch the trains on the elevated railroad, he can see a number of stalwart young men chewing gum and gesticulating to the umpire about something he does not know nor care to know, but it is only at intervals that he sees any thing like baseball playing.

The trouble began yesterday at the start of the game. Some of the Cincinnati men dug a hole on the left side of the home plate. The New-York men started to fill it up, and there was a wrangle. Keefe was put out of the game for disagreeing with the umpire as to strikes that were called on him, and there was more delay. Before dark seven innings were played, and the New-Yorks failed to tally. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Burke, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Hoy, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	2	0	Miller, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	McPhee, 2b.	1	4	3	3	0
C'hton, ss.	0	0	0	1	2	Peitz, c.	0	0	8	1	0
Davis, ss, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0	Smith, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Stafford, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	Irwin, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	8	3	0	V'ghan, 1b.	1	0	6	0	1
Wilson, c.	0	1	5	2	0	J. F'man, p.	0	1	0	3	0
Clarke, p.	0	1	2	1	0						
Total.	0	5	21	12	2	Total.	4	10	21	11	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hit—Tiernan. Stolen bases—McPhee, 4. First-base on errors—New-York, 1. First base on balls—Off J. Foreman, 2; off Clarke, 1. Struck out—By J. Foreman, 4; by Clarke, 4. Hit by pitcher—By J. Foreman, 1; by Clarke, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; New-York, 6. Passed ball—Wilson. Double play—Peitz and McPhee. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

BROOKLYNS WERE BEATEN.

Outplayed by the Clevelands at Eastern Park.

Brooklyn's ball players were defeated by Cleveland's nine yesterday. Young, who pitched for the visitors, was in good form, and the Brooklyn players could not get in base hits. The visitors played a fine fielding game, no errors being charged against them.

The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
McKean, ss.	1	1	4	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Childs, 2b.	0	3	1	1	0	Jones, rf.	1	3	2	0	1
McAleer, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	Shoch, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1
McGarr, 3b.	0	1	0	5	0	Corcor'n, ss.	1	1	4	2	2
Zimmer, c.	0	2	3	1	0	Ander'n, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	1	0	14	1	0	McC'thy, lf.	0	0	3	4	0
Blake, rf.	2	2	1	0	0	Grim, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Young, p.	1	2	1	5	0	Payne, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	5	12	27	14	0	Total.	3	10	27	7	5

Cleveland	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—Corcoran, Blake. Stolen base—McAleer. Sacrifice hit—Grim. First base on balls—Off Young, 1. Struck out—By Young, 2; by Payne, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 6. Double play—McGarr, Tebeau, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	5	0	2	3	4	0	1	1	2	—18
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	3

Base hits—Boston, 25; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Boston, 2. Batteries—Klobendanz and Bergen; Donohue and Murphy. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	1	2	2	0	5	0	1	1	—12		
St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	—	8	

Base hits—Boston, 17; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Boston, 4; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Nichols and Bergen; Kissinger and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	—	10	

Base hits—Philadelphia, 6; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Taylor and Boyle; Hawley and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4		
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	

Base hits—Baltimore—13; Chicago, 6. Errors—Chicago, 2. Batteries—Pond and Clarke; Terry and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6		
Louisville	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	1	—8	

Base hits—Washington, 18; Louisville, 12. Errors—Washington, 4; Louisville, 4. Batteries—German and McGuire; Herman and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

ORANGE PLAYERS WIN.

Defeated the Oritani Field Club Nine by Better Batting.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Orange Athletic Club defeated the Oritani Field Club baseball nine at the Orange Oval this afternoon by a score of 8 to 2. The game was pretty and exciting with the exception of the sixth inning, when the home team scored 5 runs on as many hits and some errors by the visitors. A passed ball by Williams allowed the visitors to score their 2 runs in the seventh on the only two hits made off Stephens, who pitched a remarkably fine game. The score:

ORANGE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ORITANI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	0	1	0	0	Mills, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Griss'g'r, ss.	1	1	1	1	1	Bass'd, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Grey, lf.	0	2	0	0	0	Brush, 1b.	1	1	10	0	1
Stephens, p.	2	2	0	1	0	Place, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Gunster, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Dietrich, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Nichols, rf.	2	1	3	0	1	Van Zant, ss.	0	0	0	1	0
Williams, c.	0	1	7	0	0	Jones, c.	0	0	4	3	3
Horner, 1b.	1	1	2	8	0	Leonard, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kellogg, 2b.	1	0	1	3	0	Fishel, p.	0	0	0	1	1
						Murphy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	8	9	21	8	2	Total.	2	2	21	11	5

Orange	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2—8
Oritani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—Orange, 2. First base on errors—Orange, 3; Oritani, 2. Left on bases—Orange, 5; Oritani, 2. Bases on balls—Off Stephens, 1; off Fishel, 4. Struck out—By Stephens, 7; by Fishel, 3. Stolen bases—Stephens, (2,) Homer, (2,) Grissenger, (2,) Brush, Thomas, Dietrich. Sacrifice hit—Kellogg. Two-base hit—Stephens. Double plays—Williams and Kellogg; Mills and Brush. Hit by pitcher—Homer. Wild pitch—Fishel. Passed balls—Jones, (3,) Williams. Umpires—Messrs. Hopkins and Bell.

Paterson, 12; Wilmington, 6.

PATERSON, N. J., Sep. 2.—Paterson easily defeated Wilmington this afternoon by a score of 12 to 6. The game was called in the eighth inning, after Paterson had scored a run and two men were out, on account of darkness. In the seventh inning, after Wagner had cleared the bases with his second home run and with two men on bases, Newell took exception at a decision by Umpire Cochrane and threw the ball over the grand stand, allowing two men to score. The score:

Paterson	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	1	—12		
Wilmington	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	—	6		

Base hits—Paterson, 11; Wilmington, 6. Errors—Paterson, 1; Wilmington, 3. Batteries—McCafferty and Smink, Amole and Kinsella. Umpires—Troy and Cochrane.

Hartford, 11; Newark, 6.

NEWARK, Sept. 2.—Hartford batted Lipp freely after the second inning, and Newark could not overcome the lead secured in the fourth. In three times at the bat Burns made two home runs and a three-base hit. Heine, short stop for Newark, in the third inning had his nose broken by a batted ball by Eustace and retired. The score:

Newark	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0—	6	
Hartford	0	0	2	2	0	3	2	2	.—	11	

Base hits—Newark, 10; Hartford, 17. Errors—Newark, 5; Hartford, 4. Batteries—Lipp and Rothfuss; Bowen and Bottenus. Umpires—Messrs. King and Hoagland.

HAVEMEYER BROTHERS' GOOD GOLF

Won the Foursome Tourney at Newport Handily.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—The Havemeyer brothers, sons of Theodore A. Havemeyer, President of the National Golf Association, won the foursomes competition to-day in the annual tourney of the Newport Golf Association. They played phenomenal golf, and at the close were loudly cheered by the great crowd that followed the match closely. In the matches of the semi-finals Tyng and Toler and Betts and Clark had a sharp and interesting contest, but the Havemeyer brothers beat Curtis and Murdock of Shinnecock easily. These matches were played this morning, and this afternoon the winners played off. Half a thousand persons were about the links, and 100, greatly interested in the Newport pair, followed them over the course.

At the close of the first round of nine holes, Tyng and Toler were 3 up and only 9 to play. Then the New-Jersey pair became overconfident, and their competitors began to steady up. The result was that in the next four holes it was even up, and in the next three the Havemeyers had the match reasonably safe. They made the last round in 42, a record of which professionals might be proud. Frederick Havemeyer was wonderfully accurate and skillful on the putting greens. He is only sixteen. His brother is eighteen. The summary is as follows:

Open, Amateur Foursomes.—Semi-Finals—James A. Tyng and H. P. Toler of Baltusrol beat W. R. Betts and G. C. Clark, Jr., of Shinnecock, 3 up and 2 to play. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Frederick Havemeyer of Newport beat Holbrook Curtis and L. C. Murdock of Shinnecock, 7 up and 6 to play.

Finals—Havemeyer and Havemeyer beat Tyng and Toler, 3 up and 1 to play.

The winners received a silver cup, and Tyng and Toler silver cigarette cases. The professional tournament is in order for to-morrow.

New-Jersey A. C. Games.

The list of entries for the New-Jersey Athletic Club meeting on Labor Day is an exceptionally fine one. All the preparations, including hundreds of minor details, have been arranged, and the grounds are in the fine condition that has won the club an enviable reputation in the athletic world. James D. Boyd of the club wishes to announce that bicycle riders from New-York, Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Plainfield, &c., can check their wheels on the grounds with little or no trouble, as arrangements have been made for a thousand wheels. Wefers, the phenomenal sprinter, has sent word from Travers Island that if the day is favorable he will probably make a new figure for the 300 yards. William B. Curtis will referee the games and W. H. Robertson will act as starter. The New-Jersey Central Railroad will run special trains from the foot of Liberty Street direct to the club station on Monday next, and all way trains will be stopped at the club.

Bohemian Sporting Club Opening.

The opening entertainment of the Bohemian Sporting Club, at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street, will be held next Tuesday evening. There will be boxing by the following: Six rounds, Maurice Hagerstrum vs. "Tom" Gaffney; eight rounds, "Joe" Craig vs. "Jack" Burge; six rounds, "Patty" Rich vs. "Peck" Barry; six rounds, "Jerry" Reilly vs. "Tommy" Baker.

Canadian Championships.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The date of the championship meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association has been postponed from Sept. 26 to Oct. 8 at the request of the New-York Athletic Club, which organization desires to send a team to compete for Canadian championships, but had fixed upon the 26th inst. for its own annual games.

A Fanatical Movement.

From The Contemporary Review.

Like all fanatical movements of its kind, the Orange Society has been unable to resist the powerfully adverse influences of the enlightenment, the tolerance, and the broadness of view of these days; and it has, consequently, lost the place of power and of pride it once occupied in Ireland. It was practically omnipotent in Ireland at the opening of the century. Its members occupied all the high places of the land, executive and administrative. It was sworn before the Select Committee in 1835 that there were 200,000 members of the society in Ireland, and all its leaders were wealthy and powerful territorial magnates. It has to-day at most about 10,000 nominal members, but morally and intellectually it has little or no influence. It is almost exclusively composed of the artisans and laborers of the towns. There are not many substantial men of business or men of good social position or ability in its ranks.

It is now regarded as an extremely vulgar and ludicrous movement by the vast majority of Protestants, who deplore its sinister influence in destroying or impairing the charities and amenities of religious and civic life in Ireland. It is, perhaps, only in Ireland, whose sad history, if dispassionately studied, teaches sympathy for the aberrations—for "the falsehood of extremes"—of all its creeds and classes, that this politico-theological organization, with its seventeenth century sentiments and methods of propaganda, could have survived to celebrate at the end of the nineteenth century the centenary of its foundation.

Dog and Telegraph.

From Notes and Queries.

The most intelligent dog I know "resides" at Haxey, in the Isle of Axholme, and is named Staffa. Some years since, when his owner was appointed Sub-Postmaster of the village, Staffa learned to distinguish the telegraph call signal of the office in less than three weeks. I was present in the office one day, and was asking the telegraph clerk how she got on with her work, when the needle began to sound. Almost immediately Staffa came trotting in with the messenger's hat in his mouth. "Why," said the girl, "that must be our call"; and so it was. The dog had known it before the clerk. To appreciate this fact it should be known that the call signals of two or three of the offices on the circuit are so much alike in sound that even a practiced ear may be in doubt as to which is which. Staffa, however, I was assured, never made a mistake.

MEADOWBROOK TEAM WINS

ONE-SIDED GAME OF POLO AT PROSPECT PARK.

The Morris County Country Club Scored Five Goals and Incurred Penalties—The Winners Earned Twelve Goals, and Were Allowed Two—Frank Beard Adopts Li Hung Chang's Custom and Wears Peacock's Feathers.

The Long Island team of the Meadow Brook Club and the Morris County Country Club team played polo yesterday afternoon on the parade ground at Prospect Park. The Meadow Brooks won easily. By the system of handicapping of the Polo Association, the Morris County team had to allow two goals. This was rather odd, considering that the Meadow Brooks scored 12 goals and the Morris County men only 5. Frank Beard, who was an interested spectator, remarked that it reminded him of one of W. S. Vosburg's handicaps, when the best horse in the race usually got in with the lightest penalty.

Frank Beard drove his coach onto the grounds. It was drawn by four fine-looking bays, and a gay party occupied the seats. Mr. Beard wore a coaching suit of light gray cloth and a gray sombrero. A small peacock's feather was stuck in the band of the hat. Mr. Beard evidently thinks that Li Hung Chang ought to be copied, and has adopted his style of wearing peacock feathers on a modest scale.

It was estimated that 12,000 persons watched the game and cheered the players whenever good work was done. E. Willard Roby was the star player with the public. He rode his pony in a dashing, fearless style, and did a great deal to win for the Meadow Brooks. The teams lined up as follows:

MEADOWBROOK.	MORRIS COUNTY.
1.....W. C. Eustis	Randolph Kissell.
2.....H. K. Vingut	W. T. Headley.
3.....Craig Wadsworth	Norman Henderson.
Back..E. Willard Roby.	R. E. T. Flinsch.

Play was to have started at 3:30 o'clock, but it was 4 when Referee Herbert threw the ball into the centre and called play. The Meadow Brook players defended the western goal and the Morris County men the eastern. Roby got the ball and sent it to Vingut, who sent it across the field for position. It was traveling toward the Morris County goal when Kissell clearly headed the ball off and carried it back. Then Roby rode Kissell off and Headley coming up sent the ball between the posts and scored the first goal.

When play was started again Morris County got the ball. Vingut turned it and carried it well up toward the goal and then passed it to Eustis. Headley rode up very quickly and managed to turn the ball and it went out at the centre of the field. When thrown in Vingut caught it and ran nearly to the goal, when he was ridden off. Then Eustis made a goal. The play was very fast and the goal was made in ten seconds after the ball had been thrown in from the side lines.

While playing for the third goal, which was made by Eustis, an accident happened. The ball had been sent out by Vingut at the Morris County goal, having just missed scoring. Flinsch knocked it out, but it fell short and he charged again and hit the ball the second time. His pony swerved and fouled Eustis. Eustis pulled his pony around to follow the players and the pony fell. Both horse and man were up again in a moment, none the worse for the tumble. A foul was allowed against Flinsch, which took half a point off the Morris County score.

After the first period, during which the Meadowbrooks scored six goals, the play was tame. The Morris County players made three safeties, and if the game had lasted much longer they would probably have wiped out their score. During the last period Flinsch had a nasty fall. His pony, Lenox, a black, seemed to get his forelegs tied in a knot in turning, and fell, rolling over his rider. No damage was done, and Flinsch was cheered heartily on remounting.

Headley played well for the losing team, and Flinsch did well, especially in the third period. His team position was back, but he played each position when he had the opportunity.

The next, and final, game for the Riding Club players will be on Saturday, when the Buffalo and Meadowbrook teams will meet. Following is the summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Player.	Club.	Time.
First goal	Headley	Morris County	1:22
Second goal	Eustis	Meadowbrook	1:56
Third goal	Vingut	Meadowbrook	5:19
Fourth goal	Eustis	Meadowbrook	1:07
Fifth goal	Wadsworth	Meadowbrook	2:41
Sixth goal	Kissell	Morris County	4:40
Seventh goal	Wadsworth	Meadowbrook	0:32
Eighth goal	Vingut	Meadowbrook	6:15

Meadowbrook, 6; Morris County, 2.
Foul—Flinsch.

SECOND PERIOD.

First goal	Eustis	Meadowbrook	5:10
Second goal	Vingut	Meadowbrook	2:10
Third goal	Wadsworth	Meadowbrook	3:10
Fourth goal	Vingut	Meadowbrook	1:00
Fifth goal	Kissell	Morris County	10:05

Meadowbrook, 4; Morris County, 1.
Safety—Flinsch.

THIRD PERIOD.

First goal	Flinsch	Morris County	7:55
Second goal	Flinsch	Morris County	2:05
Third goal	Wadsworth	Meadowbrook	0:25
Fourth goal	Vingut	Meadowbrook	7:35

Meadowbrook, 2; Morris County, 2.
Safeties—Flinsch, Headley.

SUMMARY.

	Meadowbrook.	Morris County.
Goals earned	12	5
Allowed by handicap	2	..
	14	5
Lost by penalties	..	1¼
Total score	14	3¾

Timekeepers—Theodore W. Myers and W. Brown Lord. Referee—H. L. Herbert.

CHAIRMAN GIDEON'S BULLETIN.

Many Riders Transferred to the Professional Class—Racing Dates.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—This week's bulletin of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen contains the following:

SUSPENDED PENDING INVESTIGATION.

E. N. Ward, Winfield, Kan.; A. E. Irons, Chicago, and Meadville, Penn.; A. B. Goehler, W. D. Cleland, C. V. Horan, J. F. Higgins, W. F. De Temple, J. T. Finn, all of Buffalo.

Oct. 8 has been assigned to the Vim Bicycle Club, Newark, N. J., as a National Circuit date. The tandem professional records made at San Jose, Cal., in May, 1896, by William Evans and William Hatton, have been accepted as follows:

Unpaced, flying start, against time, three-fourths of a mile, 1:23 3-5; one mile, 1:54 2-5; two miles, 4:04 2-5; three miles, 6:17 1-5; four miles, 8:26; five miles, 10:53 3-5; ten miles, 22:17.

DECLARED PROFESSIONALS.

Gilbert Wilcox, Mobile, Ala.; L. U. Kinsey, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; Clark Brown, Toledo, Ohio; George At

A WAGONLOAD OF BOOKS

PRODUCED BY F. T. NEELY IN COL. SAVAGE'S SUIT.

But They Did Not Furnish Much Information as to the Sales of the Author's Novels—The Printers' Bills Not Found—The Publisher Says that Instead of Owing the Writer $12,000 He Is the Colonel's Creditor.

The examination before trial of the books of F. Tennyson Neely, the publisher, who is being sued for $12,000 for royalties by Col. Richard Henry Savage, the author, was continued in the Supreme Court under order of Justice Beach. The defendant alleges that the author is his debtor.

There was some excitement at the examination on Aug. 19, arising out of Mr. Neely's long answers and the tiffs between C. Bainbridge Smith, counsel for the plaintiff, and W. H. Stayton, counsel for the defendant. Mr. Smith went at that time before Justice Pryor to have Mr. Neely punished for contempt for not producing all the books called for by the order of the court and for refusing to answer questions, but Justice Pryor gave the defendant until yesterday to get books that were needed from Chicago.

Col. Savage was not in court yesterday. Mr. Neely was present, and a boy carried a small package of books for him. Mr. Smith looked astonished, because Mr. Neely had told the Court previously that a carload of books was coming from Chicago.

"Have you the original books of account between yourself and the plaintiff here?" Mr. Smith asked Mr. Neely.

"Yes," answered Mr. Neely. "Some are here and some are on the wagon at the door."

Mr. Smith looked mollified and called for the books showing the sales of novels written by Col. Savage.

Mr. Neely sent the boy down to the truck at the door for the books, and this took up time.

"Have you the original printer's bills showing the number of copies of Col. Savage's books printed?"

"Yes, some of them. Some have not been found and some have been destroyed," said Mr. Neely.

"Produce those you have," said Mr. Smith.

More Books Sent For.

Mr. Neely again called the boy and sent him down to the wagon for the bills. Matters began to drag woefully.

Mr. Neely was then asked to produce the first book showing the original sales. He read the first item showing the sale of the book "Little Lady of Lagunitas." It took him fully fifteen minutes to look through the book before he found the item.

"Oct. 17, 1893, seems to be the first," said Mr. Neely. "John R. Hawley, Cincinnati, 10 'Little Lady,' $2.50."

"Give other entries and sales," said Mr. Smith.

"Oct. 17, 1893, Gardner & Oliver, Los Angeles, Cal., 10 'L. L.,' $2.50; E. S. Denison, Oakland Pier, Cal., 50 'L. L.,' at 25 cents each. I want to explain that all these were sent on consignment subject to return if not sold; carrying charges prepaid by the publisher."

"Now, don't want any long speeches," said Mr. Smith.

"Don't interrupt me," said Mr. Neely.

"Yes, I will interrupt," said Mr. Smith. "You will answer my questions as per the order of the Court. Is all this explanation in the account book?"

"No, but I gave this explanation so that you should understand that the books are not sold outright, but merely consigned," said Mr. Neely.

Mr. Neely seemed to have changed his tactics since the last examination. Then he took twenty minutes to answer questions. He took time yesterday to think after each question and went on a long hunt for every book or paper he was told to produce.

Printing Bills Not Found.

Mr. Smith asked him to produce the printing bills for "The Little Lady of Lagunitas," which he said he had. After a hunt of fifteen minutes among a stack of papers he said that he could not find the printing bills, and that they must have been destroyed. He said that he had an abstract made by his bookkeeper, but Mr. Smith did not want this. Mr. Neely then said that he had sent to Chicago for duplicates of the bills.

"What are the names of the printers who printed the 'Little Lady'?" he was asked.

"R. F. Petterbone & Co., the Rokker-O'Donnell Company, and Lamont, O'Donnell & Co. did the printing," Mr. Neely announced.

"Does the copied statement you have referred to contain the names of the printers of 'The Little Lady'?" Mr. Smith inquired.

"No," replied the publisher.

"Have you the printers' bills for any of the novels of Col. Savage, published by you?"

Mr. Neely found them after a protracted search, and read a number off for some of Col. Savage's other books.

Mr. Smith wanted those bills, and Mr. Stayton went down to the wagon for another load of papers. Mr. Stayton and Mr. Neely spent just half an hour looking over files, but no more bills were found.

The adjournment hour had then arrived, and Mr. Smith said he would lay the matter before the Court, and ask for another day for the examination.

Another Examination Day Fixed.

Messrs. Stayton and Smith went before Justice Beach after the hearing, by mutual agreement, to have another day for the examination fixed. Mr. Smith wanted to go on to-morrow, but Mr. Stayton said he had a motion pending before Justice Pryor to send the whole matter to a referee, and this would be up on Tuesday next. He wanted the matter put off until after the hearing of the motion. Mr. Smith said he would press his motion to-day to have Mr. Neely punished for contempt, as he had not produced the books called for.

Justice Beach finally got the lawyers to stipulate that both motions be heard to-morrow, thus giving Justice Pryor a chance to decide them. He put the further examination of Mr. Neely over until Tuesday next.

Imprisonment Not a Cure.

From The Contemporary Review.

The coercive element in imprisonment is, at any rate, the most certain means of attaining the end desired, the diminution of crime. It would be more agreeable to our feelings to diminish crime by reforming the criminal, by deterring him, or by deterring others from following his example, but argue as we may, we can never know with the least degree of certainty how much has been achieved in these directions; in individual instances, we may know that a whilom offender "has had a lesson," that another who has already begun to tread the downward path has been turned back by some fellow-delinquent's fate; but what is the most efficient cause of the rise and fall of the sum total of crimes committed still remains a matter of conjecture. Prevention by physical coercion is probably not the most important cause, but that it is a real cause there can be no doubt.

If a criminal goes to prison for ten years, then for ten years the public is exempt from his activity. The number of criminals is often thought to be so great that a few more or less at large can make but little difference, but it is probable that the real number is much smaller than is usually supposed. Even when a thief's antecedent career is best known it is common that in the long list of his convictions intervals of years occur which cannot plausibly be explained by a temporary lapse into honesty. Either he has been carrying on his depredations undetected, or he has been serving in prison under some other name. Every one, too, knows how a series of small crimes will go on for some time in a particular district, for some months shops are pilfered, houses broken into, without the criminal being caught, and then suddenly there is an end. This, no doubt, is sometimes due merely to the housebreaker's operations being removed to another theatre, but it is equally likely that the undetected operator has been caught—perhaps at a considerable distance—and no evidence is forthcoming to connect him with more than a single crime.

GAIL HAMILTON'S HOME.

Where, Just Before Death, She Mistook Dreams for Reality.

Gail Hamilton's home was a big, old house, standing well up from the main road, about half a mile below the village of Hamilton, which lies just beyond Salem, near the rocky eastern coast of Massachusetts. This had been the home of the Dodge family for many years. Mary Abigail Dodge was one of several children. While still a young woman, she began to write, and chose for a pen name "Gail Hamilton," taking the last syllable of her middle name, and the name of her native town. She never afterward liked to be called Abigail. She always wrote her name Mary A. Dodge and preferred to be addressed in that way. In her home she was "Abby." To the townspeople and her neighbors she was always "Miss Abby Dodge," to distinguish her from Miss Augusta, her sister, who also never married, and who remained at the old house to keep the home.

The Dodge house is big and roomy. It was built by the father of the famous writer. Mr. Dodge had a fondness for brick fireplaces. He built many of them into the house, and they have never been disturbed. The house is filled with beautiful and interesting furniture, some of it heirlooms, the rest picked up here and there by Miss Dodge in her long and busy life. The hall is a large, square room, with odd, square-turned stairs. The walls are hung with portraits of famous men and women, who have been Miss Dodge's friends. From the arch, which springs above the room, there hangs an old Syrian bottle, on which has been inscribed: "No man putteth new wine into an old bottle."

Back in the Old Home.

It was to this home that Miss Dodge was brought, over a year ago, after the stroke of paralysis in the Blaine mansion in Washington. Here she remained until her death, tenderly cared for by her sister and a trained nurse. During much of this time she was dangerously ill. Later she rallied enough to walk and ride out, but at no time was she able to write. Such literary work as she did during the year was dictated, a scrap at a time, to her sister, who was the most patient of amanuenses. She herself said once: "I suppose I ought to be willing now to drift, like a worn-out hulk, down the stream, but I am afraid I cannot." For, weak and ill as she was, the habits of a lifetime and the instincts of a born champion would not down, and words would come to her which commanded utterance.

At another time she said: "The pen has fallen from my hand. I can only sit in the sun and play with two little black and white kittens. Well, I never before had time to play with kittens, as much as I wished, and when I come out of doors and see them come bounding in long, light leaps, I am glad that they leap toward me, and not away from me."

The little book which Miss Dodge brought out privately just before her death, and which made such a stir on account of its treatment of certain phases of what she called "spirit life," is dedicated to Miss Augusta in these words: "To my sister, without whose efficient devotion even this slight record could not have been made."

Miss Dodge, with characteristic independence, and following out the bent of her nature, said of this book, which she called "X Rays": "I have not offered it to the publishers, because it is too slight a handling of too great a theme to lay claim to be literature, and I do not wish it pushed by advertisement upon an unwitting and necessarily indifferent public. I have published it myself because I have found that there is much interest in the topic, especially on the part of those who mourn their dead. The great joy of my own experience I desire to share as widely as possible, and, because it is experience, I am not without hope that it may attract the attention of science and help to solve the problem of life.

"I have manufactured the book as cheaply as was consistent with the least expense to eyesight, but I have paid all its cost, and shall not be embarrassed if not a copy is sold. I hope, therefore, that none will buy it except from interest in the natural and cosmic, as well as in the personal and religious, relations between this world and the next."

In the Valley of the Shadow.

The beginning of this work was a paper which she called "The Valley of the Shadow." This gave an account of her impressions when she lay apparently dead in the Blaine mansion. It was the first work to which she turned her mind after her illness, and was dictated from her couch, a sentence at a time, often with days between them. It was written to be read on Sunday by the pastor of her church, in Hamilton, in place of his regular sermon, and was intended as a sort of message of greeting to her old friends and neighbors, none of whom she had as yet been strong enough to see. It was intended to be strictly private to them, but it excited so much interest and inquiry that it was finally elaborated and made the basis of a volume.

Of her reason for writing, Miss Dodge said: "A new page in the book of life was opened to me. I first the question arose, Why has God given us such an eagerness to know, yet withheld all knowledge? Then, has He so withheld knowledge? Has He not rather in this, as in all other matters, given us hints and helps, but left it to human will to use them?"

Of her own experience, she says: "It befell me to be rented in the valley of shadows. My experience there I am sure that you, dear neighbors, will be glad to learn, chiefly because it was experience, a little, also, perhaps, because it was mine.

"It was early morning, but so swiftly the darkness fell that I have always thought of it as evening.

"To myself it seemed, and it seems still, as if my spirit were partially detached from the body—not absolutely freed from it, but floating about; receiving impresions with great readiness, but not with entire accuracy, as if the spirit were made to receive impressions through the bodily organs, and without them could not rely implicitly upon its own observations.

"Much of my experience is perhaps trivial, and possibly insignificant, but it does show that not only the mind, but the habit of mind in life, outlasts the shadow of death. May we not, then, approximately infer that it outlasts death, and gives to life its supreme importance?

"If any there be who, through fear of death, have been all their lives subject to bondage, be of good cheer. For seven weeks I lay encamped on the further, if not the furthest, side of the valley of the shadow of death, and it was a pleasant valley."

The Falling of the Curtain.

Miss Dodge's funeral was a fitting close to her life. She had never felt death to be a dread thing, and for her she had wished it to mean light and air and flowers. Her coffin was covered with silver-gray cloth and heaped with flowers. The services were held out of doors, beneath a clump of pine trees, where she had loved to sit when living. Under the softly murmuring branches, and with the sun-bathed hills of one of the most beautiful landscapes in all New-England spread around, friends and neighbors stood up to pay tribute to her.

Dr. W. M. Barbour of the Congregational College of Canada told of Miss Dodge's influence in the abolition movement, when she worked with Whittier, Phillips, and Peabody. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin said: "James G. Blaine was the greatest statesman this country has produced, and Gail Hamilton was his peer." Another told of her espousal of the cause of the Armenians.

At this funeral the echo of politics and the clash of arms mingled with prayer and hymn, and none other would have seemed so well in keeping with the life of a woman who was at once one of the most simply trusting of religious believers, a writer whose pen had made her a power in the political world, and a heart so warm and chivalrous that she needed only to hear of a case of injustice to leap forward as its champion.

Aggravatingly Literal.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I am just tired to death," began Mrs. Whimper.

"I am not surprised at all," said her husband.

"Why should you be?" asked the lady, tartly.

"As I said before, I ain't. Some people might be surprised at your continuing to talk after you are dead, but I am not."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales at Private Contract and the Auction-Room Doings.

Messrs. Wilmerding & Field have sold for Ray Grunhut the four-story brownstone dwelling 63 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9, and for Cornelia W. Jones the three-story brick dwelling 231 West Thirty-seventh Street, 18 by 98.9.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, A. J. Dodin and others, at $13,500, the three-story brick stable 227 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 375 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure to C. A. Meigs, at $31,100, the three five-story brick flats 36 to 40 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11.

The lease of the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, 30 by 112.10, forming part of the Hotel Brunswick property, was sold at auction by order of the Garfield National Bank. It was held as collateral for a loan. The lease was made by A. Gerald Hull to Richard H. Southgate for the period of 200 years from Jan. 1, 1895. It was bought by Isaac G. Bailey, who was presumed to represent the bank, for $15. The loan on the lease amounts to over $14,000.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 70 South Street, southwest corner of De Puyster Street, 26 by about 60 by about 26 by about 56, five-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $32,575.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 2,915 Eighth Avenue, west side, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $20,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 148 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 457 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,755.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100, three-story brownstone building, with store. Due on judgment, $12,900.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, leasehold of 740 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street, 25.5 by 100, two four-story brick tenements, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, for three five-story brick flats and stores and one five-story brick flat, by Rudolph C. Faber of 430 West Twentieth Street, owner; cost, $110,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Monroe Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, by Mary J. Price of 518 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a one-and-one-half-story frame workshop, by Milton K. Schwank of 1,143 Hoe Street, owner; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, east side, 37 feet north of Tremont Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling and store, by Christian Pfister of 780 Tremont Avenue, owner; cost, $600.

Summit Avenue, west side, 210 feet south of Devoe Street, for a two-story frame stable, by Max Margentenir, owner; cost, $900.

No. 315 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Frederick Pfletchinger of One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Tremont Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story and basement brick dwelling and office; cost not given.

Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth Street, by the Jacobs estate, 41 New Street, owner, Jacob F. Scharmann of 239 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, lessee, alterations to a three-story attic and basement brick concert and ball room; cost, $2,000.

No. 554 West Forty-third Street, by Joseph Ratzer of 441 West Forty-third Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $250.

Thirty-fifth Street, north side, about 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company owners, P. Armour & Co. of 7 and 9 Manhattan Market lessees, alterations to a two-story brick smokehouse; cost, $700.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Sept. 2.

123D ST, n s, 362 ft e of 2d Av, 18x100.11; Wilton C. Ivins, as referee, to the trustees of Leake and Watts Orphan Home, City of New-York $7,000

5TH AV, w s, 42.5 ft s of 128th St, 19x75; Margaret C. Smith to J. W. Appleton 1

140TH ST, e s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; George H. Hart, referee, to Jacob D. Butler 12,500

154TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Joseph A. Rice and wife to Wendelin Uhl and wife 1

158D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Joseph A. Rice and wife to same 1

35TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Conrad Diehl to Dorothea Diehl 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Helena Mahler and another to Ferdinand Eidman, Jr. 1

11

DRESS GOODS AT AUCTION

ABOUT $750,000 OBTAINED FOR 50,000 PIECES.

The Products of the Arlington Mills Bring Prices That Please the Sellers—Buyers from All Parts of the Country—Brilliantines, Sicilians, Mohairs, Cheviot Serges, and Cashmeres Among the Lots Sold—Many Heavy Purchasers.

An auction sale of dress goods, realizing about $750,000, was held yesterday in the rooms of Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, at 64 and 66 White Street.

Seventeen hundred cases containing 50,000 pieces of the manufacture of the Arlington Mills were disposed of at prices averaging between 80 and 85 per cent. of those listed. At least 400 bidders were present, representing the leading dry goods houses throughout the United States. And the goods, in 281 lots of new and desirable weaves, were widely distributed. There were about 150 actual buyers. The sale began at 10:30 o'clock and bidding was so brisk that by 1 o'clock the last piece had been sold.

Goods of Great Variety.

There were black brilliantines in widths of 36, 38, and 42 inches; black Sicilians, in widths of 38, 42, and 50 inches; colored brilliantines, 38 inches wide; black cotton warp pure mohairs, 38 inches wide; black mohair Sicilians, 44 inches wide; black mohair brilliantines, 44 inches wide; black Jacquard brilliantines, 38 inches wide; black Jacquard mohairs, 38 inches wide; wool storm serges, 42 and 50 inches wide; all-wool cheviot serges, 42 and 50 inches wide; diagonals, 50 inches wide; serges, 43 and 44 inches wide; all-wool coating serges, 49 and 50 inches wide, and cotton-warp cashmeres, 35 and 39 inches wide, and fourteen lots of cotton-warp cashmeres in gray, to be delivered in October, dyed to the buyers' requirements.

The black brilliantines numbered 10,000 pieces of various qualities, the black mohairs 4,000 pieces of various qualities, the black Jacquard brilliantines 5,000 pieces, the black Jacquard mohairs 1,000 pieces, the storm serges 12,000 pieces of various qualities, and the cotton-warp cashmeres 18,000 pieces of various qualities.

Terms of the Sale.

The terms and conditions of the sale were as follows: Approved notes at six months, payable in New-York City, or cash, less discount at the rate of 6 per cent. a year. If notes are not satisfactory, the money is to be paid within ten days of the delivery of the goods, with a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. a year. Delivery is conditional until the terms are complied with. All bills must positively be settled either by note or cash within ten days of delivery. Goods will be shipped as promptly as possible, but the sellers are to have sufficient time for the delivery of such a large quantity of merchandise. The sellers reserved the right to ship from the mills when the rate of freight is not higher than from New-York. All settlements must be made with Harding, Whitman & Co. of 80 and 82 Leonard Street, the New-York selling agents for the mills.

The Sellers Well Pleased.

Mr. Mitchell, one of the firm of auctioneers, said after the sale: "The owners were pleased with the result of the sale. The goods brought what they had anticipated. I think this sale will help to bring a return of business confidence, and particularly it is good to the dress goods market."

William Whitman of the firm of Harding, Whitman & Co., by whose order the goods were sold, said he was satisfied with the disposition of them.

It was impossible to get at the exact figures or the amounts purchased by the heavy buyers. The two city houses that bought the largest quantities were Lee, Tweedy & Co. and the H. B. Claflin Company.

Other heavy buyers were Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Le Boutillier Brothers, Syndicate Trading Company, and Charles Broadway Rouss of New-York City; Strawbridge & Clothier and John Wanamaker of Philadelphia; the W. Hengerer Company of Buffalo, Joseph Wechsler's Sons, and Abrams & Straus of Brooklyn, R. H. White & Co. and Chapman, Kendell & Daniel of Boston; Murphy, Grant & Co. and D. Samuels of San Francisco, Marshall Field & Co., J. V. Farwell, E. Rothschild & Brothers, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Mandel Brothers of Chicago; D. H. Holmes and Kirkman & Isaacs of New-Orleans, Daniel Halliday & Co., Goldenberg Brothers, John E. Hurst & Co., Strause Brothers, Lowenthal Brothers and Daniel Miller & Co. of Baltimore; B. Loewenstein & Brother of Memphis, McKennon Brothers & Anderson of Columbia, S. C.; Julius Meyer & Sons and A. Hutgler's Sons of Richmond, Va.; Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart of Reading, Penn.; Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston Dry Goods Company, and the Dry Goods Union of Boston; Callender, McAusland & Troup Company of Providence, R. I.; Denholm & McKay Company of Worcester, Mass.; D. Crawford & Co. of St. Louis, Sibley, Lindsay & Curr of Rochester, N. Y.; William Small & Co. of Leavenworth, Kann., and the Lion Dry Goods Company of Toledo, Ohio.

Among the bidders were also Fouckaurd & Co. and Howard, Warner & Co. of Philadelphia, O. Schwartz & Co. and S. J. Swartz & Co. of New-Orleans, Wilson, Larabee & Co. and C. P. Harvey of Boston, Lambarr & Co. of Milwaukee, Wis.; John C. Heber of Utica, N. Y.; Kohn, Furchgott & Co. of Charleston, S. C.; Bronson & Co., R. R. Sutton, Perre Brothers, and A. A. Brager of Baltimore, and Bloomingdale Brothers of New-York City.

Curious Duels.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Dueling is, indeed, not without its comic incidents. Only a few years ago a sensible young Irishman who was visiting Spain was, for some imaginary insult, challenged by a noble hidalgo. The matter was referred to seconds, that of the Irishman being a fun-loving attaché of the British Embassy at Madrid. As the challenged party, the son of Erin had the choice of weapons, and turned up on the ground with a pair of shillalahs, which he swore were the national weapons of his country, the only ones he was used to. Needless to say, that duel never came off.

Not so long ago a fatal duel with umbrellas was recorded. A certain M. Titard, a Parisian journalist, had found a lady friend of his at a tavern in company with one of his rivals. Warm words ensued, and the trio adjourned to the lady's apartments, where the two men fought with umbrellas. From the nature of his injuries, it appeared that, after one of his eyes was forced out of the socket, Titard's rival stamped upon his face and forehead with heavy boots, breaking the frontal bone, and destroying the sight of the other eye. The unfortunate journalist ultimately died from inflammation of the brain.

For Stopping Runaway Horses.

From Good Words.

For stopping runaway horses many devices have been patented. One had an elaborate arrangement whereby the increasing velocity of the wheels so wound a spring as to tighten the bit, and bring the animal to a due sense of dignity; another, for guiding the wheels to prevent collisions; a third, to disconnect the carriage from the shafts by an electric button, and also by a lever; but there is none for insuring cool and decided action on the part of those in the carriage. The latest, however, is to tickle the horse's ears, and presumably its attention, by electric current. This might, indeed, excite female curiosity and prove effective, pretty much for the same reason of nature as was urged as objectionable in the case of the hunter mare which persisted in admiring herself in every puddle.

A Pretty Betrothal.

From "My Confidences." Frederick Locker-Lampson.

"This is how it came about. We had seated ourselves on a bench, and neither spoke. I took her hand. 'This is the prettiest hand in all the world,' said I. 'I happen to know of one that's quite as pretty,' said she. Another silence. Perhaps I was incredulous, but when she put the other pretty hand into mine I knew that we both were very happy."

GERMAN ANGER IS AROUSED.

An Irresponsible Coterie Has Defeated Hopes of a Needed Reform.

Berlin Dispatch to The London Times.

Rarely, if ever, has an official explanation been rejected by all sections of the German press with such contemptuous unanimity as the communiqué in yesterday's Imperial Gazette concerning the resignation of Gen. Bronsart von Schellendorf. Unanimity with regard to any question is so seldom seen in Germany that occasions like the present deserve special mention. There can be no doubt that public feeling throughout the length and breadth of the country has been deeply stirred by the recent occurrence, and the only effect of attempts on the part of the authorities to disguise the real state of affairs is to intensify the disastrous impression already created by arousing a suspicion that things may be worse than they were imagined to be.

The German people are profoundly attached to the modicum of Constitutional guarantee against despotism they already possess, and view with the utmost distrust any tendency to revert to practices resembling those of pre-Parliamentary days. In order to appreciate the gravity of the present issue it must be remembered that in Germany the army is practically coextensive with the nation. All but an insignificant minority of male Germans come at certain periods of their lives within the scope of military jurisdiction, and have, therefore, a direct interest in the establishment of some kind of legal security for the impartial administration of justice in the army.

The military courts, as at present constituted, are rather occasional committees of inquiry than tribunals properly so called. Their proceedings are secret, pleadings are formulated in writing, the recommendations of the court require to be ratified by the monarch before taking effect, and, in the majority of instances, merely serve to enlighten him with regard to the details of any particular case. The proposed reform with which the late War Minister had identified himself provided not only for the constitution of regular tribunals, but for the publicity of their proceedings and for the admission of oral pleading. It contained, moreover, a scheme for the organization of an imperial military court of appeal whose decision should be final.

From the beginning the reform encountered determined opposition on the part of the military Cabinet, which seems desirous of preserving for the army the questionable privilege of midiaeval judicial institutions and of accentuating rather than minimizing the distinctions between the civil and military elements of the nation. The struggle between the military Cabinet and the partisans of a more enlightened conception of the needs of the army has been long and bitter. For the present, at least, the military Cabinet has triumphed, and it is this startling proof of the ability of an irresponsible coterie to defeat the aims and defy the wishes, not only of Parliament, but of the nation, that has excited the apprehension and aroused the distrust of all but the most inveterate reactionaries.

A QUIET DAY AT NEWPORT.

The Cottagers Resting and Few Entertainments Given.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Society is having a rest, for this was the quietest day in the cottage colony since May. Most of it was passed by Summer residents at the Golf Club, and what few entertainments there were this evening were dinners given by Mrs. C. W. Yule, G. M. Hutton, and Mrs. James Hude Beekman.

Mrs. Samuel Powel, Jr., gave a children's party.

It is expected that Cornelius Vanderbilt will soon go to Hot Springs. It is said that that is the idea of his physicians, and that he will pass the Winter there with Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. Reginald and Alfred Vanderbilt will remain in the North to continue their education. Mr. Vanderbilt was out driving this afternoon, and, recognizing a friend on Bellevue Avenue, he had his carriage stopped and held an extended conversation with him.

Col. Eaton of the Royal Army and Mrs. Eaton are visiting Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Eaton's mother.

Henry Melville of London is visiting James J. Van Alen.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Shaw of New-York arrived to-night to visit Mrs. William I. Mortimer.

Among other prominent arrivals to-day are: From New-York—Mrs. E. J. Arkenburg, S. C. L. Delano, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Gage, A. L. Thweatt, Mrs. James Wiggins; Boston—G. C. Daniels; Baltimore—Joseph Castelberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Mayer, M. Shilberg; Rochester—H. B. Everest, Miss Esther Everest, Miss Everest; Philadelphia—Walton Clark, John E. Groome, William J. Serrill; Chicago—Mr. and Mrs. J. Huntington Harris; Cincinnati—Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Cunningham; San Francisco—C. N. Filton; Orange, N. J.—Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Eppley, Marion Eppley; New-Orleans—Miss Bessie Hearn, Mrs. J. W. Hearn; Cambridge, Mass.—Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Gilman; Troy—Mrs. Thomas Colwell; Boston—J. J. McKenna, Miss M. E. Crowell; Providence—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Makepeace.

The following subscriptions to the fund of the Newport Police Relief Association have been made by cottagers: Mrs. S. T. Zabriskie, $25; Judge John Clinton Gray, $25; F. A. Abell, $50; Samuel F. Barger, $25; Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, $50; Gordon McKay, $50.

Registered at the Casino to-day were C. Albert Stevens and J. E. Davis of New-York and Henry Melville of London.

The Proper Appreciation of Goethe.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Seeley points out that it is not "Götz," or the first part of "Faust," still less the "Sorrows of Werther," which represent the real Goethe. His mission was not to provide lawless sentiment or romance to a people already oversentimental and overromantic, but to chasten German taste by setting up the canons of Greece and Rome, and recalling literature from the clouds to the solid ground of experience. Peter the Great made his mistakes. He was beaten at Narva by the Swedes, on the Pruth by the Ottomans. But he created modern Russia. Goethe, too, had his Pruth and his Narva, but he called modern German literature out of chaos. Seeley venerated in him, not so much the supreme artist, with his finished products of "mingled divinity and stone," as the sage, who in the tedious pages of "Wilhelm Meister," "full of dead cattle," as Niebuhr irreverently remarked, wrote the first novel with a purpose, and who instructed Germany in almost every department of science and art.

Der grosse Mann, der edle Pedagog,
Der sich zum Ruhm ein Heidenvolk erzogen.

And he apologises for Goethe's political quietism. It was due to preoccupation. It must be remembered that Goethe had planned out for himself a life which demanded all his energies of mind and body, and that at the time of the Revolution he was already forty years of age. Was he, then, to plunge into politics and to abandon the life of self-culture? Seeley points out that to have done this would have been to abandon "an undertaking comparable to those practical experiments in the conduct of life which were made by the early Greek philosophers." "Culture is more than half politics," and the axiom upon which Goethe's culture was based is in effect the axiom of most moral reformers. The world is not a stupid place. We were not sent here to be tortured or to be bored. All is emphatically not vanity.

Sabbath Breaking.

From The Spectator.

In the article on "Edmond de Goncourt" in The Spectator reference is made to a statement of his that "the Protestants of Glasgow cover their birdcages with a cloth on Sundays, because on this day birds are not allowed to sing in Scotland." "Now," the article adds, "this astonishing jest is made in all simplicity of heart, for Goncourt was incapable of humor." I remember hearing many years ago, when in Edinburgh, from a person of worth who was incapable of inventing a joke that in a young ladies' school, on the recent occurrence of a total eclipse of the sun, a still more effectual obscuration of the sun was ordered by the lady at the head of the house by having the blinds drawn down so as to prevent any idle breaking of the "Sabbath" by amateur observation of the phenomenon. Probably this was a unique example of "blind" obdience to the Fourth Commandment of the Decalogue.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:28|Sun sets...6:29|Moon rises..12:33

HIGH WATER SEPT. 3.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
3:13 A. M.	3:35 A. M.	5:24 A. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:08 P. M.	5:57 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 3.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
America	London	Aug. 22
Habana	Havana	Aug. 30
Island	Christiansand	Aug. 21
Llandaff City	Cardiff	Aug. 20
Taormina	Hamburg	Aug. 19

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	Aug. 27
Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 29
El Sol	New-Orleans	Aug. 30
Hankow	Gibraltar	Aug. 22
Kansas City	Savannah	Sept. 1
St. Paul	Southampton	Aug. 29
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 25

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 2
Comal	Galveston	Aug. 29
Niagara	Nassau	Sept. 1
Venezuela	La Guayra	Aug. 30

SUNDAY, SEPT. 6.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	Sept. 3
Anchoria	Glasgow	Aug. 27
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 29
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 3
Palatia	Hamburg	Aug. 29
Port Darwin	St. Lucia	Aug. 30
Veendam	Rotterdam	Aug. 26

MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

Cevic	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Illinois	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
Eldorado	New-Orleans	Sept. 2
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	Aug. 27
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 2
Mobile	London	Aug. 27
Seneca	Havana	Sept. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Normannia	Sept. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Schiedam	Sept. 3	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
State of Cal.	Sept. 4	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
C. of Wash'ton	Sept. 5	Havana	113 Wall St.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.
Alene	Sept. 5	Kingston	24 State St.
Amsterdam	Sept. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Rome	Sept. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Idaho	Sept. 5	Hull	22 State St.
Bourgogne	Sept. 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Sept. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Dania	Sept. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Coleridge	Sept. 5	Fern'buco	301 Prod. Exc.
Havel	Sept. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Verandahu	Sept. 8	Ft. au P'ce	24 State St.
Friesland	Sept. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 9	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Sept. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Sept. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rotterdam	Sept. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 10	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Finance	Sept. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Sept. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
C. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gn.
New-York	Sept. 19	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gn.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Wordsworth	Sept. 19	Fern'buco	301 Prod Exc.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line Makes a Statement.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Sept. 2.—Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line, in the course of an interview on the subject of Judge Simonton's recent decision dissolving the temporary injunction against the Seaboard Air Line, said there was no reason why the Seaboard should not return to rates in effect previous to the issuance of the restraining order. Referring to intimations that the Southern States Freight Association is preparing a tariff on the basis of a 50 per cent. reduction to Seaboard competitive points, ignoring the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State commerce law, Mr. St. John expressed the belief that the Inter-State Commerce Commission would enforce in its own way a law which demands that no higher rates shall be made for a shorter than for a longer haul, and that the Seaboard would obey this feature of the law in tariffs to be issued, as in the past. "The present disturbances in rates," said Mr. St. John, "result from the Southern's efforts to destroy our revenue and our business, after which the results likely to be followed can easily be imagined. We shall defend our property and our rights from an intended quiet and subtle attack from whatever source it may come," he said, "and we will continue to oppose to the millions of their bankers the sturdy, unwavering loyalty of the merchants, shippers, farmers, manufacturers, producers, and good people' all the territory tributary to our line in whose interest the conflict is waged, as well as our own."

New-York, New-Haven and Hartford.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has asked the Board of Railroad Commissioners for an indulgence from the rule requiring quarterly reports to be filed fifty days from close of quarter. The June 30 report is now twelve days overdue, and the road asks leave until the 15th of September for the filing of this report. It is understood that some of the records of the company have been destroyed by fire.

Egyptian Onions.

From Chambers's Journal.

English imports of onions have increased from Egypt, and it is acknowledged that this country is at present the most active and aggressive competitor in the onion trade. Egypt has been regarded by some people as the land of pyramids and mummies only, but it has from time immemorial had a reputation for onions. Ancient Egyptians swore by the onion, and regarded the plant as sacred. The inscription on the pyramid of Cheops tells us that the workmen had onions given to them, and from the Bible we learn that the Hebrews, when slaves under Pharaoh, enjoyed these bulbs, and that when far away they remembered "the leeks and the onions and the garlic." The onion which Egypt now produces is now so important that four lines of steamers are engaged in the traffic, bringing consignments from Alexandria to Liverpool, Hull, and London.

The Egyptian onion is a handsome and useful vegetable, and by selecting the best strains of seed the quality tends, year by year, to improve. The Egyptian knows two varieties, the "Baali" and the "Miskaoui," but supplies of the latter kind are seldom sent abroad, as they absorb so much moisture from the frequently irrigated ground in which they are grown that they do not stand a sea voyage well. The "Baali" onion is the more popular Egyptian onion, and is grown in yellow soil, which is sparingly watered while the bulbs are maturing, in order that the onions may stand a lengthy sea voyage with little risk of "sprouting." So excellent in quality are these onions that efforts are, it is said, being made in other countries to raise onions from Egyptian seed.

Spoken.

Bark Grundloven, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, from New-York Aug. 7 for Limerick, was spoken Sept. 1 in lat 51 N, lon 14 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Middle Ground, Opposite Sunken Meadows, Hell Gate, New-York.—The Engineers' Office, United States Army, at this port, notifies mariners that a large grapple dredge is now anchored on Middle Ground, opposite Sunken Meadows, Hell Gate, for the purpose of removing that obstruction to navigation. Masters of steamers are requested to slow down when passing the dredge.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Capt. Buhner, from New-York Aug. 21 for Flushing for orders, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Cash, (Br.,) Capt. Shaw, from New-York Aug. 12 for Aden, Singapore, Shanghai, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New-York Aug. 18 for Gibraltar, Genoa, &c., passed Cape Espartel to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York, sld. from Swinemunde for Stettin Aug. 27.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 30.

SS Aral, (Br.,) Capt. Liddell, sld. from Shields for New-York yesterday.

SS Lorenzo (Br.) sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. from Dundee for New-York yesterday.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.

SS Capua, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York Aug. 4, arr. at Rio Janeiro Aug. 28.

SS Alaska, (Br.,) Capt. McNally, from New-York, via Tilt Cove, N. F., arr. at Swansea yesterday.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rea, from New-York Aug. 18, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Aug. 21, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meier, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 4 A. M. to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York, arr. at Southampton at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Fotjer, from New-York, via Boulogne, arr. at Rotterdam at 10 P. M. yesterday.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 5 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Normannia,* via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamer Lady Furness, (letters must be directed "per Lady Furness.")

SATURDAY.—At 6 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne,* via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per Saale";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 2 PM for La Plata Countries, direct, per steamship Mexican Prince, (letters must be directed "per Mexican Prince";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries (direct, per steamship Delcomyn; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 12 M for Barbados and Demarara, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 7 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Nasmyth, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Nasmyth";) at 5 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 10 AM for Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Savanilla and Carthagena, per steamship South Portland; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 14 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. ‡Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM | Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINES.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa:
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, Sep. 3, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, Se. 17, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 10, 7 AM | Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 9 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23
PARIS.....Sept. 16 | PHILADELPHIA.....Sept. 30
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 19 | PARIS.....Oct. 7

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Friesland, Sept. 9, noon | Westernland, Se. 23, noon
Kensington, Sept. 16, noon | Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Sept. 5, noon | Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM | Etruria, Oct. 3, noon
Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 P. M. | Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5 and Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
Anchoria.....Sept. 12 | Furnessia.....Sept. 26
Ethiopia.....Sept. 19 | Circassia.....Oct. 3
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeau, Sat., Sept. 5, 9 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclé, Sat., Sept. 12, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Sept. 9, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 3 P.M.
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 327 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosev

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

SECURITIES RESPOND TO THE NEWS FROM VERMONT.

Sharp Advances in Leading Bonds and Stocks — Governments Up Nearly 2 Per Cent.—Sentiment in Business Circles Much Improved—Foreign Exchange Heavy and Money Easier—Further Gold Imports Probable.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Vermont's splendid answer to the proposition of the Bryanites that this country should repudiate any portion of its just obligations has inspired the business community with new life and hope. Evidence of this was most apparent in the market for securities to-day, but it was not alone confined to it. Reports from the up-town dry goods district and from out of town centres of the same trade all referred to the overnight improvement, and it would be difficult to find any branch of business in which sentiment at least is not more cheerful as the result of the unprecedented majority for sound money.

Opening prices for stocks this morning averaged a point higher than yesterday's close, and barring a slight recession early in the day they continued to advance up to the end of the session. There were many noteworthy gains, including the following: St. Paul preferred, 5; Consolidated Gas, 4; Lake Shore, 3½; Sugar, 3¼; Erie first preferred, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, and Cordage guaranteed, each 3; Chicago Gas, 2¾; Leather preferred, 2⅝; Lackawanna, 2¼; St. Paul, 1⅞; Burlington, 1⅝; Rock Island, General Electric, and Tennessee Coal and Iron, each 1⅝; New-York Central, 1⅞, and Northwestern, 1¼. The volume of trading was more than double that of Tuesday and the business was particularly well distributed. A most encouraging feature of the day was the large increase in activity and strength in the railway bond market, the face value of the transactions amounting to $1,347,000, against $474,500 on Tuesday. Government bonds were notably strong, the advance extending to 1⅞ points in the new 4s coupon, to 115⅞. The old 4s were up a point and the 5s from ⅝@¾.

The low prices of the year thus far were made on Saturday, Aug. 8, and on the following Monday morning. This table shows the full extent of the rally at the high prices of to-day:

	Aug. 8-10.	To-day.
American Tobacco	51	61¾
American Sugar	96	112½
Central of New-Jersey	87½	99¼
Chicago Gas	44⅞	58
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	49¼	57⅞
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	53½	64
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	59⅞	68⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	85⅛	97⅝
Louisville & Nashville	38¼	40¾
Manhattan	74½	82
Mo., K. & T. pf	17⅝	22⅜
Missouri Pacific	15	18¼
New-York Central	88	92¾
Southern pf	15½	21
Pennsylvania Co. & I	14	19⅜
U. S. Leather pf	41½	49
Western Union	72¾	79⅝

In addition to the political developments the course of sterling exchange was interesting. The rate for demand bills fell to $4.84¼ and even this was shaded. The demand was light and the opinion prevailed that it would not be very long before there would be a resumption of gold imports on a large scale. The money market also showed evidence of returning ease. Call loans were made at 4@7 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. There was also something done in time money at 3 per cent., but commercial paper was still stagnant.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was less active. Call loans were made at 4@7 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

The time money market was firm at 6 per cent. and a commission for all dates. Commercial paper quotations were unchanged at 8 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $95,095,643; balance, $5,595,340; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $208,849.

Money on call in London, ¼ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅝@1½@1¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66½@67. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 51⅝@53¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 1,640,494.24 ounces of silver bullion, against which 1,640 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 1,630 green.

Bar silver quoted in London at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,629,748
Imports for same period	22,338,860
Net exports	$28,290,888
Net exports to date, 1895	25,712,622
Net exports to date, 1894	71,600,978
Net exports to date, 1893	17,070,868

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼@$4.84½ for demand, $4.84⅜@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40@40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.30 discount. Boston—7½@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, nominal; telegraphic, nominal. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. St. Louis—$1 discount bid; 75c discount asked.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were very strong. The fours, 1925, advanced 1⅝; the fours, 1907, registered, 1¼; the fives, registered, ¾; do, coupon, ⅝, and the fours, 1907, coupon, ¼. The sales were $50,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 115¼@115⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	92	..
4s, r., 1907	105½	106
4s, c., 1907	106⅛	107¼
4s, r., 1925	115⅞	115¾
4s, c., 1925	115⅞	115¾
5s, r., 1904	110	111
5s, c., 1904	110	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $5,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 4.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Mechanics'	180
American Exchange	165	Merchants'	180
Central National	120	Metropolis	400
Chemical	4000	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	215
Citizens'	120	New-York County	610
Commerce	195	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Continental	150	Park	300
Fifth Avenue	2700	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	185
Fourth National	160	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
German-American	105	Seventh National	100
Hanover	310	Shoe & Leather	90
Irving	140	State of N. Y.	105
Lincoln National	175	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	200	West Side	275
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	110½

There were sales of 30 shares of State of New-York at 108 and 15 shares Merchants' at 184.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—The New-York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents per share, payable Sept. 15.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼	9	0½	100
American Cotton Oil pf	43½	43½	43	43	..	43	44½	80
American Express	108½	109	108	108	..	105	110	35
American Spirits Mfg	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛	5	5¾	500
American Spirits Mfg. pf	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	..	15¼	15½	450
*American Sugar Refineries	109¾	112½	109¾	112½	+3¼	112	112⅝	64,720
*American Sugar Refs. pf	98¼	99	98¼	99	+ ¾	99¾	101	470
American Tobacco	61	61¾	60½	61¾	+1¾	61	62	8,890
Ann Arbor pf	21	21	21	21	+1	19	22¾	100
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	11¾	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅝	11½	11¾	4,400
At., T. & S. F. pf	16¾	17⅜	16¾	17½	+ ⅛	17¼	17½	2,120
Baltimore & Ohio	11½	11½	10½	11½	+1½	11¼	12⅝	1,525
*Bay State Gas	16	16¼	15½	15½	..	14½	17	500
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	21	21	20½	20½	..	20½	21	200
Brooklyn Union Gas	82	82¼	82	82½	..	82	85	25
Canada Southern	45	45⅞	45	45⅞	+1⅝	45⅛	46	775
Chesapeake & Ohio	14	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜	13⅝	14	775
Chicago, Bur. & Q	62⅝	64	62¼	63⅝	+1⅝	63¼	63⅝	18,730
Chicago Gas	55⅞	58	55¼	57½	+2¾	57¼	57⅝	17,480
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	66⅝	68⅝	66⅞	68⅛	+1⅝	68⅛	68¼	50,656
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf	125	128	125	128	+5	125½	127	250
Chicago & Northwestern	96¼	97⅝	96¼	97	+1¼	97	97¼	6,105
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57¾	+1⅝	57⅝	57⅞	6,370
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅞	+1	24¼	24½	400
Colorado Fuel & Iron	17	18⅝	17	18⅝	+2½	18½	18¾	1,200
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol.	15	15	15	15	..	15¼	16	300
Col., Hocking Valley & T. pf.	53	53	53	53	−6½	53	59	105
Consolidated Gas Company	143	145	143	145	..	144½	145¾	905
Delaware & Hudson	119½	120	119½	120	..	119¾	121½	915
Del., Lack. & West	152	153	152	153	+2¼	155	160	210
Denver & Rio Grande pf	41½	41½	41½	41½	+1½	41	41½	205
*Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	4	4	..	3½	4	100
Erie	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+1⅛	13⅛	13¼	470
Erie 1st pf	31	31	30	31	−3	30	32	211
General Electric	24	25⅜	24	25¼	+1⅝	25¼	25⅜	6,250
Illinois Central	88	88	88	88	..	88	90	110
Illinois Steel Company	37	40¼	36¾	36¾	+ ¾	37	39	184
Iowa Central	6½	6½	6½	6½	+1	6½	7	100
Iowa Central pf	25	25	25	25	..	24	25	40
Laclede Gas	18¼	19¼	18¼	19¼	+ ¾	19¼	20	525
Lake Erie & Western	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜	15¼	15½	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	..	63	64	330
Lake Shore	142⅝	144¾	142⅝	144½	+3½	144½	144¾	1,410
Louisville & Nashville	40¾	40¾	39¾	40½	+ ⅝	40⅝	40½	8,970
Manhattan Consolidated	82	82	79⅝	81	− ½	80¾	81	9,675
*Metropolitan Traction	92	93	92	92¾	−2½	91½	92¾	985
Minneapolis & St. Louis	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1⅛	13¾	15	100
Minnesota Iron	43	46	41	46	+1	45½	47	2,500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	22	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅝	22	22½	880
Missouri Pacific	17⅛	18¼	17⅛	18¼	+ ⅝	18	18¼	2,895
Morris & Essex	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	..	..	..	46
*National Lead Company	19¾	21	19¾	21	+2	20	20¾	1,921
*National Lead Company pf	80¾	81¾	80¾	81¾	+1½	82	83	210
New-Jersey Central	96¾	99¼	96¾	98¾	+3½	98½	99	2,848
New-York Central	92¾	92¾	92¼	92½	+1⅝	92½	93	269
N. Y., C. & St. L.	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	164⅝	..	164	168	10
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	29	20	29	+2	28	29	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+1¼	8	8¼	150
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	19¾	20	19½	20	+1	20	20¾	1,085
Norfolk & West., all in. pd.	8½	8¾	8½	8½	..	8½	9½	100
North American	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛	4	4¼	200
Northern Pac., all in. pd.	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10⅝	+ ⅝	10⅝	10⅞	425
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	18⅝	18½	18¼	18½	−1	18⅛	18⅜	1,154
Ontario Mining	11	11	11	11	..	11	13	20
Ontario & Western	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼	12½	13	200
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. pd.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	−1½	11½	12¾	100
Pacific Mail	18⅝	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛	18⅝	19	1,170
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	1¾	2	100
Phila. & Read., 2d in. pd.	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛	8	8¼	7,045
P., C., C. & St. L.	12	12⅜	12	12¼	+ ⅛	12¼	13	1,850
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	45	45	45	45	−3	42	45	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	141	141	141	141	+1	141	142	316
St. Louis Southwestern	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾	+ ½	3½	4	300
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8	8	8	8	..	8¾	8¾	100
St. Paul & Omaha	36	37	36	37	−2	36½	37½	350
Southern Pacific	16½	17	16½	17	+ ⅝	16½	17⅜	400
Southern Railway	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	..	7½	7⅝	150
Southern Railway pf	20½	21	20¼	21	+1	20¾	21	2,210
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18	19¾	18	19½	+1⅝	19	19¼	7,717
Texas Pacific	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛	5⅞	6¼	200
Union Pacific, t. r.	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛	5⅝	5¾	1,220
United States Cordage	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅛	4⅛	4⅜	1,037
United States Cordage pf	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛	8	9	302
United States Cordage gtd	14¼	16	14½	16	−8	15¾	17	400
*United States Leather	7	7	7	7	..	7	7½	100
*United States Leather pf	47½	49	47½	49	+2⅝	48¾	49¼	4,346
United States Rubber	16½	17	16½	17	+1½	16	17⅜	700
United States Rubber pf	73	73	73	78	+1	72½	74	242
Wabash	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	5½	5¾	400
Wabash pf	13¾	14	13¾	14	+1¼	13½	14	1,750
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	79⅝	78¾	78⅞	−2	78⅞	79½	16,900
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6½	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜	6	6⅝	960
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝	23½	25	150
Total sales								286,061

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Spirits Co 6s	61	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s	67½
12,000	61	1,000	67½
2,000b8	61	1,000	68¾
26,000	61	2,000	68⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	65	N Y Cent'l 1st Reg	113½
7,000	65	25,000	113½
Atch Top & San Fé gen 4s	73¾	N Y & Harl 1st Coup	110¼
500	73¾	2,000	110¼
5,000	74	1,000	110¼
2,500	74¼	N Y, Lack & W 1st	128
10,000	74¼	4,000	128
9,000	74	N Y, Susq & W'n 2d	64¼
15,000	74½	10,000	64¼
5,000	74½	5,000	64
4,000	74	North Pac 1st Reg	111⅝
5,000	74¼	20,000	111⅝
8,000	74⅛	North Pac 1st 6s	112¼
11,000	74¼	5,000	112¼
10,000	74⅜	5,000s15F	112
adjustment 4s	31½	North Pac Cons 5s	42
1,000	32	Trust Co certfs assented	42
12,000	32½	1,000	43
8,000	32⅝	29,000	43½
2,000	32¼	1,000	43½
15,000	31⅝	Nor Pac col tst nts	85
4,000	32	J P M & Co ctfs	85
5,000	31⅞	21,000	85
12,000	31⅜	Nor Pac Termi 1st	100
10,000	31⅛	2,000	100
5,000	31⅞	Nor R'y of Cal 5s	92½
20,000	32½	11,000	92½
Broadway & 7th av 1st cons 5s	112	Ohio Southern 1st	78
18,000	112	4,000	78
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s	73	Oreg Imp Co con 5s	10
1,000	73	5,000	11
2,000	75	Oreg Short Line 6s	106
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	102	5,000	106
1,000	102½	Trust Co certfs	104
2,000	103	29,000	104½
2,000	103½	3,000	106
4,000	104	2,000	105½
5,000	104	3,000	105⅝
Bur, C R & N 1st	101	Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	98
3,000	101	Trust Co certfs	98
Canada South'n 2d	98	2d install pd	26
1,000	98	76,000	27
Cent'l of N J gen 5s	112½	10,000	26½
11,000	112½	10,000	26
Cent Pac 6s 1898	100	5,000	26¼
5,000	100	5,000	26
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	94	30,000	26¼
5,000	94	24 Pref Inc	22
Ches & Ohio con 5s	102⅝	Trust Co certfs	22
1,000	103	2d instlmt paid	22
9,000	103	1,000	12¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	68½	3d pref inc	9⅞
1,000	67½	Trust Co certfs	10
2,000	84	2d instlmt paid	9⅞
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	112	10,000	9⅞
1,000	132½	10,000	10
Chic, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	98	10,000	9⅞
10,000	98	Phil & Rdg gen 4s	84
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Tr Co certfs	39	Tr Co cfts assented	72½
5,000	39	12,000	72½
10,000	39¼	10,000	72¾
6,000	39½	1,000	72¾
3,000	39¾	3,000	72¾
Chic & Northwestn S F deb 5s 1933	105	10,000	73⅛
3,000	105	Pittsb'g & W'n 1st	66⅜
Chic & Northwestn cons 7s	132½	5,000	66⅜
2,000	132½	5,000	67
9,000	133	Peo & Eastern 1st	72
Chic, R I & P ext 5s	98	5,000	72
7,000	98	3,000	72½
1,000	98⅛	2,000	73
8,000	98	Rio Grande Wn 1st	67½
13,000	98¼	2,000	68
Chic, R I & P deb 5s	87½	2,000	68
5,000	87½	1,000	68½
C, St P, M & O Cons	120	1,000	68
20,000	120	5,000	68¾
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	100½	Rich & Danv 6s	114
1,000	100½	2,000	114
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	81	St L & Iron Mt 5s	70
5,000	81	5,000	70
Col, H V & T G M 6s	103	St L & S F G M 6s	103
11,000	81	5,000	103
D, L & W 7s 1907	125	St Paul & Dul 2d	101
7,000	125	1,000	101
E Tenn, V & G 1st	107	St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s	100½
1,000	107	2,000	100½
Erie gen lien 3-4s	57½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	88
25,000	57½	21,000	88
2,000	58	1,000	88½
Erie 1st Mortgage	103	4,000	83¾
5,000	103	1,000	83⅝
Flint & Pere Marq	80¼	1,000	83⅝
Port Huron Div 5s	80¼	19,000	84
1,000	80¼	1,000	84¼
Ft Wt'h & D C 1st Trust Co certfs	49	Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s Tenn Div 6s	72
2,000	49	8,000	72
14,000	49¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	79
10,000	50	1,000	79
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s	90¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc	15½
10,000	90¼	6,000	15½
4,000	90¾	10,000	16
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	85	4,000	15⅝
6,000	85	1,000	16
Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	90	2,000	16¼
5,000	90	1,000	16½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	109½	11,000	16⅝
12,000	109½	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	105
Lo & Nashv Cons	104½	1,000	105
10,000	104½	Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	67
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s	71	1,000	67
10,000	71	Union Pac 1st, 1896	100
Mexican Int 1st 4s	73½	1,000	100
14,000	73½	3,000	100¼
Mich Cent Cons 7s	112	U P 1st, 1898	99½
23,000	112	1,000	99½
Midland of N J 1st	111	U P 1st, 1899	100
1,000	111	1,000	100
Mil, S & W'n 1st	125	U P. Denv & Gulf 1st	28¼
20,000	125	8,000	28¼
Mil & St Paul Chic & Pac W'n 5s	108½	5,000	29
1,000	108½	1,000	29¼
2,000	109	U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Co certfs	16½
Chic & Mo Riv 5s	108	10,000	16½
5,000	108	10,000	16⅞
Mil & St Paul Cons	122½	10,000	17
2,000	122½	Wabash 1st 5s	102
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	92	2,000	102
2,000	92	2,000	102⅜
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	50	15,000	102½
28,000	50	Wabash 2d 5s	68
14,000	50¼	11,000	68
Nash, C & St L 1st	125	5,000	69
15,000	125	Wn N Y & Penn inc	11
3,000	126½	10,000	11
Morris & Essex 1st	183	Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	29½
10,000	183	10,000	29½
		5,000	29½
Total sales			$1,347,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	135	145
Alb. & Sus	170	178
A. & T. pf.	51½	58
Am. Coal	110	..
Am. Tob. pf.	93	98
Ann Arbor.	7	9
At. & Pac.	½	1
A. & O. S. W. pf. new.	3	8
Bos. A. L.pf.	100	108
B., R. & P.	13	17
B.R. & P.pf.	..	52
B., C. R. & N.	68	..
C. & P.	58½	60
C. F. & M.	3	..
Cent. Pac.	13½	14½
Chic. G. W.	4¼	6
Chi. & Alton.	150	155
C. & E. Ill.	37½	40
C. & E. Ill. pf.	90	95
C. & N. W. pf.	143	145
C., C. & St. L. pf.	73	76
C., L. & W. pf.	35	41
Clev. & Pitts.	155	165
Col. Coal & I.	⅛	⅜
Com. Cable.	120	..
Consol. Coal.	31	36
D. & R. G.	11	..
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	5	6
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	48	60
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	10
Erie 1st pf.	16	27
Ev. & T. H.	25	27
Gt. Nor. pf.	107	118
G. B. & W. r.	..	½
Homestake	24	..
Kan. & Mich.	5	8
K. & D. M.	1½	2
K. & D.M. pf	8	12
Lac'e G. pf.	80	90
Long Island.	65	70
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil Ref	35½	36	35½	36	400
Am. Sug. Refs	109¼	112⅜	109½	112½	28,110
Am. Tobacco	60⅞	61⅝	60⅞	61¾	440
At., Top. & S. F.	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	10
Chicago Gas	55½	58	55½	57⅝	2,090
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	57	57⅞	56⅞	57⅜	2,750
Chi., B. & Q.	62½	63⅝	62⅝	63⅜	8,230
Chi., M. & St. P.	67	68⅝	66⅞	68¼	19,270
Ches. & Ohio.	13¾	14	13¾	14	20
Chi. & N. W.	97⅛	97½	97⅛	97½	40
Gen. Electric	24½	25½	24½	25½	180
Louis. & Nash.	40⅝	40⅞	39⅞	40½	2,060
Manhattan	81½	81¾	79⅝	81¾	1,350
Mo. Pacific	17⅝	18¼	17⅛	17⅞	250
N. Y., Ont. & W.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	40
P. & R., 2d in. pd.	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	520
Pacific Mail	18½	19	18½	19	1,850
Southern pf	20½	21	20½	20¾	20
Tenn. C. & I.	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	30
U. S. Leather pf.	47⅝	48⅝	47¼	48⅝	100
West. Union	78¼	79⅝	78¼	79⅛	1,100
Wabash pf	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅞	60
Total sales					67,100

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S.F. gen.	74⅛	74¼	74⅛	74¼	$12,000
At., T. & S.F. adj.	32	33¼	31⅞	31⅞	30,000
P. & R. gen.	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¾	9,000
Texas Pac. 2d	16	16¼	16	16¼	15,000
Total sales					$66,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Brunswick	.22	.22	.22	.22	1,000
C. & Chip. Creek	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,000
Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Kingston & Penn	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Mount Rosa	.11	.11	.11	.11	400
Portland	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	100
Pharmacist	.08	.08	.08	.08	700
Potosi	.90	.90	.90	.90	100
Total sales					4,100

Wheat.

	First. High.	High.	Low.	Last. Sales.
Dec. option	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛ 747,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

From a total of $474,500 on Tuesday, the dealings in railway bonds increased to-day to $1,347,000, the largest amount traded in on any day since Aug. 18 last. This increased demand was reflected in liberal gains throughout the list. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	2
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	2½
Brook. Union Gas 5s	2
Ches. & Ohio Cons.	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2½
Chi. & N. W. 1st. t. r.	1⅛
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st.	1⅛
Erie gen. lien	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	3
Iowa Central 1st	1
L. & Nash. un. 4s	2
Mid. of N. J. 1st	1
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1½
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	3
Northwest con. 7s	2
N. Pac. con., t. r.	1⅛
Ore. Sh. Line 6s, t. r.	1⅛
P. & R. gen. 6s, r.	1¼
Peoria & E. 1st	8
Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Rio G. Western 1st	1⅜
Rock Island 5s, c.	1
St. P. & Omaha con.	2
Southern Ry. 5s	2¼
Texas Pacific 1st	1½
Texas Pacific 2d	1⅜
U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
Wabash 2d	1¼

DECLINED.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION ONLY MODERATE AND VALUES LOWER.

Fair Local Realizing and Lower West—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Fairly Active and Lower—Provisions Steadier, but Quiet—Cotton Was Less Active and Lower—Coffee Very Dull and Steady.

But slight interest was manifested in the grain speculation, as the West was lower and foreign houses were offering freely, while the bulk of the trading was in the way of switching at lower prices. Provisions were a trifle steadier, but without activity. Cotton was less active, but very unsettled, closing lower. Coffee was neglected and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	19½@	
Corn, No. 2 mixed	25¾@	
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85	@$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20	@ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16¢	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16	@ 20
Pork, mess	7.50	@ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	3.75	@ 3.77½
Beef, family	7.00	@ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16	@ 16½
Sugar, granulated, fancy	4¾@	5
Coffee, No. 7	10½@	
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5	@ 8¼
Copper, lake	10.50	@10.85
Lead	2.70	@ 2.75

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ⅛c advance on fair foreign buying, but became weak through local realizing, and lost ⅜c, with cables easier and the visible supply pressure over from the September deal, but trading was not improved, running very moderate on export account. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 26,000 head.

LARD—The West was a trifle firmer, about 2½ points, but quiet, where September was at 3.30@3.32½c, closing at 3.32½c asked; October at 3.40@3.42½c, closing at 3.40c; December at 3.52½@3.55c, closing at 3.52½c; January at 3.72½@3.77½c, closing at 3.72½@3¾c. The stock at Chicago was 249,721 tcs, against 300,491 tcs Aug. 1. The world's visible supply was reduced in August 59,000 tcs; New-York stock, 21,655 tcs prime, against 17,958 tcs Aug. 15. Here there was a little demand for tank lots from the refiners, and 4 car lots taken on private terms, quoted 3.50@3.52½c; cash, tcs, quoted 3.75@3.77½c, although small lots sold at 3.77½@3.80c; September option nominal, 3.65c. City steam was steady; sales of 40 tcs at 3.50c, and 300 tcs for Cuba at 3.95c; refined was quiet; Continent at 4.15c; South American at 4.65c; compound at 3½@4¼c, according to quality.

PORK—Exporters here bought 600 bbls mess at about steady prices; stock here, 5,577 bbls new and old, against 6,170 bbls last month and 11,608 bbls last year, and at Chicago, 119,600 bbls new, against 127,900 bbls old. The West was up 10@15c, but reacted 12½@15c, and was dull, with September at $5.67½@5.80, closing at $5.67½ nominal; October at $5.75@5.90, closing at $5.77½ bid; January at $6.82½@6.92½, closing at $6.82½. Quotations: Mess, Chicago, job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $8@$9.

BACON—Chicago stocks, 40,116,000 lb short ribs and 14,960,000 lb sweet-pickled hams, against, Aug. 1, 56,484,000 lb and 22,814,000 lb, respectively. The dealings in short ribs at the West were light for the day, while prices were a trifle firmer, where September was at 3.17½@3.20c; October at 3.25@3.20c, closing at 3.27½c; January at 3.42½@3.47½c, closing at 3.42½@3.45c.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was light, while prices were held firmly; sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies at 5c; 10 bxs clear bellies at 5½c; 1,500 pickled shoulders at 3½@4c; 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 6c. City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¼@6c; pickled hams, 9½@ 9¾c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BEEF—Was offered at easy prices, and hard to sell. Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $8@$9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra India mess, in tierces, $8.50 @$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were wanted at strong prices; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West, and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices. Bacon 4¼c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4½c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¼c. Receipts at the West, 88,085 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; mostly 5c lower; at $2.60@$3.37½. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,659 head; active; $2.50@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,824 head; steady; $2.80@$3.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.15@ $3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,552 head; $2.50@ $3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; $2.95@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; strong; $2.75@$3.

TALLOW—There were refusals obtained on city at 3 3-16c, but there was no actual demand over 3¼c. While restricted at the inside price to one or two export orders, home buyers were practically out of the market. For country made steady demand, and 126,000 lb taken at 3¼@3⅜c. The London sale was at 30s 6d advance, with half sold of 1,700 casks offered.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was nothing done here, with 4c bid and 4⅛c asked; sale of 50,000 lb in Chicago at 3¾c. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 4½c for Western and 4⅜c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very dull and prices hardly changed during the day, closing inactive at about 5 points' advance. Havre was quiet and unchanged, and Hamburg unchanged to ⅛ premig up. Spot Rio dull and easier at 10½c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 9½c, cost and freight, and 650 bags Central American on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 1,000 bags, 9.05c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—November, 250 bags at 9.10c; December, 1,000 bags at 9.05c; total, 1,250 bags; total for day, 2,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9.05@9.10c; February, 9.05 @9.10c; March, 9.05@9.10c; April, 9.05@9.10c; May, 9.05@9.10c; June, 9.05@9.15c; July, 9.05@ 9.15c; August, 9.05@9.15c; September, 9.80@ 9.70c; October, 9.25@8.30c; November, 9.05@ 9.15c; December, 9.05@9.10c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and less active, with free realizing near the close for local account, and prices were 10@14 points lower, after an early advance of 7@11 points. Liverpool closed quiet at 9½@10 points advance, but New-Orleans was irregular and unsettled. Spot was ⅛c higher and quiet. Sales, 67 bales, to spinners, with 7,000 bales delivered on contract. Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High.	Low.	Sales.
September	7.90@7.92	8.04	7.99	700
October	7.98@7.99	8.22	7.98	15,700
November	7.97@7.98	8.21	7.97	14,200
December	8.05@8.06	8.27	8.04	84,900
January	8.10@8.11	8.32	8.10	116,200
February	8.13@8.15	8.34	8.14	6,100
March	8.18@	8.39	8.17	15,100
April	8.22@8.24	8.37	8.26	1,900
May	8.26@8.28	8.47	8.27	2,900
Total sales				258,000

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 14,844 bales, against 971 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a steady market for choice marrow, medium, and pea beans, the former selling mainly at $1.20 and the latter varieties at $1.05; demand rather moderate, the whole, White kidneys are steady, but quiet. Red kidney are held with more confidence; one or two sales reported at $1.15, and choice lots are not now obtainable for less. Turtle soup slow. California lima lean rather strongly in buyers' favor. Green peas unchanged in demand or price; nothing in car of new Scotch are reported sold, to arrive, at 75c, in bags. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1.12½@ $1.15; do, yellow eye, $1.15; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.55; green peas, bbls, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Demand fair and mainly for fancy, which rules steady. Export inquiry very moderate. Western creamery, 11½@16¼c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11¾c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Fancy steadier, light receipts. State, large, full cream, 6@8¾c; small, new, 6@ 8¾c; part skims, 2@5c.

EGGS—Fair demand; choice firm. State, 14@ 16c; Western, 14@15c; do, case, $1.50@$3.30.

FRUITS—DRIED—New evaporated apples continue to arrive sparingly, but trade slow and the stock generally poor, and 4@5c is all that can be realized, though choice to fancy are held materially higher. Old apples, jobbing very slow at about former prices. Some new cores and skins have been received and held at 1½@2c. Some sales reported in new evaporated apples for future delivery at 4½@4¾c for prime, and a fraction higher for better qualities. Chops are selling to arrive at $1.70@$1.80, and cores and skins at 1¼@1½c. Nothing doing in sun-dried apples. Raspberries have a little more demand, but 14c difficult to exceed. Huckleberries quiet but held steady. Very little doing in cherries. Blackberries range from 4@4½c, but latter figure is extreme. California fruit without special feature. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1896, prime, 4@5½c; do, common to good, 2½@3¾c; do, Southern, sliced, 2@3c; do, sun-dried quarters, 2@3¼c; do, coarse-cut, bags, 2@ 2¼c; peaches, Southern, sun-dried, peeled, 5@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 14@14½c; blackbirds, 1896, 7½@8c; cherries, 1898, 9@9½c; do, 1895, 8½@9c; blackberries, 1896, 4@4½c, apricots, 7½@ 9c; prunes, 2½@6¼c.

GAME—Market steady for choice birds. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1.25; grouse, 75c@$1; woodcock, 75c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; reedbirds, 20@30c; blackbirds, 15@ 20c; rabbits, per pair, 25@40c.

POTATOES—Receipts to-day, 23¼ cars of Western and 1 car of Southern, with probably 2 or more cars in by express. There were also 1½ cars handled late yesterday which we did not include in yesterday's receipts, making the offerings for the two days 50 car loads, outside of the express stock. Prime heavy fowls are in fair demand and steady at 10c, but ordinary poultry is selling slowly at 9@9½c. Chickens are bringing about the same figures as fowls, but have less demand and rule weaker, with 10c becoming extreme. Roosters steady. Turkeys firm. Ordinary ducks in heavy supply, weak and lower, but choice fat ducks scarce and high, with occasional sales above quotations. Geese in light supply and firm, but would command higher figures. Pigeons quiet and unchanged. We quote: Chickens, local and Western, per lb, 9@10c; do, Southern, 9c; fowls, Western and local, per lb, 9@10c; do, Southern, 9c; roosters, old, 5½@6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, local per pair, 70@90c; do, Western, 60@ 75c; do, Southwestern, 50@60c; do, Southern, 40@ 50c; geese, local, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; do, Western, $1.12½@1.35; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—Trade has been rather disappointing to-day. Dealers have shown some interest, but have taken hardly enough stock to give holders assurance of a clearance, in view of the accumulations from earlier receipts. There is, however, a fairly steady feeling on choice, fresh receipts of Western fowls and chickens, and for these prices are sustained; medium and lower qualities, however, are offered with some urgency, and would be shaded a little to effect important sales. Philadelphia chickens are steady in the highest grades; medium and ordinary stock dull. Turkeys in light supply and firm. Spring ducks in fair demand and steady; a few fancy Long Islands bring a slight premium. Eastern geese in light supply and wanted. We quote: Turkeys, prime, per lb, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, fancy, 16c; do, common to good, 11@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, straight lots, 10½@11c; do, inferior, 9@10c; do, scalded, choice, 10¼@11c; do, ordinary, 9¼@10c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, 10½@11c; do, scalded, 10@ 10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, per lb, 12@13c; do, Western, 9@10c; old ducks, Western, 6@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 14@16c; squabs, as to size and color, $1@$1.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate receipt and firm for choice. Potatoes, Long Island, 57c@$1; Jersey, 75@90c; sweets, $1.25@$2; cabbage, per 100, $2.50@$3.50; onions, per bbl, $1.25 @$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 10@25c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1.25@$2.50; corn, per 100, 50c@$1.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a little stronger temper, with the pressure over from the September deal, but trading was not improved, running very moderate on export account. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 26,000 head.

LARD—The West was a trifle firmer, about 2½ points, but quiet, where September was at 3.30@3.32½c, closing at 3.32½c asked; October at 3.40@3.42½c, closing at 3.40c; December at 3.52½@3.55c, closing at 3.52½c; January at 3.72½@3.77½c, closing at 3.72½@3¾c. The stock at Chicago was 249,721 tcs, against 300,491 tcs Aug. 1. The world's visible supply was reduced in August 59,000 tcs; New-York stock, 21,655 tcs prime, against 17,958 tcs Aug. 15. Here there was a little demand for tank lots from the refiners, and 4 car lots taken on private terms, quoted 3.50@3.52½c; cash, tcs, quoted 3.75@3.77½c, although small lots sold at 3.77½ @3.80c; September option nominal, 3.65c. City steam was steady; sales of 40 tcs at 3.50c, and 300 tcs for Cuba at 3.95c; refined was quiet; Continent at 4.15c; South American at 4.65c; compound at 3½@4¼c, according to quality.

PORK—Exporters here bought 600 bbls mess at about steady prices; stock here, 5,577 bbls new and old, against 6,170 bbls last month and 11,608 bbls last year, and at Chicago, 119,600 bbls new, against 127,900 bbls old. The West was up 10@15c, but reacted 12½@15c, and was dull, with September at $5.67½@5.80, closing at $5.67½ nominal; October at $5.75@$5.90, closing at $5.77½ bid; January at $6.82½@6.92½, closing at $6.82½. Quotations: Mess, Chicago, job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $8@$9.

BACON—Chicago stocks, 40,116,000 lb short ribs and 14,960,000 lb sweet-pickled hams, against, Aug. 1, 56,484,000 lb and 22,814,000 lb, respectively. The dealings in short ribs at the West were light for the day, while prices were a trifle firmer, where September was at 3.17½@3.20c; October at 3.25@3.20c, closing at 3.27½c; January at 3.42½@3.47½c, closing at 3.42½@3.45c.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was light, while prices were held firmly; sales of 10,000 lb pickled bellies at 5c; 10 bxs clear bellies at 5½c; 1,500 pickled shoulders at 3½@4c; 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 6c. City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼c; 10-lb average, 5¼@6c; pickled hams, 9½@ 9¾c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c.

BEEF—Was offered at easy prices, and hard to sell. Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $8@$9; family, $7@$8; extra mess, in barrels, $5.50@$6; city extra India mess, in tierces, $8.50 @$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were wanted at strong prices; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West, and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices. Bacon 4¼c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 4½c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¼c. Receipts at the West, 88,085 head. Chicago—Receipts, 28,000 head; mostly 5c lower; at $2.60@$3.37½. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,659 head; active; $2.50@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,824 head; steady; $2.80@$3.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $3.15@ $3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,552 head; $2.50@ $3.30. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; $2.95@$3.25. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; strong; $2.75@$3.

TALLOW—There were refusals obtained on city at 3 3-16c, but there was no actual demand over 3¼c. While restricted at the inside price to one or two export orders, home buyers were practically out of the market. For country made steady demand, and 126,000 lb taken at 3¼@3⅜c. The London sale was at 30s 6d advance, with half sold of 1,700 casks offered.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was nothing done here, with 4c bid and 4⅛c asked; sale of 50,000 lb in Chicago at 3¾c. For lard stearine a slow and nominal market at 4½c for Western and 4⅜c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were very dull and prices hardly changed during the day, closing inactive at about 5 points' advance. Havre was quiet and unchanged, and Hamburg unchanged to ⅛ premig up. Spot Rio dull and easier at 10½c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 9½c, cost and freight, and 650 bags Central American on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 1,000 bags, 9.05c; total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—November, 250 bags at 9.10c; December, 1,000 bags at 9.05c; total, 1,250 bags; total for day, 2,250 bags. Closing Prices—January, 9.05@9.10c; February, 9.05 @9.10c; March, 9.05@9.10c; April, 9.05@9.10c; May, 9.05@9.10c; June, 9.05@9.15c; July, 9.05@ 9.15c; August, 9.05@9.15c; September, 9.80@ 9.70c; October, 9.25@8.30c; November, 9.05@ 9.15c; December, 9.05@9.10c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and less active, with free realizing near the close for local account, and prices were 10@14 points lower, after an early advance of 7@11 points. Liverpool closed quiet at 9½@10 points advance, but New-Orleans was irregular and unsettled. Spot was ⅛c higher and quiet. Sales, 67 bales, to spinners, with 7,000 bales delivered on contract. Middling Gulf, 8 7-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High.	Low.	Sales.
September	7.90@7.92	8.04	7.99	700
October	7.98@7.99	8.22	7.98	15,700
November	7.97@7.98	8.21	7.97	14,200
December	8.05@8.06	8.27	8.04	84,900
January	8.10@8.11	8.32	8.10	116,200
February	8.13@8.15	8.34	8.14	6,100
March	8.18@	8.39	8.17	15,100
April	8.22@8.24	8.37	8.26	1,900
May	8.26@8.28	8.47	8.27	2,900
Total sales				258,000

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 14,844 bales, against 971 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a steady market for choice marrow, medium, and pea beans, the former selling mainly at $1.20 and the latter varieties at $1.05; demand rather moderate, the whole, White kidneys are steady, but quiet. Red kidney are held with more confidence; one or two sales reported at $1.15, and choice lots are not now obtainable for less. Turtle soup slow. California lima lean rather strongly in buyers' favor. Green peas unchanged in demand or price; nothing in car of new Scotch are reported sold, to arrive, at 75c, in bags. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, medium and pea, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1.12½@ $1.15; do, yellow eye, $1.15; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, lima, California, $1.55; green peas, bbls, 70@72½c; do, bags, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Demand fair and mainly for fancy, which rules steady. Export inquiry very moderate. Western creamery, 11½@16¼c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11¾c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Fancy steadier, light receipts. State, large, full cream, 6@8¾c; small, new, 6@ 8¾c; part skims, 2@5c.

EGGS—Fair demand; choice firm. State, 14@ 16c; Western, 14@15c; do, case, $1.50@$3.30.

FRUITS—DRIED—New evaporated apples continue to arrive sparingly, but trade slow and the stock generally poor, and 4@5c is all that can be realized, though choice to fancy are held materially higher. Old apples, jobbing very slow at about former prices. Some new cores and skins have been received and held at 1½@2c. Some sales reported in new evaporated apples for future delivery at 4½@4¾c for prime, and a fraction higher for better qualities. Chops are selling to arrive at $1.70@$1.80, and cores and skins at 1¼@1½c. Nothing doing in sun-dried apples. Raspberries have a little more demand, but 14c difficult to exceed. Huckleberries quiet but held steady. Very little doing in cherries. Blackberries range from 4@4½c, but latter figure is extreme. California fruit without special feature. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1896, prime, 4@5½c; do, common to good, 2½@3¾c; do, Southern, sliced, 2@3c; do, sun-dried quarters, 2@3¼c; do, coarse-cut, bags, 2@ 2¼c; peaches, Southern, sun-dried, peeled, 5@6c; raspberries, evaporated, 14@14½c; blackbirds, 1896, 7½@8c; cherries, 1898, 9@9½c; do, 1895, 8½@9c; blackberries, 1896, 4@4½c, apricots, 7½@ 9c; prunes, 2½@6¼c.

GAME—Market steady for choice birds. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1.25; grouse, 75c@$1; woodcock, 75c@$1; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.75@$2; grass plover, $1.25@$1.50; reedbirds, 20@30c; blackbirds, 15@ 20c; rabbits, per pair, 25@40c.

POTATOES—Receipts to-day, 23¼ cars of Western and 1 car of Southern, with probably 2 or more cars in by express. There were also 1½ cars handled late yesterday which we did not include in yesterday's receipts, making the offerings for the two days 50 car loads, outside of the express stock. Prime heavy fowls are in fair demand and steady at 10c, but ordinary poultry is selling slowly at 9@9½c. Chickens are bringing about the same figures as fowls, but have less demand and rule weaker, with 10c becoming extreme. Roosters steady. Turkeys firm. Ordinary ducks in heavy supply, weak and lower, but choice fat ducks scarce and high, with occasional sales above quotations. Geese in light supply and firm, but would command higher figures. Pigeons quiet and unchanged. We quote: Chickens, local and Western, per lb, 9@10c; do, Southern, 9c; fowls, Western and local, per lb, 9@10c; do, Southern, 9c; roosters, old, 5½@6c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, local per pair, 70@90c; do, Western, 60@ 75c; do, Southwestern, 50@60c; do, Southern, 40@ 50c; geese, local, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; do, Western, $1.12½@1.35; do, Southern, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—Trade has been rather disappointing to-day. Dealers have shown some interest, but have taken hardly enough stock to give holders assurance of a clearance, in view of the accumulations from earlier receipts. There is, however, a fairly steady feeling on choice, fresh receipts of Western fowls and chickens, and for these prices are sustained; medium and lower qualities, however, are offered with some urgency, and would be shaded a little to effect important sales. Philadelphia chickens are steady in the highest grades; medium and ordinary stock dull. Turkeys in light supply and firm. Spring ducks in fair demand and steady; a few fancy Long Islands bring a slight premium. Eastern geese in light supply and wanted. We quote: Turkeys, prime, per lb, 12@13c; chickens, Philadelphia, fancy, 16c; do, common to good, 11@14c; do, Western, dry-picked, straight lots, 10½@11c; do, inferior, 9@10c; do, scalded, choice, 10¼@11c; do, ordinary, 9¼@10c; fowls, Western, dry-picked, 10½@11c; do, scalded, 10@ 10½c; old cocks, 6@6½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island, per lb, 12@13c; do, Western, 9@10c; old ducks, Western, 6@8c; Spring geese, Eastern, 14@16c; squabs, as to size and color, $1@$1.75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in moderate receipt and firm for choice. Potatoes, Long Island, 57c@$1; Jersey, 75@90c; sweets, $1.25@$2; cabbage, per 100, $2.50@$3.50; onions, per bbl, $1.25 @$2.50; tomatoes, per box, 10@25c; cucumbers, per 1,000, $1.25@$2.50; corn, per 100, 50c@$1.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Supplies moderate and demand fair at full prices. New-Orleans, centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@34c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@27c.

RICE—Demand very good and prices firm. Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¾@4¾c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¾@3¾c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was without demand and quoted steady. Refined in limited request at unchanged prices. Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 2¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅜c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3¼c. Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5c; granulated, 4¾@5c; standard A, 4¾c; off A, 4 7-16@4½c; softs, 3⅞@4¾c.

TEA—The auction sale of 6,007 pks was at weak prices for Congou and low grade Formosa, with others steady to firm, including Moyune-81 pks Hyson, 14@20c; 181 pks Young Hyson, 32½@5¾c; 28 pks Imperial, 14½@15c; 297 pks gunpowder, 20@10c. Ping Suey—21 pks Young Hyson, 9@9c; 155 pks Imperial, 9@9½c; 1,504 pks gunpowder, 24@7c. Japan—81 pks Congou, 11¼ @6¾c; 76 pks India, 8c. O. Peekoe, 15¼@18½c. Oolong—422 pks Foochow, 9@7½c; 2,201 pks Formosa, 26½@11½c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—The trade shows no material improvement, and with rather freer receipts outside quotations are more extreme, and tone generally easy. We quote: Hay, new, per 100 lb, 65@85c; do, old, prime, 90c@$1; No. 2 to No. 1, 85@85c; do, shipping, 60@65c; do, clover and clover mixed, 55@70c; do, salt, 45@60c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 65@80c; do, short rye, 60@60c; do, tangled rye, 45@55c; do, oat and wheat, 30@35c.

HOPS—Market about steady, with only a light inquiry from brewers. Quoted: New-York State, crop of 1896, choice, 7@7½c; common to prime, do, 5@6c; Pacific coast, crop of 1896, choice, 6@6¼c; common to prime, 3@5¼c.

HIDES—Bids were below asking prices, and trading light. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 25 to 30 lb, 19c; Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6@7c.

LEATHER—Demand only for small lots from the trade, and prices unchanged. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20@21c; do, seconds, 18@19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@22c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26@27c; bellies, 14@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange tin was dull at 13.25@13.35c. Copper dull at 10.50@10.85c. Lead steady at 2.70@2.75c. Spelter dull at 3.65@ 3.75c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market quiet and prices steady. Southern, regular, 24c; machine-made, barrels, 24½c.

ROSIN—Demand slow at unchanged prices. Common to good strained, $1.57½@$1.60; E, $1.70 @$1.75; F, $1.82½@$1.85; G, $1.85@$1.87½; H, $1.92½; I, $1.95; K, $2.05; M, $2.07½; W G, $2.25@$2.30; W W, $2.45@$2.50.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.35; good strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 21½; irregular, 21c. Tar quiet at $1.05. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.90; soft, $1.55; virgin, $1.65.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—Turpentine firm at 21½c; sales none. Resin firm; sales, 500 bbls; A, B, $1.30; C D E, $1.30; F, $1.20; G, $1.35; H, $1.40; I, $1.55; K, $1.60; M, $1.65; N, $1.75; W G $1.80; W W, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 22½c bid; sales, 194 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth in active demand at firmer rates. Engagements: To London, 2 loads flaxseed, at 4d; to Antwerp, 2 loads flaxseed, at 4½d; to Liverpool, 3 loads grain, at 3¾d; to Hull, 5 loads grain, at 4½@4¾d; to Bristol, 4 loads grain, at 4½d; to Rotterdam, 2 loads grain, a. 9c; British steamer, cotton, Galveston to Liverpool or the Continent, at or about 37s 6d; two British steamers, grain and general cargo, Virginia to Hamburg, September, private terms; British steamer, general cargo, hence to Dunkirk, private terms; ship, (to arrive,) 80,000 cases petroleum, hence to Yokohama, 19c; German ship and British bark, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, to the United Kingdom, Havre, Antwerp, or Dunkirk, 28s 6d; ship, 80,000 cases petroleum, hence to Shanghai, 22c, March-April; British ship, 1,178 tons, general cargo, hence to Fremantle, £2,300, chartered abroad; British ship, hemp, Manila to New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia, $3.50; schooner, spoolwood, Portland to Greenock, 52s 6d; British ship, lumber, Montreal to Buenos Ayres, $9; schooner, lumber, Boston to Montevideo for orders, $8.50, Buenos Ayres $9, or Rosario $9.50; schooner, lumber, Chatham, N. B., to Buenos Ayres or La Plata, $9.75; British bark, salt, Turk's Island to Providence, 1½c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to St. John's, N. F., $2.87½; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Cardenas, $2.12½; schooner, 212 tons, coal and canned goods, Baltimore to Georgetown, S. C., 65c and current rates, and back to Philadelphia, lumber and shingles, lump sum; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Washington, D. C., $5.50; schooner, general cargo, hence to Key West and Tampa, private terms; two schooners, chalk, hence to Philadelphia, 75c; brig, coal, Baltimore to New-York, private terms; schooner, coal, heuce to Alexander or Richmond, 65c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—This was a dull day in wheat, with prices inclined lower. At the start the number of orders executed were less than usual, and throughout the remainder of the session business was rarely active. A slight advance at the opening was due to light receipts in the Northwest—345 cars, against 435 cars last Wednesday, and 938 cars a year ago. The reduced arrivals in that section were later ascertained as due to an accident on the Great Northern Railroad, which delayed a large number of cars. This intelligence deprived the market of the little steadiness which existed, and thereafter the course was downward. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks east of the Rocky Mountains and in Europe for the week. Liverpool cables were easy and ¼@½d lower. Receipts at Chicago were 183 cars, and 28,550 bushels were withdrawn from store. Export clearances were light, at 200,712 bushels. Closing Paris cables were lower. December wheat opened from 58⅝c to 58⅞c, declined to 57⅝c, closing at 58@58⅛c—½c under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and ¼@1c lower, closing steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 361,543 bushels; shipments, 399,581 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 242,826 bushels; shipments, 114,685 bushels.

CORN—Opened with firmness, a gift from wheat, subsequently retaining a fair proportion of the strength, but not attracting attention through any untoward activity. Receipts were light, at 375 cars, but Wednesday's arrivals are usually small. Withdrawals from store aggregated 579,031 bushels. Liverpool cables were steady. When the weakness in wheat became pronounced, corn prices succumbed to a like feeling through sympathy. Export clearances were 396,228 bushels. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 497,000 bushels in available stocks. May corn opened at 24⅜c, sold between 24⅞@25c and 24½c, closing at 24⅜c—⅝c under yesterday. Cash corn was easy and ¼c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 651,358 bushels; shipments, 732,561 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 443,184 bushels.

OATS—Were generally steady, the situation in that grain being more encouraging than in the two leaders. Bad crop reports and a fair sized short interest are two important factors which serve to support prices very ably. Receipts were 285 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Export clearances amounted to 17,460 bushels. Bradstreet's gave an increase in stocks of 194,000 bushels. May oats closed ½c lower. Cash oats were steady.

RYE—Was dull and slow. The weakness of wheat was principally responsible for the heavy tone which prevailed. Offerings and demand were both light. Receipts were 15 cars. On the regular market No. 2 sold at 30½c, closing at 30c. Sample sales were at 30½@31c for No. 2, 29½@30c for No. 3, and 26@28½c for no grade; September, 30@30¼c; December, 33c, nominal.

BARLEY—Offerings were light. The demand was also restricted. The market was slow and weak. Receipts were 4 cars. Sales of No. 2 were ranged from 18c to 22c, and old from 21c to 31c.

HAY—Timothy was firm. Prime cash, $2.70, nominal; September, $2.55@$2.60. Country lots ranged from $2@$2.50. Clover was easy. Prime cash, $6, nominal; October sold from $5.85 to $6.

PROVISIONS—A steady tone and a light trade were the only features, if they might be classed as such, in the provision market. The hog market was irregular, affording no particular encouragement either to bears or actives. January pork closed a shade higher, January lard 2½c higher, and January ribs a shade higher. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 6d advance on hams and 6d decline on lard. Receipts were moderate and the shipping trade liberal. The cash market was moderately active and firm.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 235 cars; corn, 565 cars; oats, 335 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Charters of wheat and corn to Buffalo were made at 1¾c per bushel.

HIDES—Were steady, conditions being as last reported. Packers' quotations were as follows: Native steers, heavy, 7¼c asked; light, 6¼c asked; native cows, heavy, 6¼c asked; light, 6½c asked; butt brands, heavy, 6c asked; light, 5c asked; Colorados, heavy, 5½c asked; light, 4½c asked; Texas, heavy, 7c asked; light, 6¼@6½c asked.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	55⅞@	56 @	55 @	55⅝@
Dec.	58⅜@58⅝	58⅞@	57⅝@	58 @58⅛
May	63¼@	63⅝@	62½@	62⅝@62½
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	20¼@	20½@	20 @	20¼@20⅜
Oct.	20⅝@	20⅞@	20½@	20½@20⅝
Dec.	21⅜@21⅝	21⅞@22	21⅜@	21⅝@
May	24⅝@	24⅞@25	24½@	24⅝@
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	15⅝@	15⅝@	15½@	15½@
Oct.	16 @	16⅛@	15⅝@	15⅝@
May	18½@	19 @	18⅝@	18⅝@
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$5.77½	$5.77½	$5.67½	$5.67½
Oct.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES IN LINE

ORGANIZING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY FOR SOUND MONEY.

Encouraging Growth of a Movement Begun by Editor Robinson of The Railway Age—Promise that One Thousand Clubs Will Have Been Formed Before Election, with a Membership of Half a Million Voters.

One of the most picturesque features of the present political contest is the campaign among railway employes which is being conducted by The Railway Age of Chicago. It was on the day when Bryan was nominated in Chicago that H. P. Robinson, the editor of The Railway Age, conceived the idea that the railway employes of the country could be effectively organized in defense of sound money, irrespective of locality or previous party affiliations.

There is no class of the population which would so immediately suffer by the free coinage of silver as the workers on the railways. All wage earners would suffer by the diminution in the purchasing power of their wages, but to the railway man free silver has an added terror in the fact that the railway companies have, almost without exception, large gold obligations. They use, moreover, a great deal of imported material and supplies, on all of which the price, in a depreciated currency, would infallibly go up.

This great increase of expense the companies would be unable to counterbalance by any increase in earnings. Railway rates are largely limited by law. When they are not, they are even more rigidly restricted by force of popular sentiment. It is inevitable, therefore, that under the free coinage of silver every railway company would be compelled to reduce expenses and introduce economies at every point.

The chief burden of this would fall upon the employes, many of whom would infallibly be "laid off," while the wages of all would have to be cut to the lowest possible figure. The railway employe, therefore, has before him the certainty, under the free coinage of silver, not only of having every dollar of his pay reduced in purchasing power, but also of a diminution in the number of the dollars. He would also stand in very serious danger of being thrown out of employment altogether.

The question was, Could the railway men in the mass be made to understand this? Seeing with what force the free-silver madness was sweeping over the Western States, could the railway men be brought to their senses in time to help to save themselves and the country at the polls in November?

A Call Issued.

Mr. Robinson believed that they could be. At least, the attempt was worth making. On the very evening of Bryan's nomination he drafted a "call" to railway employes all over the country to organize in behalf of sound money. The call was worded as follows:

Railway Men.

You have before you an opportunity such as has rarely been given to any class of men in history—the opportunity to be the controlling influence in saving your country.

There is no State in the Union in which, if you vote as a unit, you cannot turn the scale in any ordinary election. In the present crisis it rests with you to oppose a solid front—a bulwark of reason and of patriotism—to the flood of free-silver madness which is rising in the Western and Southern States.

What interest have you in helping those who, blinded and led astray as they are, propose to raid the Treasury and bankrupt the Nation only to make our mine owners wealthy?

Certain classes may not care what wreck may come to the country's commerce if only they can get cheap dollars for their products. The miner may be willing to see the United States sink to the rank of a third-class power, bankrupt and dishonored, if only the output of his mines be doubled in value to him.

But what is this to you? Your interests are bound up with the permanence of our commercial prosperity. For your honest work you want—and have a right—to get your pay in honest dollars. What will you profit by a depression in wages and an increase in all that your wages have to buy? Do you want to get your pay in dollars worth 50 cents apiece?

Therefore, organize. This is no question of Republican or Democrat, but of your own protection as wage earners. Organize for the preservation of sound money—in defense of your own wages—in support of the country's prosperity and the country's honor.

At every shop and every division point on every railway in the country there must be a railway men's sound-money club. If you who read this are personally willing to take hold of the work of organization in your locality and the work of educating your fellows for their and your own benefit, write to The Railway Age, Chicago. Until the central organization of the Railway Men's Sound-Money Clubs is perfected, we will send you all the information and literature you require, free.

Let railway men of every class act together. It is as noble a cause as ever man put his hand to. Organize now and work, and when November comes and free silver is defeated the people will know that the railway men did their part nobly for the country's salvation.

Many Responses Received.

This was printed on a golden-yellow sheet, 12 by 10 inches in size, and was sent out in large numbers over all the railways of the country, to be read, handed from man to man, and posted on bulletin boards wherever possible. The response was almost instantaneous. From every corner of the country applications for literature, calls for information, and promises of support in the campaign came pouring in. They came not from railway Presidents or managers or from capitalists interested in railway enterprises, but from the rank and file of the men—from engineers and conductors, agents and switchmen, machinists in the shops, and section hands on the tracks.

Then the campaign began in earnest. On maps of every Western or doubtful State every town or junction point where there were enough railway men to make the formation of a sound-money club possible was checked off. Efforts were begun to get the name of every able-bodied man in the service of the railways of the country, and there are some 800,000 of them. At every possible club point means were sought of finding and communicating with one or two individuals among the men of popularity and influence to start the active work of organization. Blocks of literature were sent to every Railroad Men's Young Men's Christian Association and reading room in the country. The assistance of the leaders of labor orders was invoked, and among the first and most cordial allies which The Railway Age found were P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and E. E. Clark, Grand Chief of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Literature Sent Out.

Meanwhile a full line of literature was being compiled, all addressed directly to the railway man and wage earner, and all printed on the same golden-yellow paper, emblematic of the standard which it upheld. The documents range all the way from elaborate treatises in pamphlet form, discussing the various aspects of the free coinage of silver as bearing on the earner of wages, to ephemeral "dodgers" and cards, of which the following is a specimen:

> NOTICE!
>
> The inter-State commerce law compels the posting in a conspicuous place of all schedules of rates and fares, for the information of the public. This is not a schedule of rates or fares, but is a statement of my personal reasons for being opposed to the free coinage of silver:
>
> 1. Because my present pay won't quite enable me to buy everything on earth, and I have no desire to have that pay cut in two.
> 2. Because I prefer to have what few dollars I earn worth 100 cents apiece, not 53 cents.
> 3. Because I do not see why I should be any better off if the price of everything I had to buy was doubled.
> 4. Because I have no idea that it would profit me if the whole country went bankrupt.
> 5. Because, though the ratio may now be 16 men out of work to 1 who has a job, I have no desire to swell the ratio by turning tramp myself.
> 6. Because, though I do not happen to be General Manager of this road, I am still no blooming fool.

The demands for literature were constantly in excess of the possibility of furnishing it. A special force of clerks had to be engaged in a new suite of offices to attend to the sending out of documents alone. The force has grown weekly, until there are about fifty men and women at work doing nothing but get documents ready for the mails, and an average of about 20,000 mail packages a day is sent out. In all, up to the present time, some 4,000,000 documents have gone to railway men from The Railway Age office since the campaign began.

The Work Bears Fruit.

And the work is bearing fruit—fruit in amazing quantities and of excellent quality.

One of the first documents compiled was a set of "Rules for Railway Men's Sound-Money Clubs." These are printed in pamphlet form, with the name of the club left blank. They give the organizer of a new club a constitution and by-laws ready to hand. The important articles in the rules are the following:

Article I. Section 2. Any man in the employ of a railway company can become a member of the club by paying —— cents to the Treasurer of the club and signing the following form:

I, the undersigned ——, a —— in the employ of the —— Railway, hereby make application for membership in the Railway Men's Sound Money Club of ——, and do hereby pledge myself to use my vote and influence for the defeat of the free coinage of silver at the forthcoming National election, believing that such free coinage of silver would be injurious to my personal interests as an earner of wages, as well as disastrous to the United States as a Nation.

Signed ——.
Address ——.

Sec. 3. This club shall be strictly nonpartisan, so far as all other subjects than the free coinage of silver are concerned, and the discussion of any other of the issues now dividing the great parties at any meeting of the club is strictly forbidden.

Sec. 4. This club will affiliate itself with the Central Organization of Railway Men's Sound Money Clubs, and will, so far as it consistently can, co-operate with the said central organization and all other local sound-money clubs in the United States for the good of the common cause.

The other necessary rules for the election of officers and management of the club follow, concluding with:

Article V. Ratification Meeting.—Sec. 1. As soon as possible after the result of the National election shall be known and the defeat of free silver is accomplished, the Secretary shall call a grand ratification meeting, and the existence of the club shall cease with the adjournment of the meeting, unless for any reason the members present at that meeting shall decide to continue its existence.

Clubs Are Organized.

The first trumpet note of the campaign, as has been said, was sounded immediately after Bryan's nomination. By July 20 the work was well under way. The first club was organized by the employes of the Erie Road at Huntington, Ind., on July 27. The second was formed by the men of the Burlington and Missouri River at Bryan's own home, in Lincoln, Neb., on Aug. 3. Thenceforward they came thick and fast, first by twos and threes, every day, and then by fives and tens. By Aug. 14, 29 clubs had been organized, with memberships ranging from 35 to 550. In the next six days, 66 more sprang into existence and the one-hundred mark was passed on Aug. 24. Since then they have been forming at the rate of 15 and 20 a day. The total number now in existence is 240, with an aggregate membership of over 100,000—all voters; and of those 100,000, it is estimated that about 30,000 are—or have been hitherto—Democrats. The territory covered by the clubs includes the whole country from California to Florida and Massachusetts. The majority are just where they are most needed—in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Texas, and West Virginia. An analysis of the last 66 clubs organized shows a geographical distribution as follows: Arkansas, 2; California, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 1; Ohio, 8; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 3; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 7; New York, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; Texas, 3; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 6, and Wisconsin, 4.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Minnesota have over 20 clubs each. In Minnesota a "State League" has been organized of all clubs in Minnesota, which is conducting a detailed canvass of the State. At almost every point where a club is organized, the railway men are going abroad to do missionary work among the farmers and other citizens. Many of the organizations have glee clubs, marching clubs, ladies' auxiliaries, &c. Some have adopted official buttons, and in all the enthusiasm seems to be increasing as the campaign progresses.

Altogether the success of the campaign has been astonishing—yet not astonishing when it is remembered how vitally every railway employe is interested in the defeat of free silver. The circumstances under which the fight was begun, however—on the night of Bryan's nomination in the very city in which he was nominated—the fact that it was done by the editor of The Railway Age without consultation with any other person, and that the campaign was running in full blast before any State or National Committee had been organized—all these things combine to make it a striking and picturesque feature of the campaign.

Now the National Republican Committee, through its headquarters both in New-York and Chicago, is co-operating with Mr. Robinson and availing itself of the facilities for reaching the railway men which his machinery affords. In New-York R. C. Kerens is taking hold of the handling of all railway matters for the Republican National Committee, and is acting in close touch with Mr. Robinson. Meanwhile the work of organizing clubs goes on. The Railway Age now promises 1,000 clubs before election with a membership of half a million voters, and says that there is no Western State in which, if the rest of the population will vote normally, there will not be enough railway votes swung from the Democratic to the Republican ticket to carry the State for sound money.

SENT TO PRISON ON A DOUBT.

Four Men Asleep Under a Bridge Accused of Being Highwaymen.

James Finley of 280 Van Horne Street, John O'Brien of 386 Grand Street, and James Donnelly, no home, were before Police Justice Maes of Jersey City yesterday, charged with highway robbery. The complainant was Hugh Ryan of 288 Third Street.

He was walking down Johnson Avenue when he was attacked by four men, who grabbed him by the throat, stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth, and robbed him of $4. The police found the accused men asleep under the National Dock railroad bridge, near the scene of the robbery. Ryan did not appear against them, and they were sent to the penitentiary for sixty days each as suspicious characters.

The Popular Idea of War.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The popular idea of war is largely based upon the popular history, the war correspondent's, and the General's report, in which, for obvious reasons, there is seldom a revelation of the true horrors of the engagement. Our fancy, our imagination are fired by the picture of magnificent charges, of prancing horsemen, of gleaming bayonets, of heroic episodes, and we flatter ourselves that on such occasion we ourselves should perform with credit. We see little of the dusty, yelling, hunger-stricken, blood-stained line of men who win the battle.

SIXTH HEAVY ARTILLERY

NORTH SIDE BOARD OF TRADE ENTERTAINS THEM.

Pleasant Happenings in Morrisania at Seventh Annual Reunion of Survivors of the Regiment Which Was Organized as the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry—Election of Officers and Addresses by James L. Wells and Others.

One hundred and fifty of the surviving members of the Sixth Regiment, New-York Heavy Artillery, organized as the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New-York Volunteer Infantry, were yesterday the guests of the North Side Board of Trade.

The festivities and formalities marked the seventh annual reunion of the survivors of the regiment, which was held at Urbach's Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. The reception of the veterans by the residents of Morrisania was most hearty. Nothing in the way of hospitality was neglected by their hosts.

The arrangements for the comfort of the veterans and their families were in charge of a committee representing the North Side Board of Trade, of which Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, was Chairman. With him were Assemblyman Arthur C. Butts, Col. J. L. Goulden, Louis F. Haffen, Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, J. C. Julius Langbein, Albert E. Davis, Col. F. A. Schilling, Dr. S. H. McIlroy, Louis A. Risse, and Charles M. Kaeppel.

The veterans, many of whom came from various towns in Westchester County, assembled at the Mott Haven railroad station, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and were escorted to the headquarters of the North Side Board of Trade, at Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, where luncheon was served.

Some of Those Who Welcomed.

Among those who greeted the visitors were Franz Sigel, Col. James J. Mooney, Col. Stephen V. Basford, Col. Stephen Baker, Major David Arnold, Capt. J. J. Murtha, Gen. George V. Scott, the Rev. Spencer L. Hillier, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Morrisania; the Rev. George Nixon, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Tremont; Dr. John J. Fox, and ex-State Senator W. H. Robertson, who was one of the committee under whose auspices the regiment was recruited in 1862.

In addition to the Committee of the North Side Board of Trade, a large delegation of members was present and among them were Henry Lewis Morris, John E. Eustis, Robert L. Wallace, Arthur L. Sturz, Hugh N. Camp, Frederick E. Camp, Adolph G. Hupfel, John Osborne, Olin J. Stephens, E. M. Pritchard, M. Weiner, Frank P. Mott, Elijah D. Clark, Morgan Washburn, and Otho G. Angle.

Mayor Strong had been invited, but he was represented by his private secretary, Job E. Hedges. Others of the municipality were Aldermen Henry L. School and Rufus R. Randall. Delegations from Judson Kilpatrick, Oliver Tilden, Vanderbilt, H. B. Claflin, George B. McClellan, and Reno Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic also took part in the festivities.

A procession was formed in front of the headquarters of the North Side Board of Trade under the direction of Col. F. A. Schilling, who acted as Grand Marshal, and who had as his aides Dr. S. H. McIlroy, Samuel Trimmer, Charles S. Stevens, and Charles M. Kaeppel.

Formation of the Parade.

The parade started in the following order:

Detachment of Mounted Police.
Grand Marshal and Aides.
Invited Guests in Carriages.
Members of the North Side Board of Trade and Citizens' Committee.
Veterans of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, N. Y. V.—Major Harry B. Hall.
Mooney's Battery—Col. James Mooney.
Sons of Veterans' Camp 26—Capt. S. M. Bower.
Judson Kilpatrick Post, 143—J. H. Hawkins.
Vanderbilt Post, 138—Major George Chappell.
W. S. Hancock Post, 259—J. W. England.
Oliver Tilden Post, 96—Charles Reinert.
First Battery, N. G. N. Y.—Lieut. Lyman.

The line of march was Alexander Avenue, One Hundred and Forty-third Street, Willis Avenue, and Third Avenue to One Hundred and Seventieth Street. The streets were thronged and the veterans were cheered at all points. With very few exceptions, every house along the whole line was decorated with American flags in honor of the occasion.

At the Park a line was formed by the Grand Army posts and the veterans of the Sixth Artillery, and the colors were brought to the front and centre and were saluted. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the First Battery fired a National salute from the bluff back of the park.

The Fraternity of the Survivors of the Sixth Regiment then held a business meeting, at which Major Gen. William H. Morris, the President of the society, occupied the chair. He delivered an address, in which he reviewed the history of the organization since the last annual reunion. He announced that eighteen members had died during the past year. Letters were read from ex-Gov. Flower, Major Frederic Shonnard of Yonkers, and Capt. Joseph B. Eakins regreting their inability to be present.

Senator Robertson Talks History.

Ex-Senator Robertson made an address, in which he gave a history of the organization of the regiment, which was recruited in Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, and spoke of the good record of the regiment during its three years of active service and the many encomiums it had received from the commanders of the army corps under whom it had served.

Officers were elected as follows: President—Major B. Hall; First Vice President—William G. Ferris; Second Vice President—James McCord; Third Vice President—F. R. Hall; Fourth Vice President—Peter Dodge; Treasurer—Capt. Watson Vredenburgh; Historian—Major Frederic Shonnard; Recording Secretary—Lieut. L. H. Bleakley; Corresponding Secretary—James R. Ostrander.

It was decided to meet on Sept. 2, 1897, at Brewsters, N. Y., and, after passing a vote of thanks to the North Side Board of Trade for its hospitality, the meeting adjourned.

Dinner was then served to the veterans and guests in Urbach Hall. Five hundred covers were set, and one-third of the guests were women, wives and daughters of the veterans and of Grand Army men.

The hall was admirably decorated with flags, and on the pillars supporting the roof were cards giving the names of the most important battles in which the Sixth Artillery took part. J. C. Julius Langbein presided at the dinner.

Tax Commissioner Wells's Address.

Commissioner Wells delivered the address of welcome. He said, in part:

"Our citizens take great pleasure in extending to you, to your wives and daughters, and to your invited guests the hospitalities of the north side. We welcome you one and all. We earnestly pray that the Great Giver of every good and perfect gift may grant to each of you abundant health and strength and a long and happy life, so that you may enjoy many returns of this memorable anniversary and its thrilling reminiscences.

"We consider ourselves fortunate and most highly honored in having as our guests to-day so large a gathering of patriotic and heroic men, worthy sons of that grand old County of Westchester, of which this section of our city was for so many years a part and with whose sacred memories and patriotic traditions ours are so closely interwoven. We are proud that these good old towns of Morrisania, West Farms, King's Bridge, and Westchester, now constituting the great north side of the City of New-York, contributed so many of their brave and stalwart sons to your magnificent regiment.

"Although these towns, by reason of the rapid growth of our city northward, are now forever separated from that historic county to which your regiment is accredited, there still remains an indissoluble union which enables us to unite in fervent admiration of your exalted and devoted patriotism in the darkest days of our Republic, in your patient and heroic endurance, and in your dauntless valor on many of the bloodiest battlefields that the world has ever seen. We rejoice that we still possess a common heritage in all the glories of the past that entitles us to share in the hallowed memories that forever cluster around your heroic deeds, your bitter sufferings, your costly sacrifices, and your brilliant and enduring triumphs in the sacred cause of liberty, justice, and humanity.

"We sincerely hope that this reunion will be as full of interest and pleasure to each of you as it is certainly full of useful instruction and patriotic inspiration to all of those who greet you. We trust that when you depart from us you will carry away with you such pleasant recollections of the north side that you will be induced to visit us again.

"We know that there will remain with us many delightful memories of this reception, and many rich lessons that your presence recalls of the loyalty and valor of our people. You will leave with us a renewed and an increased admiration for the high character and exalted patriotism of the American Volunteer.

"We realize that none have a stronger claim upon the eternal gratitude of their countrymen than the Volunteers, who, in the dark days of 1861 to 1865, fought so courageously and died so nobly to preserve the American Union—that priceless heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers."

Gen. William H. Morris responded to this address.

Mr. Hedges made a patriotic speech as the representative of the Mayor, and speeches were also made by Gen. Franz Sigel, Assemblyman Butts, Col. Goulden, Major Harry B. Hall, the newly elected President of the society, and by Commissioner Louis F. Haffen.

There were afterward a concert and dancing, to the great delight of the young people.

PIERCE'S SCOURGING OF GIRLS.

Matron of the Home Says Four or Five Were Whipped in Bed.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The investigation into the management of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, situated in this city, and the charges of cruelty to the children by Superintendent James W. Pierce was continued in the Court House to-day.

Mrs. Jessie Alexander was the first witness this morning. She has charge of the laundry at the home and has been there nearly two years. She never saw Superintendent Pierce inflict corporal punishment on a child, and she had seen boys after they were punished and had only noticed slight red marks across their hands. One boy, Louis Hall, said "that was nothing"; he didn't mind it. Mr. Pierce was kind to the children, as a general thing.

On cross-examination she said that she had been engaged by Mr. Pierce. She said that Mrs. Montell was her daughter and that she was an epileptic and was unfit to testify in any court. The witness denied that she ever threatened to disown her daughter if she testified against Superintendent Pierce, and also denied that she asked Mr. Montell to take the child away from his wife, and she never tried to take their child away herself.

Miss Rose E. Daniels, an attendant at the home, testified that she had been there fifteen months. She has had charge of the children. She had washed out the children's mouths for punishment for profanity and used only soap and water, accompanying the act with a lecture on the evils of profanity. She never saw Mr. Pierce strike a child, but had seen red marks left on children after Mr. Pierce had punished them.

She had seen four boys chained two by two for running away and threatening to run away. Those boys were not in her charge. She had seen girls' hair cut for punishment, but it was cut evenly. She never saw Mr. Pierce strike a child with a hymn book in the Sunday school, as had been testified to. She had charge of the bathing of the children, and had ample opportunity for seeing whether they bore marks of severe punishment, but never saw any.

She admitted, on cross-examination, that she had whipped children with the back of a brush. She used her own judgment as to the mode of governing the children in her charge. She had visited the dormitory, but had never seen any children there in chains, though some may have been there without her seeing them.

Mrs. Mary A. Blair, a professional nurse, was once engaged at the home in charge of the nursery. She remembered a small boy named Charles Roberts, from Yonkers, who had a finger hurt while playing in the garden. He had testified that Mr. Pierce had broken it with a whip handle. She said that he smashed it between two stones, as a matter of fact. She attended to it for him. She called him a "little rascal."

Miss Susan Whitson, matron of the home, had been with it for the past fifteen years. She had care of the girls. She had seen children after they had been punished by Mr. Pierce. They bore only red marks, which quickly went away. In all her fifteen years at the home she never knew of a case where the skin had been broken or blood drawn.

Mr. Pierce used a strap at Pleasantville, but after the home was transferred to White Plains, the "cat-o'-nine-tails" was used. She had known of four or five girls having been whipped in bed. Three were Hattie Disbrow, Carrie Miller, and Theresa See.

In Theresa See's case, in which it was reported that she had been covered with bruises and cuts, from which the blood flowed, the witness said that she had seen her after the whipping, and she had only four or five red marks from the lashes of the "cat," but there were no cuts, nor was the skin broken, nor were there any large bruises on her body.

As to the whipping of the boy Walter Margery, she never heard of it until it came out in this investigation. She never heard of him being whipped in the front hall for over an hour and of his screaming and being horribly cut up. Had there been any screaming such as has been described she would have heard it. She never saw any spots of blood in the front hall.

She had seen boys chained together, but the chains had leather underneath them, and she had never seen any abrasions on the children's limbs from wearing the chains. She had never heard of John Adams being hung up in the stable by his thumbs, as had been testified to.

Under cross-examination she testified that she had slapped some of the children since the 1st of January, which was contrary to the rules of the institution.

The inquiry will be continued Friday at 10 A. M.

STEIN MAKES A CLEAN BREAST.

Confesses to the District Attorney and Pleads Guilty in Court.

Julius Stein, arrested Monday for the theft of $150,000 worth of jewelry from Julius M. Lyon, the Maiden Lane jeweler, who failed a week ago, made a complete confession yesterday in the office of Assistant District Attorney McManus. Stein gave the names of several pawnbrokers with whom he was in the habit of pledging purloined diamonds, and they may be arrested. Earlier in the day Stein and Joseph Robinson, the jeweler at 12 Stanton Street, who is charged with receiving the gems Stein stole, were arraigned in the Centre Street Court and Stein pleaded guilty and was remanded in default of $5,000 bail. Robinson was held for examination in $3,500 bail, which he furnished.

American Paper Sent Abroad.

From The New-York Paper Mill, Aug. 27.

The week which ended yesterday was a banner one in the export trade in paper. During the week there was exported from New-York paper to the value of $35,015, the largest total value in a week for several months. There were two unusually large consignments; one of $14,495 worth, to Melbourne, and one of $8,815 worth to London. Besides these, the principal shipments were: To Bremen, $1,714 worth; to Brisbane, $2,513 worth; to Havana, $2,253 worth. And the dull time of Summer is still upon us!

IRISH EXILES WERE PRIZES

RECEPTION OF THE GALLAGHER PARTY RECALLS ROSSA'S.

Collector "Tom" Murphy and Tammany Wanted Recognition of the O'Donovan and His Fellow-Prisoners for Political Capital, Hired Tugs and Bands and Cajoled and Struggled—Released Men Finally Secured by the Hall.

The preparations for the reception of Dr. Gallagher and other released Irish political prisoners, who are expected to arrive in New-York to-morrow, recalls the demonstrations which attended the arrival in New-York of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa and his compatriots who had been released from prison through the English amnesty law of 1869.

The Irish exiles arrived in New-York on the steamer Cuba on Jan. 20, 1871, and their arrival was the occasion of fierce political strife between the different organizations.

The movement originated in the Common Council, and was immediately taken up by the Tammany General Committee and the different local Irish societies. All sorts of plans were laid, each organization being anxious to be the first to be recognized as devoted to the exiles.

The steamship Cuba arrived at Upper Quarantine about 9 o'clock on the night of Jan. 21, 1871. It had not been known to a certainty how many of the released prisoners were on board before the vessel came in, and the first question asked in a hail was:

"How many are there?"

The answer was that there were five in the party—O'Donovan Rossa, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John Devoy, John McClure, and Henry S. Mullada.

They met with what at first appeared to be a magnificent reception. Developments betrayed a political scheme resulting in dissatisfaction, schism, and a failure to achieve the end which had been desired by many.

Thomas Murphy, Collector of the Port, and a Republican, had marshaled the committees of the Fenian organizations ot capture the coming voters. Tammany Hall had also striven in reference to the reception of the released men. Its action aimed at the achieving of great results in the way of political capital.

Every effort was made to carry out the plan to a successful issue and vigilance was redoubled when it was learned that an invitation was to be tendered to the patriots by Collector Murphy in the name of the United States.

Thus the welcome was narrowed down to a paltry struggle between political organizations. Both parties chartered steamers and went down the bay to meet the Cuba. When the latter was sighted cheers went up from both boats and the bands alternately played "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Home Again," and "The Wearing of the Green."

When the factions finally boarded the Cuba, they at once set at work importuning the exiles to accept the hospitalities of the city and of the political organizations. Intense excitement and turmoil followed and Rossa and his companions were plainly greatly embarrassed, one of them remarking that the importunities were all the more offensive because the Tammany Party shook money in their faces to show the depth of their sympathy.

The efforts of the representatives of the political parties to get the Fenians on board their respective steamers were, fruitless, however, as the exiles decided to remain on board the steamer for the night.

The following day Rossa and his companions landed in Jersey City, and came to New-York precisely the same as other cabin passengers, crossing the ferry and taking carriages to Sweeney's Hotel. They expressed a desire to be under obligations to no one, and determined not to accept the hospitalities of any body of men or individuals.

An address of welcome signed by representatives of the different Fenian societies was presented to them, and on Feb. 9 following a great parade was held; the exiles reviewing it from a stand erected in Madison Square. A reception followed in Tammany Hall, and laudatory addresses were made by leaders of the organization.

This was not Rossa's first visit to America. He came here in 1862, and started in the liquor business, near Sweeny's Hotel, in what was then Chatham Street. The venture was a failure, however, and he returned to Ireland.

Because of his former residence he secured naturalization papers soon after his arrival in New-York in 1871, and at the following November election he was the Republican candidate for the Senate in the Fourth District against William M. Tweed, the Tammany candidate. The election was marked by rowdyism and one of the most flagrant exhibitions of ballot box stuffing ever known, and Tweed was elected by a plurality of over 10,000.

The general opinion was that if the election had been fairly conducted Rossa would have been elected.

IN THE HANDS OF RECEIVERS.

Spencer Trask and M. M. O'Brien Appointed for the Murray Hill Bank.

Justice Pryor, in Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Spencer Trask and Miles M. O'Brien as temporary receivers of the Murray Hill Bank. The bond of the receivers was fixed at $100,000.

The Justice directed that the funds of the bank not needed for immediate use shall be deposited with the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Wilbur Larremore was appointed referee to take testimony in the matters concerning the affairs of the bank.

The receivers were appointed on the application of a majority of the stockholders and Directors of the bank. The application was opposed by the Attorney General on the ground that he had not received due legal notice of the proceedings.

Justice Pryor said: "The Attorney General has had reasonable notice, of which he availed himself to oppose the motion, and by his admission of service of the order to show cause he waives the imputed formality in obtaining it. The proceeding is regular and sufficient ground is shown for the relief sought."

LAY DYING OF STARVATION.

Stranger Found in a Guttenburg Stable Unconscious.

William Kluetah, an attaché of the roadhouse of the Guttenburg race track, heard moans coming from one of the unused stables on the grounds yesterday morning. He found a man lying in a corner on some straw in an unconscious condition.

The man was taken to the Town Hall at New-Durham. Dr. Kortrught, who attended him, found that the man was in the last stages of starvation. An ambulance took him to St. Mary's Hospital, where he remained in an unconscious condition until last night. He became conscious long enough to say that his name was Fritz Hagel, and that he was thirty-five years old and unmarried. He then lapsed into unconsciousness. He has no chance to recover.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Facts About the Archipelago, Where Spain Again Finds Trouble.

The Philippine Islands—Islas Filipinas, as they are called in Spanish—form a large archipelago of from 1,200 to 1,400 islands in the southeast of Asia, extending from 4 degrees 40 minutes to 20 degrees north latitude, and from 116 degrees 40 minutes to 126 degrees 30 minutes east longitude, and the islands cover a land area of 115,528 square miles. Only 400 of these islands, however, are inhabited. The population is estimated at 8,000,000.

On the west and northwest, the archipelago is separated by the China Sea from China and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula; to the east is the Pacific, on the north a number of small islands stretch toward Formosa, and to the southwest is Borneo and the Celebes Sea.

The principal islands are Luzon in the north, Mindanao in the south, and Patawan, Panay, and Mindoro in the middle of the group. The islands are traversed by a chain of mountains from north to south, rising in some of them to nearly 9,000 feet.

There is a good deal of mineral wealth in the archipelago. There are two extensive coal fields, one in South Luzon and another in the western slopes of Cebu and eastern slopes of Negros, probably extending under the Straits of Tañon. There is plenty of iron ore of excellent purity in Luzon and other islands, and there are copper mines in the Province of Lepanto. Gold is found in many of the islands, but in very small quantities.

The climate varies in different islands, but the characteristics are tropical, and three seasons are known—the cold, hot, and rainy. The cold or cool season is between February and March, the hot from March to June, and then follows the wet, during which the rainfall is often very heavy. Terrific thunderstorms often take place in May and June.

The productions of the islands are mangoes, plantains, jack fruit, and other Malayan fruits; potatoes, sweet potatoes, gourds, peas, and rice, which is the staple food of the inhabitants, and of which the natives often do not raise sufficient quantities for their own use. Other products are Manila hemp, coffee, and tobacco, which is a Government monopoly.

The archipelago is said to be of volcanic origin, and several volcanoes still exist. Monte Caqua, nearly 4,000 feet in height, on the northeast promontory of Luzon, always smokes, and there is a regular volcano in Babuyan Claro. Several craters are situated in a small triangular island in Lake Bombon, or Bongbong. Earthquakes are frequent, and several very severe ones have occurred during the present century.

The islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521, and were settled by the Spaniards during the reign of Philip II., after whom they were named.

Formerly there was a large trade between these islands and China and Japan, but Spain placed so many restrictions in favor of its own trade that that was practically broken up. The exports from the islands now amount to about $16,000,000 annually, and the imports to about $15,000,000, and consist of machinery, linens, coal, iron, earthenware, hardware, woolens, and apparel.

Manila is the seat of government and the residence of the Governor General, who is appointed by the Spanish sovereign. Most of the public revenue is derived from duties on imports and exports, the tobacco monopoly, and a capitation tax.

The Governor General is invested with supreme powers, and is assisted by a junta of authorities, consisting of the Archbishop, the commander of the forces, the Admiral, and the Presidents of the Supreme Court. Every Indian has to pay a tax of $1.17, but descendants of the first Christians of Cebu and new converts are exempt. Chinese are subject to special taxes, and Europeans and Spanish half-castes have to pay a poll tax of $2.50.

The press is under strict civil and ecclesiastical control, and all discussion of Spanish or general European politics is forbidden.

The original inhabitants of the Philippines are supposed to be the Aetas, or Negritos, so-called from their dark complexion, but they are rapidly disappearing. They were driven into the more inaccessible parts by successive invasions of Malay tribes, who now form a large proportion of the population.

There are many Chinese, and in Manila alone they number over 30,000. Of Europeans there are not over 10,000. Large numbers of Japanese have immigrated to the Philippines, and during the last Chinese-Japanese war there was talk of an invasion of the islands by the Japanese after the termination of the war.

PLAYED DETECTIVE TO BUNKO.

Engineer of the Ohio Robbed and Then Deceitfully Used.

John Egan, who says he is a deckhand on a Camden ferryboat, and lives in Philadelphia, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from Robert Logan, Chief Engineer of the American Line freight steamship Ohio, which lies at the foot of Sussex Street.

Logan says that he visited the Hudson Hotel, at 81 Hudson Street, Saturday night. The place is owned by John Tierney, but is managed by John H. Sullivan. Logan says he was shown into a private room off the barroom, where he was served with a drink. That was at 10:30 o'clock in the evening. Shortly afterward he fell into a stupor, and did not awaken until 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning. He had $127 in his pocket when he went to sleep, and when he awoke the money was gone. He made no complaint, but left the place and went aboard his ship. His reason for doing this, he says, was that he saw two of the ship's firemen in the barroom, and did not wish them to notice his condition.

He relasped into unconsciousness after he reached the ship, and Charles Dixon and John McDonald, assistant engineers, worked over him until daylight, when he revived, but did not fully recover until Monday. During the afternoon of that day a man boarded the ship and introduced himself as a detective. He told Logan that his case had been reported at Police Headquarters, and he had been sent to look into the matter. He told Logan it was customary to give an officer a tip in such cases, and asked for $2 as "a starter."

Logan gave him the money. The pretended officer said his name was Egan, and seemed to know all about the robbery. He said he suspected a man on the ship, and it would be necessary for him to remain on board for a day or two.

Egan was lodged in Logan's cabin, and ate with the engineers. He made no headway in finding the suspect, however, and Tuesday night Logan became suspicious. He went to Police Headquarters and told his story. He was instructed to allow Egan to remain on the ship for the night, and an officer was put on the case.

Little could be learned about the robbery, and Egan was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Police Justice Potts. He said he was willing to return the $2 and settle the case, but Justice Potts told him the case could not be settled. Egan was sent to the County Jail to await trial.

Logan afterward informed the police that Sullivan, the manager, had offered to return the money stolen if he would drop the case. He was told to make no compromise.

Elisabeth Barrett Browning.

From "My Confidences." Frederick Locker-Lampson.

"I never saw her in society, but at her own fireside she struck me as very pleasing and exceedingly sympathetic. Her physique was peculiar; curls like the pendant ears of a water spaniel, and poor little hands, so thin that when she welcomed you she gave you something like the foot of a young bird; the Hand that made her great had not made her fair. But she had striking eyes, and we forget any physical shortcomings—they were entirely lost sight of in what I may call her incomparable sweetness, I might almost say affectionateness; just as, while we are reading it, we lose sight of the incompleteness of her poetry—its lack of artistic control. She vanquishes by her genius and her charm."

REPAIRS FOR THE BANCROFT

CANNOT CARRY COAL ENOUGH TO STEAM TO TURKEY.

The Same Trouble Exists in the Cincinnati, Which Has Also Been Ordered There—The Coal Bunkers to be Enlarged and Other Necessary Improvements Made—The Cruisers Practically Good for Nothing but Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The dispatch of the Bancroft and the Cincinnati to Turkish waters is likely to lead to an interminable diplomatic engagement between the representatives of the Sublime Porte and the State Department. Already, it is said, the press reports of the purposed preparation of these two ships for the voyage has excited the vigilant Mavroyeni Bey, who looks after the interests of the Ottoman Empire in Washington. It is quite unlikely that any inquiry from that source, however, will receive complete satisfaction, judging from the diplomatic evasions in the State Department of similar queries in the past.

So far as the views of this Administration embrace the matter of sending ships to the sacred precincts of Turkish waters, an official of the department made the following definite statement to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"It is not understood that the position of the United States naval vessels in Trukish waters is to be defined by the especial relations or functions of ships of war of European powers under any existing treaty obligations with regard to Turkish affairs. Abstaining from intermixture in the internal matters of other States, this Government employs its naval agencies abroad only for keeping up the usual cour